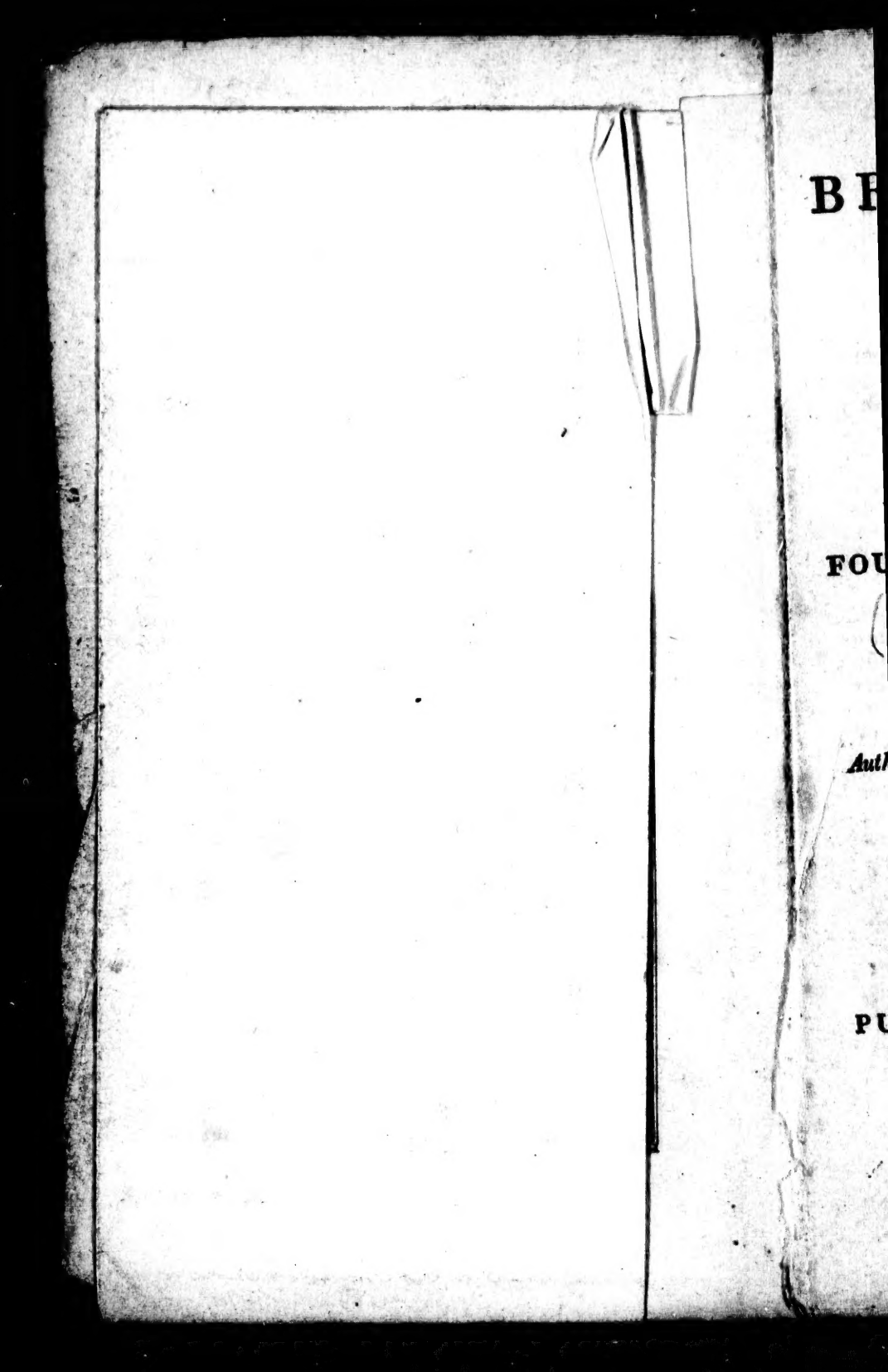

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PREFACE.

THIS little volume is expressly designed to serve as a Second Part, or Continuation of the same Author's Grammar of General Geography, in which it was impossible to enlarge on British Topics, to the extent which their importance demanded. It possesses, perhaps, superior claims even to that work; for no system of British Education can be considered as complete, or useful, which does not include, as one of its leading branches, a minute and accurate knowledge of the Geography and interests of the student's native country.

Nor should British Geography be learnt, or taught, as a subject of remote or abstract curiosity. It is connected with every species of employment; it affords gratification in the closet; and it promotes the gains of the counting-house.

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It is, indeed, essential to the interests and pursuit of every British Subject, whether he belongs to the Privileged Orders, the Law, the Church, the Medical Profession, or the Military, Naval, Trading, or Agricultural classes.

Yet, extraordinary as it may seem, no School-book, adapted to the practical purposes of education, has hitherto existed, which contained an accurate and comprehensive view of the British Empire in all its relations

The Authorities to which the Author is bound to acknowledge his obligations are, CAPPER'S Topographical Dictionary; PINKERTON'S, and GUTHRIE'S Systems of Geography; AIKIN'S England Delineated; ADOLPHUS'S View of the British Empire; the County Reports; and the valuable REPORTS published by Committees of Parliament.

To render his Book inviting to the eye of the Student, and to excite particular local feelings, the Author has embellished his work with numerous Views of considerable places, and remarkable objects. It would be superfluous to enlarge on the utility of these, as reliefs to the

dryness of statistical details, and as means of fixing the remembrance of the objects.

He recommends it to all Students to make careful and repeated copies of the maps, as the only means of becoming acquainted with the countries they represent, and of being able to reason upon the geographical relations of the several places. In educating young ladies, he confesses he is a friend to the good old fashion of working samplers of the British Islands; or of the counties or districts of the United Kingdom in which they respectively reside. But the filling-in of his Geographical Copy-Books is, perhaps, the best and soundest means of teaching Geography ever contrived.

The Interrogative System, first introduced by the same Author into his Grammar of General Geography, has also been applied to this work, and he doubts not but in all schools this feature will serve as a strong recommendation. Answers to the questions are generally furnished by the paragraphs indicated; but to obviate every difficulty to the Tutor references to the answers are printed in the important

volume called *The Tutor's Key*, which affords solutions to the Questions in twenty-four important elementary Works.

As some errors in his authorities and in printing, and some temporary fluctuations in numbers and quantities, may require correction and alteration, the Author earnestly invites communications from Tutors, and others, for the purpose of conferring every possible perfection on successive editions of the work.

The PRESENT Edition has undergone considerable alterations and corrections, and is also very much enlarged, from many valuable sources.

In analogy with his General Geography, to which he provided a volume of popular illustrations, he has provided this Grammar with three elegant volumes on the Natural and Artificial Wonders of Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied with attractive engravings; and he expects that it will enjoy a permanent and extensive popularity.

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GEOGRAPHY

OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE.

CHAPTER I.

General Observations.

1. The British Empire consists of the islands of Great Britain, Ireland, and other smaller islands; of extensive colonies in North America, in the West-Indies, in Africa, and in the East-Indies; and of the fortresses of Gibraltar and Malta, in the Mediterranean.

Obs. 1.—By the law and usage of European nations, many newly discovered islands in the South Seas form also part of the British empire; as the Society Islands; the Sandwich Islands, the Friendly Islands, King George's Islands, Phillips's Island, Holt's Island, the Aukland Islands, the Carolines, Queen Charlotte's Island, &c.

2. The Republic of the Ionian isles is under the immediate protection of Great Britain, and the Prince Regent has nominated a Governor, and assigned a constitution for the guidance of the people.

2. By means of its powerful and unequalled navy, the British Government is enabled to extend its authority over all seas; and Britannia is justly said to be Mistress of the Ocean, and Queen of the Isles.

Obs.—This, however, is merely honorary and poetical, for the sea is the common property of all nations, and

they all enjoy equal rights upon it, except in respect to such portions as are in the immediate vicinity of their respective shores.

3. The political influence of Britain preponderates therefore in all maritime countries; and her extensive commerce and political connexions are so intimately blended with their welfare, that they all are, more or less, dependant upon her: she enjoys, in consequence, considerable authority in every part of the globe.

Obs.—The navy of Great-Britain exceeds 1000 ships of war, of which above 200 are of the line, or above 60 guns, while all the navies in the world are not much above half the number, and do not contain, all together, 100 sail of the line. She has, besides, about 18,000 merchant ships.

4. Throughout the eighteenth century to the present time, the territories and the population depending upon the government of Britain have extended into the four quarters of the world, and they now equal or exceed any of the four great monarchies of antiquity.

5. The British Islands are situate in the north-west part of Europe, and are separated from the Continent by the British Channel and German Ocean, stretching into the Atlantic, and commanding, by their central position, all the European coasts and seas.

6. The British Islands lie in the North Temperate Zone, between the latitudes of 50 and 59 degrees, London being in 51½ degrees, Edinburgh in 56 degrees, and Dublin in 53¼ degrees of north latitude.

Obs.—The student is aware that the latitude of any place is its distance from the Equator; that it is 90 de-

grees from the Equator to the North Pole; that each degree is 69½ miles; and that the Temperate Zone is 43 degrees wide, extending from 23½ degrees from the Equator within 23½ degrees of the Poles.

7. The island of Great Britain includes the three distinct divisions and ancient kingdoms of England, Wales, and Scotland, now united under one government; it is about 550 miles long, and from 120 to 300 broad.

Obs.—The monarch of Great-Britain has in actual possession, 19 ancient kingdoms and principalities. England formerly contained seven, Scotland three, Ireland five, Wales three, and the Isle of Man one.

8. Great Britain contains 65 millions of acres of land, of which there are 42 in England, 5 in Wales, and 18 in Scotland; but of these nearly 20 millions are still uncultivated.

9. Ireland is in its greatest length about 280 miles, and in its greatest breadth about 200; containing nearly 20 millions of acres, two-thirds of which are in cultivation.

16. The population of both islands, according to the returns of 1821, is 11¼ millions for England, ¾ million for Wales, 2 millions for Scotland, and 7 millions for Ireland; England and Ireland having one inhabitant to every three and quarter acres, Wales one to every six acres, and Scotland one to every nine acres.

11. The British islands are much warmer than other countries in the same latitudes on either continent, owing to the vicinity of the ocean; which equalizes the temperature; and from the

same cause they are constantly watered by the clouds, covered with perpetual verdure, and rendered the garden of the world.

Obs.—Of the climate of England, Charles the Second remarked that this was attended with one advantage over every other country in Europe: for here he could go abroad more days in the year, and more hours in the day, with pleasure, and without either trouble or inconvenience.

12. The present population of the British islands is composed of descendants of the Britons or Welsh, the Irish, the Picts, the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, the Normans; and the various nations which, through a series of ages, have settled in these islands, as a secure asylum.

13. The soil of Britain amply rewards the toils of the husbandman, yielding abundance of grain, fruit, vegetables, wool, cheese, butter, and all other necessaries of life; neither is the science of agriculture any where practised with superior skill and success.

14. The peculiar sources of the transcendant wealth of Britain are, however, her extensive manufactures of woollens, cottons, linen, cutlery, and hardware; and her extensive commerce, which is five times greater than that of any other nation, ancient or modern.

15. Essential to successful commerce are—public liberty, which secures property, and confers independence on industry;—position, which affords convenient markets;—political independence, which arises from an insular situation;—and a superior navy:—four advantages possessed by Britain in an eminent degree.

Obs.—Pu[illegible] spirit and pro[illegible] liberty, which is the source of public ple being their [illegible]city in all nations, consists in the peo- by the caprice of [illegible]overnors, and in not being governed dom; the latter, a sta[illegible]of servitude, or slavery. [illegible]bers. The former is a state of free-

16. The English l[illegible]guage is a mixture of the Welsh, the Latin, the G[illegible]rman, the French, the Italian, and the Greek. [illegible]t is consequently the most copious in the world, a[illegible]d adapted to every species of literary composition.

Obs.—The inhabitants speak nine several languages, English, Scotch, Welsh, Cornish, Irish, Manks; Gaelick in the Orkney Islands, and Highlands; French in Jersey and Guernsey; and Danish in Heligoland.

17. The Government is administered by an hereditary monarchy; but the monarch governs in subjection to known laws, made by two independent houses of Legislature. He can levy no taxes, except authorized by the Representatives of the people, or those under his immediate influence, and can punish no one except on the accusation of twelve of a Grand Jury of the people, and after the unanimous conviction of a Jury of equals.

Obs.—When Parliaments were first called in the reign of Henry III. many towns had representatives, which have now fallen into decay; yet, by a departure from all reason, these places continue to return representatives to Parliament. Thus six places, which now have but 12 voters, returns 12 members; while six others, which have 50,000 voters, return but 12 members; and, what is worse, above half the members are returned by the influence of the minister for the time being. Hence arises the necessity of a parliamentary reform, to render the House of Commons a real representation of the people, as the true basis of public liberty.

18. The power of an independent House of Commons to refuse supplies to the Crown, and of honest Juries to protect their fellow-subjects from vexatious accusations or unjust punishments, are the sheet-anchors of civil liberty. As long as the House of Commons and Juries are independent, and do their duty, the English must remain a free, and consequently a prosperous, people.

19. Thus blessed with a temperate, healthful, and invigorating climate; with a fruitful soil; with a numerous, industrious, and intelligent population; and with a constitution securing property and personal liberty; it is not to be wondered, that the British empire has long been the envy of the world, and that every Briton has reason to be proud of his name and country!

CHAPTER II.

Of the General Government, or political Constitution of the Empire.

20. THE British Constitution, or Government, is composed of THE KING, in whom the executive power is vested; of THE HOUSE OF LORDS, which consists of Peers and Bishops; and of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, the members of which are, or ought to be, elected to represent

* From the Saxon *Cyning*.

the people, either by the freeholders of the different counties; or by the freemen and householders of cities and sufficient boroughs.

Obs.—Judge Blackstone, in his admirable Commentaries, observes, that "the Constitutional Government of this island is so admirably tempered and compounded, that nothing can endanger or hurt it, but destroying the equilibrium of power between one branch of the legislature and the rest; for if ever it should happen that the independence of any one of the three should be lost, or that it should become subservient to the views of either of the other two, there would soon be an end of our constitution."

21. The King is the organ of the Law, the head of the Church, the director of the public Forces, the fountain of Honour, and the medium of communication with Foreign Nations.

Obs.—The crown of England, by common law and ancient custom, is hereditary; but this by no means establishes the doctrine of Divine right, or indefeasable claim to the throne, for consistently with the constitution, and agreeably to president, the succession may be limited, or even changed by act of parliament; and it is to this circumstance that the present reigning family owe their accession to the Regal Dignity.

22. At his coronation the King pledges himself by oath to the following engagements:—

"To govern according to the statutes of parliament, and the laws and customs of the realm.

"To cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all his judgments.

"To maintain, to the utmost of his power, the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the protestant reformed religion established by law."

23. The King is regarded by law as incapable of doing any wrong, the responsibility of unjust or illegal measures resting solely on his

Ministers. He summons Parliament to meet, and can adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve it at pleasure. He can refuse his assent to any proposed law. He nominates his Privy Council, and the great officers of state. He has also the power of pardoning offenders.

Obs.—If the king's prerogative alone were considered, his authority would appear to exceed the bounds of a limited monarchy; but having scarcely any revenue without the grant of his people by their representatives, he is in a state of real dependance. He has the prerogative of commanding armies, and equipping fleets; but without the concurrence of parliament he cannot maintain them. He can bestow places and employments; but without parliament he cannot pay the salaries. He can declare war; but without parliament it is impossible for him to carry it on. The King is invested with the exclusive right of assembling parliaments; yet, by law, he must assemble one at least once in three years, and necessity will compel him to assemble it much oftener. He is the head of the church; but he can neither alter the established religion, nor call individuals to account for their religious opinions. He cannot even profess the religion which the legislature has particularly forbidden; and the prince who shall profess it, is declared incapable of inheriting, possessing, or enjoying the crown. The King is the first magistrate; but he can make no change in the maxims and forms consecrated by law or custom: he cannot even influence, in any case whatever, the decision of causes between subject and subject. He cannot create any new office, inconsistent with the constitution, or prejudicial to the subject; and although crimes are prosecuted in his name, he cannot refuse to lend it to any persons who have complaints to prefer. The King has the privilege of coining money; but he cannot alter the standard. He has the power of pardoning offenders; but he cannot exempt them from making a compensation to the parties injured. It is even established by law, that, in case of murder, the widow shall have a right to prosecute the murderer;

and in such case, the King's pardon cannot have any effect. Even with the military power he is not absolute, since it is declared in the Bill of Rights, that a standing army, without the consent of parliament, is against law. The King himself cannot be arraigned before judges; but if any abuse of power is committed, or in general any thing done contrary to the public weal, a prosecution can be instituted by parliament against those who have been either the instruments, or the advisers of the measure, and the King's pardon would be of no avail to the delinquents. These great restraints on prerogative, added to the independence of the judges, established by his present majesty, and the uncontrolled freedom of speech in parliament, secured by the Bill of Rights, may safely be affirmed to afford every guarantee which a judicious jealousy can require.

24. The King has his appropriate revenue, called "The Civil List," from which the officers of his household, the great officers of state, and the judges and officers engaged in the administration of justice are paid. The sum allowed for the civil list by parliament is above a million per annum, but the personal income of the crown is supposed to be equal to nearly two millions.

Obs.—The King's motto is *Dieu et mon Droit*; that is, "God and my Right." In his arms, the lions were first used by Henry II. from his mother's escutcheon. The flower-de-luce was adopted by Edward III. when he claimed the crown of France. The harp is Irish. The thistle Scottish. The white rose was borne by the house of York; and the red by the house of Lancaster. Round the garter is the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense*——"Evil be to him that thinketh evil of it."

25. The constitution of the parliament was established in 1215. In the *Great Charter* granted by King John, he promised "to summon all archbishops, bishops, lords, and great

barons personally; and all others tenants in chief, by the sheriffs and bailiffs, within forty days, to assess aids and scutages when necessary."

Obs.—The earliest *existing* writs for summoning knights, citizens, and burgesses to parliament, are of the 49th of Henry III. or in 1266.

26. The Parliament is assembled by the King's writ, and the interval between its sessions must not exceed three years. The constituent parts of a parliament are the King, and the three estates of the realm; of the latter, the Lords *spiritual* and *temporal*, sit in one house, and vote in one body; while the Commons debate and vote in a separate house.

Obs.—Originally the lords and commons assembled in one hall; but for many centuries past, they have been accustomed to sit in separate apartments.

27. The Lords spiritual consist of two archbishops, 24 bishops of England and Wales, and four elected bishops from Ireland.

The Lords temporal, of dukes, marquisses, earls, viscounts, and barons, all of whom in England sit by their own right, and the rest by election; namely, the 16 peers who represent the nobility of Scotland, and the 28 peers who represent the nobility of Ireland.

The number of peers is about 400.

Obs. —Besides these, the judges of England sit by virtue of the King's writ of assistance; the masters of chancery, by virtue of their office; and his majesty's attorney and solicitor-general, and counsel learned in the law, attend on requisite occasions to give advice; none, however, but peers in parliament, can vote on any question.

28. The Peers have many privileges: they are the hereditary counsellors of the king; they are free from arrest, unless for treason, felony, or breach of the peace; they can only be tried by a jury of peers, except in misdemeanors, as libel, riots, perjury, and conspiracies, in which cases they are tried like a commoner, by a jury; and, in their absence from parliament, they can vote by proxy.

Obs.—The house of lords is also the highest court of judicature in the kingdom, and in all cases of error an appeal may be made to this from the judgment of inferior courts.

29. The House of Commons consists of 658 knights and burgesses. The knights are representatives of counties; the citizens and burgesses of cities and boroughs. England elects 513; Scotland 45; and Ireland 100.

30. The Commons are elected in consequence of writs from the King addressed to sheriffs and bailiffs; the knights of shires by a majority of those who possess freeholds of forty shillings per annum; and the citizens and burgesses, by the freemen or householders of cities or boroughs.

Obs. 1.—In the election of county members, every voter must have a freehold of the clear yearly value of forty shillings. The qualifications of electors for cities, boroughs, and cinque ports, vary according to the peculiar circumstances of each place, existing at the time when it began to return members to parliament; or established by custom from time immemorial; or by the decisions of the House of Commons, or its committees, sitting under the statute called the Grenville Act. In some cities, freeholders only have the right of voting; in some places,

the right is reserved in the corporation; in others to the burgage-tenants; in some the populacy, in a limited sense, are the electors; in others nothing more is required than residence. The whole representation is in the highest degree irregular and defective, and requires complete alteration.

2. When a member is once duly chosen, he cannot relinquish his seat, or be discharged from it but by operation of law.

31. The members of the House of Commons have also great privileges: as freedom of speech during debate; exemption from arrest during the sessions, for forty days after prorogation, and for forty days before the next meeting.

32. The special privilege, or exclusive right of the House of Commons, is the *initiative*, or right of propounding all money-bills, a point of the highest consequence to the liberties of the country. They enjoy also the right, as forming the grand inquest of the realm, to impeach or accuse wicked ministers, partial judges, and other officers of the Crown.

33. When a member introduces a new law, or act of parliament, he moves for leave to bring in a bill. If approved, it is read a first time, and, after a convenient interval, a second time. It is then referred to a committee, when amendments are made, and blanks filled up. The chairman reports upon it to the House, which reconsiders the whole. It is then engrossed, read a third time, and voted.

34. After it has passed in that House, it is carried to the other House for its concurrence; and it there undergoes the same forms. If re-

jected, no farther notice is taken. If any amendments be made, they are sent to the House of Commons for its concurrence; and to adjust the differences, a conference usually follows between members deputed from each body.

35. The royal assent to bills confirms them as laws, and this is given sometimes by commission; but when the King passes bills in person, he appears in his royal robes, crowned, and sitting on his throne in the House of Peers. Being seated, he sends for the House of Commons, when the Speaker, attended by the House, carries with him any money-bill or bills; other bills remaining with the lords.

Obs.—If the King assents to a public bill, his approbation is signified by a declaration that *le Roy le veut*—"The King wills it." If to a private bill, *Soit fait comme il est desiré*—"Let that which is required be effected. If he refuse, he says, *Le Roy s'en avisera.*—"The King will advise upon it." The assent of his Majesty to a money-bill is thus expressed: *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et ainsi le veut.*—"The King thanks his loyal subjects, accepts their boon, and wills it thus to be."

36. The King's Privy Council are nominated by the King: 1. To advise the King according to the best of their knowledge; 2. To give such counsel as may be best for the King's honour and the public good; and 3. To aid and enforce what shall be resolved in council. The Privy Council have power to inquire into all offences against the government, and to commit the offenders to safe custody, in order to take their trial in some of the courts of law. But

their jurisdiction is only to enquire, not to punish, and the persons committed by them are entitled to their Habeas Corpus.

37. The Cabinet Council is a committee of the privy council, and usually consists of the eleven following officers of state;—

The lord chancellor;
The lord president;
The lord privy seal;
The chancellor of the exchequer;
The first lord of the treasury, or prime minister;
The secretary for foreign affairs;
The secretary for the home department;
The secretary for the war department;
The first lord of the admiralty;
The treasurer of the navy; and
The president of the board of controul for India affairs.

38. The Ministers in the two houses of parliament introduce all business which originates with the crown, produce the accounts of the public expenditure, and the sums requisite for the supply. To them also is confided the disbursement of all public monies, for the due employment of which they are held responsible.

39. The great officers of the crown are nine in number:

1. The lord high steward of England, (temporary;)
2. The lord high chancellor;
3. The lord high treasurer, (held in commission;)

4. The lord president of the privy council;
5. The lord privy seal;
6. The lord high chamberlain;
7. The lord high constable; (temporary;)
8. The earl marshal; (an office exercised by the Duke of Norfolk, or his deputy;)
9. The lord high admiral, now held in commission.

Obs.—The lord high steward was anciently viceroy, but it is now a mere ceremonial office, at a coronation, and on the trial of impeachments.

The office of chancellor is to keep the great seal, and judge according to equity; to him belongs also the appointment of all the justices of peace in the kingdom, and he is the guardian of infants, idiots, and lunatics.

The lord treasurer has charge and government of the whole revenue, an office held by five commissioners.

The salary of the first lord of the treasury is 4,000*l.*; of the other lords 1,600*l.* each.

The lord president proposes business at the council-table, and reports the same to the king

The lord privy seal passes charters, grants, &c.

The lord chamberlain robes the king, and keeps the palace and parliament.

The earl marshal superintends the college of arms.

The lord high admiral has the management of all maritime affairs, an office now held by seven commissioners.

The salary of the first lord is 4,000*l.* and a house in the admiralty; of the others 1,000*l.*, and the four senior have a house each.

40. The King confers ranks and titles according to his pleasure. At present there belong to the English Peerage, 26 Dukes, (6 of the blood royal;) 17 Marquises; 100 Earls; 18 Viscounts; and 97 Barons, besides minors and catholics. Scotland has about 70 Peers, re-

presented by 16. Ireland about 150, represented by 28.

41. The other ranks are Baronets and Knights. Of the former there are about 500 English baronets, 200 Scottish knights-baronets, and about 100 Irish baronets, which honours confer hereditary titles. The Knights are 25 of the Garter, about 400 of the Bath, which have lately been divided into three classes, 13 of the Thistle, 15 of St. Patrick, and more than 60 living Knights Bachelors.

Obs.—*Sir*, now used in knights and baronets, comes from the Gothic or Frank *Sihor*, *Sieur*, or Lord, and was anciently used to peers only.

In 1815, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to make a considerable alteration in the knighthood of the Bath, ordaining, that the most honourable military order of this fraternity shall, from that time, consist of three classes, differing in their ranks and degrees of dignity.

The first class of the said order now consists of Knights Grand Crosses, instead of Knights Companions, with similar privileges; the number of whom is not to exceed 72, of which 12 may be chosen from British subjects in civil and diplomatic employments. The military part of this class, in addition to the badge of the order, have a wreath of laurel, encircling an escrol, inscribed with the motto "Ich Dien." None beneath the dignity of major-general, or rear-admiral, are eligible to the military part of this class. All the Princes of the Blood Royal, holding commissions as general-officers in the army, or flag-officers in the navy, are added to the number of knights of this class.

The second class is composed of Knights Commanders, who take precedence of all Knights Bachelors, with the same rights and privileges as the latter. Upon the first institution of this class, the number was restricted to

180, exclusive of 10 foreign officers holding British commissions; but, in the event of signal distinction, or of future wars, the number may be increased. None are eligible to this class below the rank of lieutenant-colonel, or post-captain. The Knights-Commanders are not permitted to bear supporters, but may encircle their arms with the red ribbon and badge, appropriate to the second class; nor can any one be appointed to the first class, that has not previously passed through this.

The third class of the most honourable military order of the Bath, is composed of officers holding commissions in his Majesty's service by sea or land, who are styled Companions of the said Order. This class ranks below Knights-Bachelors, but takes precedence of all Esquires. In order to an officer's being nominated of this class, he must have received a medal, or badge of honour, or most have been especially mentioned in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself in action against his Majesty's enemies. They are to wear the badge assigned to the third class, pendant by a narrow red ribbon to the button-hole.

42. The second court in the kingdom, (the high-court of Parliament having pre-eminence,) is that of *Chancery*. Its intention is to mitigate the rigours of the law; to take cognizance of every thing connected with minors, idiots, and insane persons, and to administer justice in cases of fraud, breach of trust, or other wrong. The lord high-chancellor, or, in his absence, the vice-chancellor, or the master of the rolls, sits as judge, and determine according to precedents and to equity.

Obs.—The Master of the Rolls is the chief of the twelve masters in chancery, and the keeper of all records, judgments, sentences, and decrees given in chancery. He assists the lord-chancellor when present, and is his deputy when absent. A Vice-Chancellor has al o been

lately appointed, who has precedence next to the master of the rolls, and has power to hear and determine all causes, matters, and things depending in the court. His decrees, however, as well as those of the master of the rolls, are subject to the revision of the lord-chancellor.

43. The *King's Bench* being the supreme court of common law, is next in point of power and honour. Its jurisdiction extends to the whole kingdom, and in it are determined, according to law, all matters which respect the king's peace. It is likewise a court of appeal from inferior courts, and here also, by a fiction of law, the subject can issue for debt, and an *habeas corpus* is granted to relieve persons wrongfully imprisoned. The judges are the lord chief-justice, and three *puisne* justices.

44. The court of *Common Pleas* is the proper court for real actions, that is, actions which concern the right of freeholders' real property between subject and subject, founded on the common and the statute law. Writs of habeas corpus are also granted by this court. The judges of this court are likewise four; the first of which is called the lord-chief-justice of the common pleas; the rest, *puisne* judges.

45. The court of *Exchequer* takes cognizance of all causes relating to the public revenue, and is empowered to judge both according to law and equity. It consists of four acting judges, called the lord-chief-baron, and three other barons.

46. The twelve judges of the three courts go on circuit through the kingdom twice a year, to administer justice; but local courts

are held every three months for counties, cities, and corporate towns, called county or quarter sessions, at which are heard, and decided, charges for assaults and small crimes.

Obs.—In London and Middlesex there are eight sessions held at the Old Bailey Court, at which three of the Judges, and the Lord Mayor and Recorder of London preside.

47. In every county there is a Sheriff or king's deputy, who executes the king's mandates, and enforces all writs addressed to him; who summons and impannels juries; keeps criminals in safe custody, and brings them to trial; causes judgment to be executed, as well in civil as in criminal affairs; and at the assizes attends and protects the judges.

Obs.—Besides the Sheriff, each County has its *Lord Lieutenant*, who nominates the Justices of the Peace to the Lord Chancellor, appoints the officers of the militia, and is considered at the head of the military powers of the County.

48. Next to the sheriff are the Justices of the Peace, just alluded to, who hold the king's commission in each county. Their duty is to put the law in execution relative to roads, the poor, vagrants, felonies, riots, assaults, &c.; and to examine and commit to the custody of the sheriff, for trial, all who have offended the laws.

Obs.—Much of the happiness of the people depends on the honour and humanity of a Justice of the Peace; he may become a blessing, or a curse, to his neighbourhood, according as he conducts himself with wisdom and humanity; or folly and caprice.

49. For the purpose of ascertaining that no person meets improperly with a violent death,

two or more Coroners are chosen by the freeholders of each county, to summon a jury of twelve neighbours to inquire into the cause of sudden and violent deaths.

50. Every hundred has its High Constable, and every parish its Constable, whose duty it is to attend the High Constable, to keep the peace, to detain offenders till they can be brought before a justice of the peace; and to execute the warrant of a magistrate or bench of justices, with authority, in case of opposition, to claim assistance, under penalty.

Obs.—Besides the above, every Parish contains the following officers: *Overseers of the Poor*, elected from among the substantial housekeepers yearly, under the inspection of two neighbouring justices, whose duty it is to raise money in the parish, by collecting from its inhabitants, in proportion to the rent of the houses they live in, for the relief of their own poor, who are not able to work; and to provide work for such as are able, and cannot get employment; which duties they ought always to perform with great tenderness and humanity. There are also *Church-wardens* for the calling of vestries, &c. and *Surveyors of the Highway*, appointed to keep the roads through it in repair, except the turnpike roads. There are generally two of each in every parish, appointed out of the substantial inhabitants, with the approbation of two neighbouring justices of the peace.

51. Every City, and many Boroughs, have an independent Corporation, under which they are governed by charter from the king, with a jurisdiction within themselves, to judge in all civil and criminal matters; an appeal lying to the courts at Westminster, in civil causes, and capital ones being referred to the judges at the assizes.

52. The government of cities and boroughs differs according to their charters. Cities have a Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses, who form a Corporation, and hold courts. Boroughs have some a mayor, some two bailiffs, who, during their mayoralty, or magistracy, act as local justices of the peace. Some cities are also counties, choosing their own sheriffs.

Obs.—Formerly, and properly, the people in all Cities and Boroughs chose the members of the corporation, and such are called *open* corporations; but, by some charters of Charles the Second, the right was taken from the people, and corporations were allowed to fill up their own vacancies, and these, which are called *close* corporations, become often very contemptible.

53. The several kinds of law in force in England, are—The *Civil Law*, which is founded upon the municipal law of the Roman empire, digested and formed into a code by the Emperor Justinian, about the year 533, with some novel constitutions by himself and his successors. 2. The *Canon Law*, which is a body of ecclesiastical laws. 3. The *Common Law*, or ancient Saxon Law. And 4. The *Statute Law*, or those laws which are enacted from time to time by the two houses of parliament, and assented to by the King.

Obs.—There are four species of courts, in which civil and canon laws are permitted to be used, if not contrary to the statutes and common law, viz. the Ecclesiastical Courts, the Military Courts, the Courts of Admiralty, and the Courts of the two Universities.

54. By the laws of England, the personal liberty of the people is strongly and jealously guarded, and no one can be arrested or kept in

prison, except he has been committed on the oath of one or more persons, by a justice of the peace; or without some precept or commandment issued for debt out of some duly authorized court.

55. When any one is arrested for a criminal offence, the officer who arrests him is bound (by the Habeas Corpus Act) under heavy penalties, to deliver to the prisoner, or his agent, within six hours after demand, a copy of the warrant of commitment, in order that no one may be imprisoned from malice or revenge, or without knowledge of the charge against him.

56. In case such copy is denied, on complaint in writing on oath, the lord-chancellor, or any of the twelve judges, provided it is a bailable offence; or on affidavit that a copy is denied, can award a writ of *habeas corpus* for such prisoner to be brought immediately before him; and he is obliged to discharge the party, on receiving bail.

57. If a man has been charged with an offence, before he can be put on his trial, the charge must first be examined by an impartial grand jury of 23 persons; twelve of whom, at least, must agree to find a bill of indictment, which being found, he then undergoes a public trial before twelve of his equals.

Obs.—The powers of a Grand Jury are most extensive, and their duties being most important, it is necessary that they be performed with the greatest care, intelligence, and impartiality. Bills ought never to be found lightly, on frivolous pretences, or imperfect evi-

dence; and as Grand Juries only hear the evidence of the prosecutor, they ought to be vigilantly on their guard against trifling, vexatious, and malicious prosecutions.

58. The Petit Jury of twelve make oath that "they shall well and truly try, and true deliverance make, between the king and the prisoner at the bar, according to the evidence." After they have fully heard the evidence, the prisoner's defence, and the law from the judge, the twelve must decide each for himself, and th whole must be unanimous in acquitting, or ir condemning, the prisoner.

59. The jury must be impartial and indepen dent, or they are liable to be challenged or objected to. They should also found their verdict on *their own* judgment, deducing it from clear and positive evidence: no other duty being so sacred, and no other trust so great, as that reposed in the integrity and independence of a juryman.

Obs.—The duties of jurymen have been fully explained, in a popular manner, in Sir R. Phillips's late work *on the Powers and Duties of Juries.*—See also the *Appendix for his Golden Rules.*

60. All capital crimes are comprised by the laws of England under the heads of *treason* and *felony*. The first consists in plotting, conspiring, or rising in arms against the sovereign, or counterfeiting the coin. Under the head o. *felonies* are included murder, robbery, forgery, maiming or stabbing, house-breaking, &c. These are punished by hanging: and murderers are executed within 24 hours after sentence.

61. Persons guilty of robbery only, are usually transported to New Holland, for a term of years, or for life. The punishment of perjury is by fine and imprisonment. Petty larcenies, or small thefts, are punished by whipping and imprisonment. Publishing false libels, using false weights and measures, forestalling the markets, or breaking the peace, are punished by fine or imprisonment, and sometimes by both.

Obs. 1.—Forgery, which of late years, and in this country alone, is punished with the same degree of severity as murder, has greatly increased, perhaps on this very account. It appears that the number of persons prosecuted for forgery, or having in their possession forged Bank of England notes, from the 1st of January to the 10th of April, 1818, amounted to the almost incredible number of 129.

2.—The fines, penalties, and imprisonments, incident to the game laws, so hostile to the human spirit of our constitution, are productive of endless vexations. In the spring of 1818, the numbers imprisoned under the operation of these odious laws, during the preceding twelve months, amounting to 1,200. All parties concur in the necessity of an immediate revision.

3.—As the English people are free, and it is their duty to preserve their liberties from generation to generation; they are authorized and justified by the constitution, either individually or collectively, to petition the throne, and the two houses of the legislature, against all oppressions and grievances, and to propose the adoption of any new law, or the amendment of any old one.

4.—Besides the security afforded to liberty by trial by jury, and the plan of representation to the House of Commons, every Englishman possesses the inherent right of speaking, writing, printing, and publishing the truth on all subjects of public interest; and in regard to the public conduct of public men, a right which always checks abuses of power, and which cannot, therefore, be too much respected by juries.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Population, National Wealth, Commerce, and Public Resources.

62. THE population of the British Islands, notwithstanding the emigrations, appears to be considerably on the increase, and is at this time above 21 millions, which is higher than that of any country in Europe, France excepted. Of these millions, London and its environs contain one million and a quarter, Yorkshire a million and a fifth, Lancashire above 1 million, Wales three quarters, Scotland above two, and Ireland about seven.

Obs.—By the returns made to Parliament, in 1821, the population was as under:

ENGLAND	11,260,555
WALES	717,135
SCOTLAND	2,092,014
IRELAND	6,836,949
Army, Navy, Marines and Seamen	310,000
Grand Total	21,226,626

Omissions would raise the numbers 21 millions and a half.

63. There are in Great Britain 2,429,630 houses inhabited; 24,679 building; and 82,364 unoccupied

Obs.—The number of houses in each kingdom were, by the returns of 1821, as under:

	Inhabited.	Families.
England	1,951,973	2,246,717
Wales,.....	136,183	146,706
Scotland	341,474	447,760
Totals	2,429,632	2,941,283

64. The families employed in agriculture are 978,656, and those in trade, manufacture, and handicraft, 1,350,739; other families, 612,488.

Obs.—For the three kingdoms thus:

England ..	773,732	1,118,295	454,690
Wales	74,225	41,680	30,801
Scotland ..	130,699	190,264	126,997

65. The number of soldiers in the British army was, in 1821, at least 100,000; of seamen in the royal navy 15,000; and of seamen in merchant vessels 150,000.

66. The number of the poor, or of those who, being unable to provide subsistence for themselves, require maintenance of the public, is at present full two millions; to support whom, more than eight millions are collected annually, under the name of poor's rates.

Obs.—It appears from the Report of the Select Committee, in the spring of 1815, that the average sum raised by assessments, for the use of the poor, in the three years ending in 1750, was only 730,135*l.* but the average of 1819 and 1820, was 7,430,627*l.* In 1821, it was half a million less, owing to provisions being 25 ℔ cent. cheaper.

The average amount of money expended in parish law-suits, in the cruel system of removals, &c. is estimated at one 25th.

The poor were increased during the late wars from two causes; 1, the dimunished value of money, which disabled persons of small capital from holding farms; and 2, from a wicked spirit of monopoly in those who could command capital, and of avarice in landlords which led to the consolidation of farms.

67. The cities and towns of the largest population, are London, which, in 1821, contained 1,225,694 resident inhabitants, besides 50,000 visitors and seamen.

Dublin	180,000	Bristol	87,779
Glasgow	147,043	Leeds	83,796
Edinburgh	138,235	Cork	67,000
Manchester	133,785	Limerick	66,000
Liverpool	118,972	Plymouth	61,212
Birmingham	106,722	Norwich	50,288

68. Those of the second magnitude from 50 to 20,000, inhabitants are

Portsmouth and Portsea	45,640	Brighton	24,439
Nottingham	40,415	Chatham and Rochester	24,063
Bath	36,811	Exeter	23,479
Newcastle	35,181	Bolton (Great)	22,037
Hull	31,125	Blackburn	21,947
Dundee	30,157	Shrewsbury	21,695
Leicester	30,135	Oldham	21,662
Paisley	26,428	Coventry	21,241
Ashton under Line	25,960	Greenock	22,088
Preston	24,574	York	20,787

69. Those of the third degree between 20 and 12,000, are

Chester	19,949	Huddersfield	13,284
Wolverhampton	18,380	Bradford	13,064
Dudley	18,211	Canterbury	12,745
Yarmouth	18,040	Halifax	12,628
Macclesfield	17,746	Maidstone	12,508
Wigan	17,716	Frome	12,411
Derby	17,423	Lynn	12,253
Wenlock	17,265	Ripon	12,131
Sedgley	17,195	Bilston	12,000
Ipswich	17,186		
Worcester	17,023	WALES.	
Woolwich	17,000	Merther-Tidoil	17 410
Oxford	16,364		
Carlisle	15,476	SCOTLAND.	
Sunderland	14,725	Perth	19,065
Colchester	14'016	Machar	18,312
Warrington	13,570	Mouklan	14,348
Cheltenham	13,396	Dunfermline	13,681
Southampton	13,353	Kilmarnock	12,769
Winchester	13,353	Inverness	12,264

70. The cultivated land of England and Wales is supposed to produce in grain, grass, meat, vegetables, and other products, about 4*l.* per acre, or 180 millions per annum; the land of Scotland about 20 millions, and that of Ireland about 50 millions. The rental of the whole is about 15*s.* an acre, or 60 millions per annum, and the value is about 1200 millions.

Obs.—During the late war the rental was 25*s.* or more, and the estimated value above 2000 millions.

71. The three millions of houses in the United Kingdom are worth 150*l.* each on the average, or 450 millions, and produce a rental of 15*l.*

each, or 45 millions. The furniture in the houses, at 100*l.* each, is worth 300 millions.

72. The cattle and farming stock, taken at 4*l*, an acre on the cultivated land, is worth 240 millions, and the national stock of merchandize and manufactured articles, deposited in a million shops and warehouses, is at least 250 millions.

73. The 20,000 merchant-vessels employed in the foreign and coasting trade, at 1,500*l.* each, are worth 30 millions, and produce an income to their proprietors of 3 millions per annum.

74. The gold, silver, and jewels, have been estimated at 50 millions, and the cloathing and miscellaneous articles at another 50 millions.

75. The stock, therefore, of the United Kingdom at a time, when gold is worth 5*l.* and silver 6*s.* per ounce, wheat 5*l.* per quarter, and the wages of a day-labourer 18*s.* per week, is as under; though at present this falls short of the estimated value.

Land	1,200 millions
Houses	450 millions
Furniture	300 millions
Farming-Stock	240 millions
Merchandize	250 millions
Shipping	30 millions
Gold, &c.	50 millions
Miscellanies	50 millions
	2570

76. Besides the above in private property, the government has its navy of about 750 great

ships, many of which are now lying in *ordinary*, at Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. worth 20,000*l.* each, or 15 millions; the stores worth 25 millions; the military appurtenances worth 30 millions; and the public buildings, land, &c. worth 30 millions more, making a total of the necessary stock of government, of about 100 millions.

77. The stock of British subjects, making an integral part of the wealth of the nation, in the colonies and in foreign countries, may be estimated—

In North America, at	40 millions
In the West-Indies at	100 millions
In South America at	20 millions
In Africa at	10 millions
In the East Indies at	50 millions
In other countries at	20 millions
	140 millions

78. The effective British population of these dependencies may be taken as follows:

In North America	1½ million
In the West Indies	1 million
In the East Indies	2 millions
In other places	1 million
Total of remote British or national population, exclusive of black and native subjects, which is five times greater.	5½ millions

79. The grand total then of the population of the British Empire is about 26 millions of English, Irish, and Scotish subjects, scattered over the world; and of its wealth about 2610 millions, taken at the value of currency in 1823.

80. Out of this capital the government, at present, raises, by direct taxation, between 50 and 60 millions per annum.

81. For upwards of a century past, the war expenses of the government far exceeded the produce of the taxes; hence the government has been compelled constantly to borrow on the security of the taxes on property. The accumulated national debt, at the present time, is estimated at about 830 millions, for the re-payment of which, and its interest, 31 millions, all the property of the conntry stands mortgaged.

82. As the interest of this debt is regularly paid at the Bank of England from the produce of the taxes, persons who have spare money either gladly subscribe to loans, or purchase of public creditors their shares of the public debt, called *Stock*. There are several kinds of stock, according to the annual interest, as

3 per cent. stock,
3½ per cent. stock, and
4 per cent. stock.

To purchase stock, or to put money in the stocks, is to become a *creditor* of the nation, by buying a title to so much interest. Of course, the price of stock varies according as money is more or less plentiful, as there are more or fewer buyers, and as the opinion of public credit is high or low.

84. As 100*l.* produces 5 per cent. at lawful interest, the 4 per cent. is at par at 80*l.*; the 3½ at 70*l.*; and the 3 per cent. at 60*l.* The

stocks are high or low, or they produce less or more than legal interest, as they vary above or below par.

Obs.—100*l* in the 3 per cents, properly worth 60*l*. was as high as 95*l*. before the Revolutionary War of 1793; it has occasionally been at 48*l*. and was once as low as 40*l*, during the Rebellion of 1745.

Average Prices of 3 *per Cent. Consols.*

1803.....70, 57, 53	1813.....58, 57, 60, 61
1804.....55, 56, 58	1814.....64, 66, 64
1805.....56, 58, 60	1815 .....65, 58, 60
1806.....60, 62, 64	1816..... 60, 62, 63
1807.....61, 62, 64	1817.....63, 70, 75, 83
1808.....62, 64, 66, 68	1818.....80, 82, 79
1809.....67, 68, 70	1819.....77,74,65,70,68
1810.....70, 71, 59, 66	1820.....68, 69, 70
1811.....65, 64, 63	1821.....69, 72, 75, 77
1812.....62, 61, 59, 58	1822.....76,77,78,79,80

85. With a view to pay off the national debt, an expedient was adopted in 1786, of reserving a million per annum from the revenue, with which to purchase stock for the public, and to apply all its interest in further purchases, so that the fund should increase in the ratio of compound interest, and this stock is called THE SINKING FUND.

86. A further plan of repayment was adopted in 1792, by appropriating one pound of every hundred borrowed in future to the same principle of accumulation, it being known that one pound at compound interest will produce 99*l*. in 94 years, or 60*l*. the par price of the 3 per cent. in 84 years.

87. The accumulation of these various means enabled the public commissioners to redeem a large portion of the debt, but when the fund had accumulated to 15 millions per annum, 12 and 13 millions of it was appropriated to the current expenses, and the Sinking Fund is reduced in 1822, to 3 or 4 millions.

Obs.—To keep up the Sinking Fund requires, however, an accumulation of taxes proportioned to the increase of the Fund; while taxes have a direct tendency to raise the price of all commodities; hence all things rose in value, and with them the expenses of government, and the necessity of government to borrow in a larger proportion than it bought stock. Thus, when the erroneous *theory* of the sinking-fund was adopted, the public expenses did not exceed, at a war estimate, 25 millions; but while the sinking-fund was getting up to 12 and 15 millions, the national expenditure rose to upwards of 100 millions; and annual loans increased from 10 to 25 and 30 millions. Thus the sinking-fund, in its race against the national debt, seems like a tortoise in pursuit of a stag!

88. The expenses of the government, or the *supplies* required of parliament, amounted, in 1814, to nearly 120 millions per annum, of which 28 millions were for the navy; 39 millions for the army and ordnance; 33 millions for the interest of the national debt; and the rest for the civil list and miscellaneous.

89. During the year ending January 5, 1822, the public expenditure was above 21 millions, of which five millions and a half were for the *navy*, and nine millions and a quarter for the

army and ordnance, two millions for civil list, &c. and five millions for interest of exchequer bills and sinking-fund, over and above the interest of the public debt, amounting to 31 millions.

90. The *ways* and *means* for raising the above *supplies* are by duties of customs and excise; by assessments on lands, houses, windows, servants, horses, and carriages; by stamp and legacy duties, and by licences of various kinds.

91. The late wars against France cost, over and above the regular expenditure, 1,100 millions, or half the amount of the public stock in 1793, of which 640 millions was raised in war taxes, and 460 millions added to the debt. This vast expence of the government during the war, raised the price of all commodities, which falling when the expenditure ceased, produced great domestic misery.

Expenditure during the late Wars.

Total money raised in Great Britain by loans and taxes, during the 23 years war that elapsed, between the beginning of 1793 and that of 1816, about	£1,564,000,000
Deduct for the amount of our peace establishment and charges unconnected with the war, about.....	464,000,000
Remainder, constituting the charge of the war	£1,100,000,000
Of the total sum of 1,100,000,000*l.* expended during the war, the amount added to the permanent debt was	460,000,000

92. The debt amounted,

At the peace of Ryswick - -	in 1697	to -	£21,500,000
of Utrect - - - -	1712	-	54,000,000
of Aix la Chapelle -	1748	-	78,000,000
of Paris - - - -	1763	-	134,000,000
of Versailles - - -	1783	-	238,000,000
of Amiens - - -	1802	-	452,000,000
of Paris - - - -	1815	nearly	700,000,000
To which, adding the debt of Ireland, somewhat more than - - - - - - - - - -			100,000,000
Total present debt about - -			800,000,000

These sums, consequently, represent the total of our debt at each period, without the perplexing distinctions of funded and unfunded, redeemed and unredeemed.

93. This vast financial system is managed by the Bank of England, which receives the amount of all the taxes, pays the interest of the national debt, and keeps accounts with the treasurers of the navy, army, ordnance, and other public officers, who draw on the Bank according to their several wants.

94. For the facility of making its payments, the Bank, a century ago, issued promissory notes of 100*l.* each; these have successively fallen in amount to 50*l.* 20*l.* 10*l.* 5*l.* 2*l.* and 1*l.* and their increase having depreciated the value of money, gold and silver have risen in price, and totally disappeared, leaving no other currency than bank-paper.

95. The amount of bank notes in circulation, in 1822, was about 19 millions, being 12 millions less than in 1814, but nearly an equal amount of specie has been sent into circulation; while of country banker's notes there are about 12 millions.

not more than 20 or 30 millions of paper, the value of money has been proportionally depreciated, and the value of all commodities, as estimated in money, perniciously increased.

96. The commerce of the British empire in 1819, notwithstanding the stagnation, was carried on in 22,640 ships belonging to the British islands and colonies, the burthens of which were 2,414,484 tons; and the crews consisted of 160,557 men and boys. These vessels cover the ocean, and convey cargoes of manufactures, and of native, colonial, and foreign produce, to the ports of all nations.

Obs.—The first impulse given to British trade arose from the law, called the Navigation Act; by which it is provided, that no merchandize shall be imported into England, nor conveyed from one British port to another, but in English ships, of which the master and two-thirds of the crew must be English subjects, except in ships of which the cargo is the produce of the country.

97. The colonies of Britain in the East and West Indies give her the monopoly of the rare productions of those countries, and enable her to export them to all other countries, in conjunction with the staple commodities of her own soil, and the produce of her manufactures.

98. England exports to all countries woollen cloths, hardware, trinkets and toys, cutlery, cottons, muslins and calicoes, silk goods, cheese, coals, porter, flannels, carpets, furniture, paper, glass, leather, lace, stockings, hats, iron, tin, bricks, pottery, watches, books, prints, and musical and mathematical instruments.

99. Scotland exports little natural produce,

but manufactures cottons, silks, linens, and some woollens. Wales manufactures less, but exports largely its natural production of coals, iron, copper, and cheese.

100. Ireland exports linens, corn, salted provisions, butter, and tallow; and manufactures cottons and woollens in common with England and Scotland, although in an inferior degree. She excels both countries, however, in her poplins and tabbinets, for which Dublin has been long famous.

101. The leading principle of British commerce is to import none but raw materials, and export none but manufactures, reserving at home the value of the labour. Thus we import a pound of raw cotton at half-a-crown, and export it in muslin at five guineas: thereby drawing to ourselves the value of the labour and the wealth of the world.

102. In 1700, the value of the *imports* into Great Britain was 5 millions, and the *exports* 6 millions; in 1775, it was 14 millions, and 18 millions; in 1800, it was 31 millions, and 43 millions; in 1810, it was 60 millions, and 65 millions; and, in 1813, 29 millions, and 43 millions; in 1816, 1817, and still more in 1818, it began to increase, chiefly owing to our intercourse with the Spanish independent colonies of South America

Obs.—In truth, there is less difference in the actual quantity of the imports and exports than appears by the figures. Money, or nominal value, was four times greater in 1700 than in 1810, and it was nearly twice as great in 1813 as it was in 1800, so that although the no-

minal amounts are greater, the quantity differs only in a half or a quarter ratio.

*** For details relative to commerce, the young reader is referred to *Mortimer's Dictionary of Commerce*, *Morrison's Book-keeping*, and *Joyce's Arithmetic*.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Means of Defence and Offence.

103. As the British empire can be invaded only from the sea, it is evidently secure against other nations, as long as its navy is master of the ocean. Hence the attention which for many ages has been paid to our fleets; hence the importance of maintaining its superiority; and hence the national consequence of victories at sea, whenever the dominion of that element is contested by other nations.

104. At the termination of the late war, the royal navy, or the ships and vessels manned and fitted for fighting, amounted to 1000 sail. Those which carry above 60 cannon are called ships of the line; and of these the British navy contains above 200, of which upwards of 130 were in actual service during the late contest. A large portion of our men-of-war, are now laid up *in ordinary*, at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Sheerness, &c.

105. *First*-rate ships are those which have from 100 to 120 guns, and from 850 to 875 men.

Second-rate ships have from 90 to 98 guns, and from 700 to 750 men.

Third-rates have from 64 to 80 guns, and carry from 500 to 650 men.

Fourth-rates have from 50 to 60 guns, and from 320 to 420 men.

Fifth-rates, called *Frigates*, have from 32 to 40 guns, and from 220 to 300 men.

And *Sixth*-rates have from 20 to 28 guns, and from 140 to 200 men.

106. Besides the six rates, from 20 to 120 guns, there are great numbers of small vessels, called sloops and brigs of war, which carry from 16 to 20 guns; also gun-brigs and cutters, which carry from 6 to 14 guns, besides bomb-ships for purposes of bombardment, and fire-ships constructed for setting an enemy's fleet in flames.

107. The British navy is under the direction of the Board of Admiralty, of which there are seven commissioners, exercising jointly the ancient powers of Lord High Admiral. For the purpose of building, repairing, and fitting out ships, there are extensive royal dock-yards at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerness, all of which may be accounted wonders of the world, for their extent, and the ingenuity of their operations.

108. There are other royal dock-yards, or refitting establishments, at Deal, Harwich, Milford, Falmouth, Leith, Yarmouth, Kinsale, Gibraltar, Malta, Halifax, Antigua, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Jamaica, the Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, and Madras.

109. The ships of the British navy are commanded by admirals, captains, commanders, and lieutenants. Admirals command fleets, and are either of the red, white, or blue flags; there are also vice-admirals and rear-admirals. The senior admiral of the red is called Admiral of the fleet; they all rise in rank, and take command when on service, according to their seniority.

110. Captains, called Post-Captains, after three years from the date of their commissions, command ships of the line and frigates. Sloops, brigs, &c. are under commanders, and gun-brigs and cutters, under lieutenants. The first step in the naval service is that of midshipman, in which rank every one serves six years before he can be made a lieutenant.

111. Attached to every ship are a certain number of soldiers, expert in the use of musquetry, called Marines, of whom there are 160 on board a first-rate; and upwards of 30,000 in time of war, distributed through the navy, having their generals, colonels, captains, and other ranks usual in an army.

112. As a provision for aged and wounded seamen of the royal navy, the splendid palace of Greenwich has been provided, and here nearly 3,000 of these veterans spend the remainder of their days in peace, plenty, and comfort, and about 2,000 out-pensioners receive each *7l.* per annum. As the reliance of Britain for national independence is on her

"wooden wall," too much attention cannot be shewn to those who have become aged, enfeebled, or disabled in the national service.

113. Another vast department of the warlike means of the empire, is the army, which, from the yeomen of the guard in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and a regiment of guards in the reign of Charles the Second, have risen, in the late wars, to 15,000 artillery, 30,000 horse, and 200,000 infantry; besides 150,000 English, Irish, and Scotch militia, 200,000 local militia, and 30,000 regularly trained volunteers! Even in time of profound peace, the troops in Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies, including the armies of occupation in France, amounted, in 1818, to about 130,000 men. In India, where we are now, and indeed generally, at war, there is nearly an equal number of sepoys, &c. in the field.

114. By a late admirable law men are enabled to enter into the regular regiments, for a term of years only. The militia, when called out, are drawn by ballot, in their respective counties, to serve for five years, or during the war; and every man from 18 to 45 is liable to serve. The local militia are also generally called out for a few weeks in every year, to learn their exercise, in time of war.

Obs.—The government of England, acting in conformity to the laws, and respecting the rights of the commons and of juries, apprehends nothing from teaching the mass of the people the use of arms; and, on the other hand, the people feel less jealousy than formerly,

or perhaps than they ought, of a standing army, because the rights of the commons, of juries, and the press, are so well understood, even by the army itself, that no apprehension exists that the sword can ever be drawn by English soldiers against those CIVIL LIBERTIES which are the basis of the prosperity, glory, and permanence of the empire.

115. The administration of the army is directed by a Commander-in-chief, assisted by the Secretary-at-war, the Secretary-of-state for the war-department, the Master-general of the ordnance, the Adjutant-general, and the Quarter-master-general. The superior ranks of officers in the British army are Field-marshals; Generals, Lieutenant-generals, and Major-generals.

116. What Greenwich Hospital effects for the navy, Chelsea Hospital effects for the army. Here is a comfortable asylum for many thousands of aged and decrepid soldiers, including out-pensioners. Besides these hospitals, there are other establishments for the education of the children of sailors and soldiers, provisions for officers' widows, &c. &c. all of them creditable to the humanity and liberality of the country.

CHAPTER V.

Religion, Learning, and Literature of the United Kingdom.

117. ENGLAND threw off the authority of the Pope of Rome in the reign of Henry VIII. and has, since that time, been at the head of

the Reformed or Protestant Religion. The Church of England has the King for its head, and is established by law in England, Wales, and Ireland; but in Scotland, the Presbyterian or Calvinistic Church is established by law.

Obs.—About one half of the population are attached to the Church, and the other half consist of Dissenters and Methodists of various denominations.

118. For purposes of Church government, and for the universal instruction of the people, the three kingdoms are divided into parishes, each of which is provided with a rector, vicar, or curate (or in Scotland with a minister) to perform divine service on Sundays and other fixed days.

Obs.—Parishes were originally those parts of *Manors*, the tithes of which were appropriated to build and support a Church, and the *right* of nominating the Rector or Vicar, is called an *advowson*. The *Manors* grew out of the feudal system, and were tracts held by the Lord of the Sovereign, and let out on condition to *tenants*, which condition, or *custom*, is now commuted in many cases by *quit-rents*, and a *heriot*, or small forfeiture, on death. Lands so held are called *Copyholds;* but those which are released from *quit-rents*, or *heriots*, are called *Freeholds*. Lands or houses, granted at a fixed rent, for a term of years, are called *Leaseholds*. Lands or houses, pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest of a sum borrowed, are said to be *mortgaged*.

119. The Anglican Church is governed, in England and Wales, by the two Archbishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York; the former containing 21 bishopricks; and the latter the three bishopricks of Durham, Carlisle, and Chester, and also Sodar and Man.

Obs.—Archbishops and Bishops are nominated by the King, and chosen, as matter of form, by the Dean and Prebendaries of the Cathedral. Their revenues are from 5,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* per annum, and chiefly arise from great tythes, or lands appropriated.—See the Appendix, for the Duties of a Parish Priest.

120. By William the Conqueror, the bishopricks were made baronies, hence the two archbishops and 24 bishops have seats in the House of Lords, and enjoy many of the privileges o peers, independently of the clerical power o ordaining priests and deacons; of instituting to livings; of confirming youth: consecrating churches, &c.

121. The bishopricks are—

London	Landaff
Durham	Lincoln
Winchester	Salisbury
Ely	St. Asaph
Worcester	Bangor
Litchfield and Coventry	Bath and Wells
Carlisle	Chester
Norwich	Gloucester
Hereford	St. David's
Peterborough	Exeter
Chichester	Bristol
Oxford	Rochester

and also Sodar and Man, which is not a barony.

122. Every bishopric has its deanery; and, besides deans of all the above places, there are deans of Westminster, Windsor, Bocking, and Battel, Croydon, Guernsey, Jersey, and Rippon.

Obs.—The Dean and the Canons, or Prebendaries, form the Chapter or Council to the Bishop, to assist and advise him in the functions of his office. Some are nominated by the King, and others by the Bishop. There are various kinds of Deans, which require several divisions to distinguish them properly; 1. Deans or *Chapters*, who are either cathedral or collegiate churches. 2. Deans of *Peculiars*, who have sometimes both jurisdiction and cure of souls, as the Dean of Battel, in Sussex, and sometimes jurisdiction only, as the Dean of the Arches in London, and the Dean of Croydon. 3 *Rural* Deans, very ancient officers of the church, but almost out of use, intended to be the deputies of the bishop throughout his diocese. 4. Deans of the *Colleges of the Universities*, appointed to enforce discipline. 5. *Honorary* Deans, as the Dean of the royal chapel at St. James's. 6. Deans of provinces, or Deans of bishops: thus, the Bishop of London is Dean of the province of Canterbury, and to him the archbishop directs his mandate for summoning the bishops.

123. Of other dignitaries of the church there are 200 prebendaries attached to each cathedral, 60 archdeacons, 103 canons, and many rural deans in every bishop's diocese.

Obs.—A *prebend* is the office, or the stipend annexed to it; a *prebendary* the person who executes the office, or receives the stipend.

124. The number of parishes in England and Wales are about 10,000, the half of which are rectories, enjoying great and small tythes, averaging 300*l.* per annum; the other half are vicarages, enjoying small tythes, and averaging 150*l.* per annum. The annual revenues of the Church are about three millions, and the number of the clergy about twenty thousand.

Obs.—For the salutary benefits of religion, every person in England and Wales pays, therefore, not more than SIX SHILLINGS per annum, and at this cheap rate are

obtained the consolations of the Gospel, instructions in the practice of virtue, and the true foundations of temporal and everlasting happiness. How incommensurate the cost with the benefits! Yet there are unthinking and envious persons, who murmur at what they unreasonably call the luxury of the Church, and who affect to consider, that a clergyman who devotes his life to the most valuable of all social duties, is overpaid if he obtains double the income of an ordinary mechanic! In truth, the ministers of religion are the firmest bond and cement of society, and ought, therefore, to be maintained in dignity, comfort, and respectability. The sole question is as to the mode only.

125. In Ireland, the Anglican church is governed by four archbishops, of the provinces of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, under whom are 18 bishops; and, of the 22, four are periodically elected to represent the spiritual interests of Ireland in the House of Peers.

126. At least one half of the population of Ireland remains attached to the superstitions of popery, and the popish priests have unbounded influence over their ignorant votaries. Some legal disqualifications of the Irish Catholics, in regard to public employments, have, however, led to much dissention in that country.

Obs.—Roman Catholics are still liable to severe pains and penalties in England; but, to the honour of that spirit of freedom which pervades our constitution, some of the rigours to which they were subject have been done away, by statute 18 Geo. III. c. 16, with respect to such as take an oath, therein prescribed, of allegiance to the King, abjuration of the Pretender, renunciation of the Pope's civil power in this realm, and abhorrence of the doctrine of destroying and not keeping faith with heretics, and deposing or murdering princes excommunicated by the see of Rome. In due time we

hope to see all the penal laws against religious faith repealed.

127. In Scotland there are no clerical dignitaries, but all the clergy are called Ministers, and have equal rank and power. They meet, however, for purposes of Church government, in a general assembly, in synods, and in presbyteries. Nearly synonimous to the English churchwarden and overseer of the poor, are the Scotish ruling elder and deacon.

Obs.—In Scotland, members of the Church of England are deemed Dissenters, and they number and rank in Scotland something like the Presbyterians themselves in England.

128. When popery was abolished, and the reformed religion introduced, the discussions on religious topics naturally led to conscientious differences of opinion on certain passages of the Sacred Scriptures, and hence the origin of the various religious sects, all of whom, on spiritual points, are, or ought to be, respected by the Church of England, and by each other.

Obs.—The right of the Church to dissent from the previous establishment of Popery, was the same as the right of others to dissent at any time from the Church, and from each other. Hence, in points of theology and divine worship, all Christians are bound to respect and tolerate each other, and to pity, rather than reproach, what each supposes to be the heresy of his brother. In this respect, the established Church of England can never be too much commended for its tolerant and liberal spirit; at the same time, it must be acknowledged, that violent men have sometimes discredited the clerical and Christian character, by yielding to their passions, and becoming the instruments of obloquy and persecution.

129. The principal dissenters in the British Islands are called Presbyterians, Baptists, Qua-

kers or Friends, Independents, Calvinists, Unitarians, and Swedenborgians; besides the Methodists, a very numerous and zealous body.

Obs.— A Protestant dissenter may be admitted to the very great and important office of a legislator, or member of parliament; but, by the Corporation Act, passed in the 13th year of Charles II. no person can legally be elected to any office relating to the government of any city or corporation, unless, within a twelvemonth before, he has received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites of the Church of England, nor unless he takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. And by the Test Act, passed in the 25th year of the same reign, all officers, civil and military, are publicly to take the said oaths, and make the declaration against transubstantiation, within six months after their admission; and, within the same time, to take the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the usage of the Church of England, in some public church, immediately after divine service and sermon, and to deliver into court a certificate, signed by the minister and churchwarden, and likewise to prove the same by two credible witnesses, upon forfeiture of 500*l.* and disability to hold the office. An indemnity act, however, is generally passed, to prevent the levying of the penalties annexed.

Dissenters are required to register their places of worship in the office of the bishop of the diocese, and when they have done this, such place of worship, though only a room in a dwelling-house, is placed under the protection of the law, and no person can interrupt the religious services performed in it with impunity.

Dissenting Ministers, except those of the *Particular Baptists*, are, in general, wholly supported by the voluntary contributions of their congregations. They may perform any clerical function, except that of marriage, which, by an act of parliament, is limited to parish-churches and the established clergy only. Their baptisms are registered in a book, in the public library of Dissenters, in *Red-Cross Street, London*; and by an act of parliament, these regis-

ters are held valid in law. They are not intitled to a steeple and bells for their places of worship; and Jews, Quakers, and all denominations of Dissenters, must, as well as the members of the established church, pay their church-rates and serve parish-offices, or forfeit the penalty.

As a body, the dissenters are not more respectable in point of numbers, than of virtue and talents. Among them have appeared many who have been eminently conspicuous for both piety and learning; and those of the present time by no means seem to discredit their predecessors.

130. It is computed that more than one-third of the population, under one or other of these denominations, are seceders from the Church, and that their preachers and teachers, though scantily provided for, number not less than five thousand. In the Church itself has lately existed a class of Calvinistic Preachers, who are rigid disciplinarians, and draw together large congregations.

Obs.—As this is not a theological work, nothing is explained in regard to tenets; but, of the whole body of religious teachers, it may be said, that they keep alive a spirit of piety, and encourage moral and religious habits; and that differences of opinion have, on the religious feelings of society, the effect of stimulants on the body natural. The student who desires to become acquainted with the tenets of all sects, and to peruse the sacred writings with advantage, should possess himself of *Dr. Robinson's Theological Dictionary.*

131. Of late years the value of education has been more justly appreciated than formerly, and, at this time, it is as extraordinary to meet with a grown person who cannot read and write, as, a thousand years ago, it was to meet with one who could even read. This happy change

is to be ascribed to the Reformed Religion, to the Art of Printing, to the universal and liberal establishment of Schools, and to the Lancastrian and Bellian mode of instruction.

Obs.—As it is Education that forms and fashions man for the Social State, so the task of educating the young is the most useful, important, and respectable, in society. Next to gratitude to parents, the best affections are always due to those who direct and enlighten the mind, and who thereby raise the human species above savages and beasts of the field. He must have a bad heart who does not retain, through life, a grateful remembrance, and never-failing respect, for the sedulous and anxious preceptors of his youth.

132. Formerly the Universities were the only schools. Oxford is the most ancient in Europe, being prior to the time of Alfred, who built three of its colleges a thousand years ago. It now contains twenty colleges and five halls, structures as splendid as palaces, and maintains about 1,000 Heads, Professors, Tutors, Officers, Fellows, and Students, besides accommodating as many independent Scholars.

Obs.—The Colleges and Halls at Oxford are—UNIVERSITY, BALLIOL, MERTON, EXETER, ORIEL, QUEEN'S, NEW, LINCOLN, ALL SOULS, MAGDALEN, BRASENNOSE, CORPUS CHRISTI, CHRIST CHURCH, TRINITY, ST. JOHN'S, JESUS, WADHAM, PEMBROKE, WORCESTER and HERTFORD Colleges; ST. MARY HALL, MAGDALEN HALL, NEW INN HALL, ST. ALBAN HALL, and ST. EDMUND HALL.—Michaelmas and Hilary terms are each kept by six weeks residence, and Easter and Trinity terms by three weeks each.—A residence of three weeks in each term is sufficient for *Bachelors of Arts* keeping term for a Master's degree; and for Students in Civil Law, who have kept twelve terms, and have been examined for their degree.

—Sixteen terms are required for the degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, from all except the sons of English, Scotch, and Irish Peers, and the eldest sons of Baronets and Knights, when matriculated as such, and not on the foundation of any College; all such persons are allowed to be candidates for that degree after having completed three years. —From the time of admission to a Bachelor's degree, twelve terms are computed, before the Bachelor can be admitted to the degree of *Master of Arts*.—For the degree of *Bachelor in Civil Law, without proceeding through Arts*, twenty-eight terms are necessary.—For the degree of *Doctor in Civil Law*, five years are to be computed from the time at which the Bachelor's degree was conferred. —For a *Bachelor's in Civil Law* three years are required, to be calculated from the regency; and for a Doctor's four years more, to be calcutated from the time at which the Bachelor's was taken.—For the degree of *Bachelor in Medicine*, after the same manner, one year from the regency, and for a Doctor's three years more.—For the degree of *Bachelor in Divinity* seven years, according to a similar computation, and four years more for a Doctor's.

133. The University of Cambridge consists of thirteen colleges and four halls, as magnificent as those of Oxford, and supporting 13,300 Heads, Professors, Officers, Fellows, and Students.

Obs.—The Colleges and Halls at Cambridge are—TRINITY, ST. JOHN'S, EMMANUEL, JESUS, QUEEN'S, TRINITY HALL, CAIUS, CHRIST, PEMBROKE HALL, CLARE HALL, ST. PETER'S, KING'S, MAGDALEN, SIDNEY, BENE'T, CATHERINE HALL, and DOWNING COLLEGE.—A *Bachelor of Arts*, at Cambridge, must reside the greater part of twelve several terms, the first and last excepted.—A *Master of Arts* must be B. A. of three years' standing.—A *Bachelor of Divinity* must be M. A. of seven years' standing.—A *Bachelor of Divinity* (ten year man.) These are tolerated by the statutes (13th Eliz.) which allow persons who are admitted at any college, being twenty

four years of age and upwards, to take the degree of B. D. at the end of ten years. During the last two years they must reside the greater part of three several terms.—A *Doctor of Divinity* must be a Bachelor of Divinity of five, or a Master of Arts of twelve years' standing.—A *Bachelor of Laws* must be of six years' standing complete, and must keep the greater part of nine several terms.—A *Doctor of Laws* must be of five years' standing from the degree of B. C. L. or a Master of Arts of seven years' standing.—A *Bachelor of Physic* must keep the greater part of nine several terms, and may be admitted any time in his sixth year.—A *Doctor of Physic* is bound to the same regulations as D. C. L.—A *Licentiate in Medicine* is required to be M. A. or M. B. of two years standing. No exercise, but examination by the Professor and another Doctor of the faculty.—A *Bachelor of Music* must enter his name at some college, and compose and perform a solemn piece of Music, as an exercise prior to his degree.—A *Doctor of Music* is generally Mus. B. and his exercise is the same.

134. In Scotland are the justly celebrated Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, old and new Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; in Ireland, the respected University of Dublin: all princely establishments, abounding in learned men, and the ablest professors in every branch of knowledge.

135. At nearly all these Universities are granted the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, Law, Physic, and Music, after certain periods of residence, and undergoing certain examinations.

Obs.—It is greatly to be regretted that these different honorary degrees, which ought to be conferred only as the rewards of real merit, are often so easily to be obtained, for a small sum of money. Even at Edinburgh,

the reputation of which stands so high for medical advantages, there are persons who subsist by preparing for unqualified students the theses necessary to the obtaining of the degree of M. D. How much such abuses must injure the cause of literature and science is obvious.

136. Spread over the Empire are many endowed schools for teaching the learned languages; and happily, at this time, there are every where independent schools or academies, in which are taught the languages, and the useful and liberal arts and sciences, disseminating through the nation a body of knowledge, such as never before existed in this or any other country.

137. Nor are the poor in general deprived of the blessing of education, CHARITY-SCHOOLS being to be met with in every town and populous parish, at which a million of children are constantly receiving such an education as qualifies them for future advancement in life, if they are good, obedient, and industrious. Sunday and other schools, either wholly or nearly gratuitous, have of late years been also instituted on a large scale.

Obs. 1.—The provision for Parochial Schoolmasters is inadequate to their subsistence, and discreditable to the liberality of the national character. The lowest assistant in the work of Education ought to be able to earn at least twice the income of a mechanic; yet how many there are, on public foundations, who are paid not half that pittance!

2.—For the purpose of teaching the arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic, at an easy expence to the whole population, schools have lately been established on plans recommended by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster. In these

the senior pupils teach the juniors, in a regularly ascending series, so that one superintending master or mistress can conduct a school of 500 children. Such schools cannot be too much promoted, as the means of preventing vice and crimes.

138. Such being the means of acquiring knowledge, it is not astonishing that the British Empire excels in every department of literature; that our poets, our philosophers, our historians, our moralists, our divines, our physicians, our orators, and our painters are the ablest in the world.

Obs.—Law alone, among liberal studies, seems to have too frequently degenerated into a quibbling and tricking science, and lawyers to have become the sharks and pests of society, instead of being its protectors and guardians. Some independent check against the chicanery and villany of the members of this profession, at least in regard to civil suits, appears to be a desideratum in the English constitution. Arbitration is a refuge against the sophistry of the profession; but, in arbitrations, it is the extremity of folly to refer any dispute to a lawyer, who, by education and habit, quibbles himself out of all principles of equity, justice, and humanity.

139. Among *poets*, Britain boasts of Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Thomson, Young, Goldsmith, Cowper, and Wolcot.

140. Among *philosophers*, we have had Bacon, Newton, Boyle, Locke, Berkeley, Priestley, Hartley, and Reid.

141. Among *historians*, we have had Buchanan, Camden, Clarendon, Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, and Belsham; and, among moralists, Addison, Richardson, Fielding, Hutcheson, and Sterne.

142. In *divinity*, we can boast of Tillotson, Middleton, Watts, Kennicott, Horne, Watson Paley, Blair, Horsley, and Porteus; and, among physicians, of Harvey, Sydenham, Mead, Brown, Cullen, Hunter, and Jenner.

143. Among English *orators*, may be named Pulteney, the two Pitts, Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Wilberforce, Erskine, Whitbread, and Romilly.

144. Among *painters*, the English School boasts of a Reynolds, a Barry, a Gainsborough, a Wright, a Wilson, a Opie, a Northcote, a West, a Lawrence, a Westall, and a Wilkie; among sculptors, of Gibbons and Flaxman; and, among musicians, of Purcell, Arne, Storace, and Shield.

145. The ENGLISH LANGUAGE is a compound of the Celtic, Saxon, French, and Latin, and is spoken by the well-educated in every part of the British Islands. In Wales, however, among the common people, the original Celtic is still generally spoken; as is the Erse or Gaëlic in the Highlands of Scotland, and another dialect of the same language among the common Irish.

*** For other particulars on this and some collateral subjects, the student is referred to *Blair's Universal Preceptor*, a work which deserves to be introduced into every Seminary of British Education, and which has justly acquired the title of the "*Sun of School Books.*"

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Climate, Natural Phenomena, Face of the Country, and National Character.

146. The British Islands are in the Temperate Zone, and, owing to their being surrounded by the sea, which equalizes the temperature quicker than land, they are less exposed to periodical extremes of heat and cold, than other countries in the same latitudes.

Obs.—For example, Great Britain is in the latitude of Hudson's Bay and Kamtschatka, and of the southern shores of the Baltic, yet how different the climate! Nor is it more southward than Newfoundland and Canada, which are nearly uninhabitable from cold, and are covered with five or six feet of snow from November till March; whereas in Britain, snow does not average 20 days per annum, nor severe frost more than 25 days.

147. The British islands are, however, remarkable for their moistness, and for the variableness of their atmosphere. An average of 30 inches of rain falls annually, and often in 24 hours the heat of the four seasons is experienced. The westerly winds are to the eastern as 5 to 2, and the southern to the northern as 3 to 2.

Obs.—The westerly and southerly winds bring clouds from the Atlantic, and these are precipitated by the action of the conducting points of ores, trees, and leaves; hence, in the western counties, 36 inches of rain fall annually, and a dry week is seldom known in Cornwall, Lancashire, and in the south-western parts of Ireland, while only 24 inches reach the eastern counties.

ENGLAND & WALES
British Statute Miles
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
Isle of Man
Anglesea
Carnarvon
Caernarvon
Denbigh
Flint
Chester
Salop
Montgomery
Radnor
Brecknock
Glamorgan
Monmouth
Gloucester
Oxford
Bucks
Bedford
Herts
Middlesex
Essex
Cornwall
Devon
Somerset
Dorset
Wilts
Berks
Surrey
Sussex
Kent
Hants
Worcester
Warwick
Hereford
Northampton
Leicester
Rutland
Lincoln
Norfolk
Suffolk
Cambridge
Huntingdon
Hertford
Buckingham
Oxford
Northumberland
Cumberland
Westmoreland
Durham
York
Lancaster
Cheshire
Derby
Nottingham
Stafford
Shropshire
Monmouth
Glocester
Worcester
Warwick
Hereford
Radnor
Cardigan
Pembroke
Carmarthen
Brecknock
Glamorgan
Monmouth
Glocester
Somerset
Dorset
Devon
Cornwall
Berks
Surrey
Sussex
Kent
Hants
Wilts
Middlesex
Essex
Herts
Bedford
Bucks
Oxford
Northampton
Leicester
Rutland
Lincoln
Norfolk
Suffolk
Cambridge
Huntingdon
Derby
Stafford
Shropshire
Cheshire
Lancaster
York
Durham
Northumberland
Cumberland
Westmoreland
Carnarvon
Denbigh
Flint
Anglesea
Isle of Man
Carlisle
Wigton
Cockermouth
Penrith
Kendal
Appleby
Richmond
Lancaster
Preston
Wigan
Warrington
Chester
Whitchaven
Workington
Borrowdale
Ambleside
Keswick
Bootle
Ravenglass
Egremont
Dublin
Drogheda
Carlingford
Londonderry
Coleraine
Carrickfergus
Belfast
Donaghadee
Portpatrick
Stranraer
Ayr
Arran
Renfrew
Dumbarton
Glasgow
Paisley
Greenock
Port Glasgow
Irvine
Kilmarnock
Dumfries
Annan
Jedburgh
Kelso
Hawick
Selkirk
Peebles
Lanerk
Edinburgh
Linlithgow
Falkirk
Stirling
Dunbarton
Perth
Dunkeld
Inverness
Aberdeen
Montrose
Dundee
Cupar
Kinross
Cross Fell
Skiddaw
Helvellyn
Ingleborough
Penigent
Whernside
Pendle Hill
Wolds
Peak
Malvern Hills
Black Mountains
Brecon Beacons
Plinlimmon
Cader Idris
Snowdon
Penmaenmawr
Berwick
Alnwick
Morpeth
Durham
Darlington
Stockton
Newcastle
Sunderland
Hartlepool
Whitby
Scarborough
Beverley
Hull
Boroughbridge
Ripon
Knaresborough
Wakefield
Leeds
Halifax
Huddersfield
Doncaster
Sheffield
Rotherham
Barnsley
Pontefract
York
Selby
Malton
Thirsk
Northallerton
Richmond
Kendal
Lancaster
Preston
Wigan
Warrington
Chester
Nantwich
Newcastle
Stafford
Lichfield
Tamworth
Coventry
Birmingham
Walsall
Wolverhampton
Bridgnorth
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Wrexham
Ruthin
Denbigh
Llanrwst
Conway
Bangor
Carnarvon
Pwllheli
Aberystwith
Machynlleth
Welshpool
Montgomery
Newtown
Llanidloes
Rhayader
Builth
Brecon
Hay
Abergavenny
Monmouth
Chepstow
Newport
Cardiff
Llandaff
Cowbridge
Bridgend
Neath
Swansea
Carmarthen
Llandilo
Llanelly
Pembroke
Haverfordwest
Cardigan
Tenby
Milford
Fishguard
Newport
Llandovery

ST GEORGES CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
ENGLISH CHANNEL
WALES
NORTH
SOUTH
Liverpool
Manchester
Sheffield
Lincoln
Boston
Norwich
Yarmouth
Ipswich
Colchester
Harwich
Maldon
Chelmsford
Hertford
Cambridge
Peterboro
Leicester
Nottingham
Derby
Stafford
Birmingham
Coventry
Warwick
Northampton
Oxford
Reading
Bristol
Salisbury
Winchester
Portsmouth
Southampton
Chichester
Brighton
Dover
Canterbury
Rochester
Gravesend
Windsor
Aylesbury
Buckingham
Bedford
Huntingdon
Stamford
Grantham
Newark
Chester
Shrewsbury
Worcester
Gloucester
Hereford
Monmouth
Swansea
Carmarthen
Cardigan
Aberystwith
Pembroke
Milford
Haverford West
St Davids
Bardsey I.
Holyhead
Caernarvon
Bangor
Conway
Denbigh
Flint
Ludlow
Leominster
Evesham
Tewkesbury
Cirencester
Malmesbury
Abingdon
Henley
Maidenhead
Windsor
Basingstoke
Andover
Devizes
Marlborough
Wallingford
Guildford
Haslemere
Petersfield
Ramsey
Shaftesbury
Yeovil
Dorchester
Weymouth
Poole
Christchurch
Lymington
Portsmouth
Isle of Wight
Barnstaple
Bideford
Taunton
Bridgewater
Wellington
Tiverton
Crediton
Exeter
Chard
Honiton
Axminster
Lyme Regis
Sidmouth
Exmouth
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Torbay
Plymouth
Ashburton
Callington
Launceston
Okehampton
Penzance
Falmouth
Truro
Helston
Lizard Point
Land's End
Scilly Isles
Hastings
Lewes
Eastbourne
Beachy Head
Dungeness
Romney
Hythe
Deal
Margate
Ramsgate
Sandwich
Maidstone
Tunbridge
Ashford
Rye
Winchelsea
Guildford
Epsom
Kingston
Richmond
Hampton Court
Uxbridge
Windsor
Eton
Slough
Henley
Wycombe
Amersham
Watford
St Albans
Hatfield
Ware
Hertford
Bishops Stortford
Saffron Walden
Newmarket
Bury St Edmunds
Thetford
Lynn
Downham
Wisbeach
Peterborough
Stamford
Oakham
Melton Mowbray
Loughborough
Derby
Ashbourne
Matlock
Bakewell
Chesterfield
Mansfield
Retford
Doncaster
Pontefract
Wakefield
Leeds
Bradford
Halifax
Huddersfield
Rochdale
Manchester
Stockport
Macclesfield
Congleton
Nantwich
Middlewich
Northwich
Knutsford
Warrington
Wigan
Prescot
Ormskirk
Preston
Lancaster
Kendal
Penrith
Carlisle
Whitehaven
Workington
Cockermouth
Keswick
Ambleside
Windermere
Kirkby Lonsdale
Settle
Skipton
Otley
Ripon
Boroughbridge
Knaresborough
Harrogate
Wetherby
Tadcaster
York
Selby
Howden
Beverley
Hull
Brigg
Grimsby
Caistor
Louth
Horncastle
Wragby
Ravensby
Wainfleet
Spilsby
Boston
Sleaford
Grantham
Newark
Lincoln
Gainsboro
Retford
Worksop
Mansfield
Alfreton
Belper
Ashbourne
Uttoxeter
Lichfield
Tamworth
Atherstone
Nuneaton
Coventry
Rugby
Daventry
Towcester
Stony Stratford
Buckingham
Aylesbury
Thame
Wycombe
Henley
Reading
Newbury
Hungerford
Marlborough
Devizes
Warminster
Frome
Shepton Mallet
Wells
Glastonbury
Bridgewater
Taunton
Wellington
Tiverton
Honiton
Axminster
Chard
Crewkerne
Yeovil
Sherborne
Blandford
Wimborne
Ringwood
Fordingbridge
Romsey
Andover
Basingstoke
Alton
Farnham
Godalming
Guildford
Dorking
Reigate
Croydon
Kingston
Richmond
Brentford
Hounslow
Staines
Egham
Chertsey
Weybridge
Esher
Epsom
Leatherhead
Horsham
Petworth
Midhurst
Chichester
Arundel
Worthing
Shoreham
Brighton
Lewes
Uckfield
East Grinstead
Tonbridge
Sevenoaks
Dartford
Gravesend
Rochester
Chatham
Sittingbourne
Faversham
Canterbury
Whitstable
Herne Bay
Margate
Ramsgate
Deal
Sandwich
Dover
Folkestone
Hythe
Romney
Rye
Winchelsea
Hastings
Eastbourne
Beachy Head
Seaford
Newhaven
Brighton
Shoreham
Worthing
Littlehampton
Bognor
Chichester
Havant
Portsmouth
Gosport
Fareham
Southampton
Eastleigh
Romsey
Salisbury
Amesbury
Marlborough
Swindon
Cricklade
Malmesbury
Chippenham
Calne
Devizes
Trowbridge
Bradford
Melksham
Bath
Keynsham
Bristol
Clevedon
Weston-super-Mare
Axbridge
Wells
Shepton Mallet
Frome
Warminster
Shaftesbury
Blandford
Wimborne
Christchurch
Lymington
Yarmouth
Newport
Ryde
Cowes
Isle of Wight
Portland Bill
Lyme Regis
Bridport
Dorchester
Weymouth
Poole
Swanage
Studland Bay
Portland
Chesil Beach
Abbotsbury
Sidmouth
Exmouth
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Torbay
Brixham
Dartmouth
Totnes
Kingsbridge
Salcombe
Plymouth
Devonport
Saltash
Tamar
Callington
Launceston
Okehampton
Tavistock
Ashburton
Moretonhampstead
Crediton
Tiverton
Bampton
Dulverton
Minehead
Watchet
Williton
Bridgwater
Burnham
Weston-super-Mare
Clevedon
Portishead
Bristol
Keynsham
Bath
Frome
Shepton Mallet
Glastonbury
Wells
Axbridge
Cheddar
Langport
Somerton
Il

ENGLAND & WALES
British Stat. Miles
10 20 30 40 50
REFERENCE to the COUNTIES
1 Northumberland
2 Cumberland
3 Westmoreland
4 Durham
5 Lancashire
6 York
7 Caernarvon
8 Denbigh
9 Flint
10 Chester
11 Derby
12 Nottingham
13 Lincoln
14 Norfolk
15 Merioneth
16 Montgomery
17 Shropshire
18 Stafford
19 Leicester
20 Rutland
21 Cardigan
22 Radnor
23 Hereford
24 Worcester
25 Warwick
26 Northampton
27 Huntingdon
28 Cambridge
29 Suffolk
30 Pembroke
31 Carmarthen
32 Brecknock
33 Glamorgan
34 Monmouth
35 Gloucester
36 Oxford
37 Bucks
38 Bedford
39 Herts
40 Middlesex
41 Essex
42 Cornwall
43 Devon
44 Somerset
45 Dorset
46 Wilts
47 Berks
48 Hants
49 Surrey
50 Sussex
51 Kent
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
ST GEORGES CHANNEL
SCOTLAND
WALES
Berwick
R. Tweed
Belford
Wooler
Alnwick
Farn Isl.
Featherbed
Rothbury
Morpeth
Tynemouth
Longtown
Roman Wall
Tyne R.
Carlisle
Solway
Wigton
Allondale
Shields
Sunderland
Cockermouth
Durham
Workington
White haven
Keswick
Penrith
Auckland
Appleby
Darlington
Jerby
Egremont
Borrowdale
Richmond
Kendal
N. Allerton
Ravenglass
Beetle
Middleham
Thirsk
Kirby
Contrary
Isle of Man
Douglas
Duddon
Sedburg
Ripon
Knaresboro
York
Willerby
Lancaster
Clitheroe
Leeds
Selby
Pocklington
Morecambe B.
Kirkham
Wakefield
Halifax
Preston
Pontefract
Wigan
Barnsley
Barton
Winterton
Bury
Rotherham
Liverpool
Manchester
Brigg
Grimsby
Holyhead
Stockport
Castleton
Sheffield
Gainsboro
Louth
Beaumaris
Aberconway
Flint
Chester
Northwich
Chesterfield
Lincoln
Denbigh
Caernarvon
Middlewich
Baketwell
Wragby
Caernarvon
Malpas
Nantwich
Mansfield
Ravensby
Bay
Festiniog
Harleck
Bangor
Leek
Newcastle
Newark
Boston
Bardsey I.
Dolgelly
Llanrwst
Drayton
Nottingham
Grantham
The Wash
Shrewsbury
Stafford
Derby
Bingham
Lowestoft
Yarmouth
Welshpool
Coalbrook Dale
Litchfield
Longhboro
Stamford
Lynn
Norwich
Cardigan
Montgomery
Wenlock
Birmingham
Leicester
Downham
Wisbeach
Wymondham
Ludlow
Bridge
Peterboro
Brandon

The direction of the winds, on an average of ten years, as taken from the register kept by the Royal Society, is as follows:—South-west 112 days; North-east 58; North-west 50; West 53; South-east 32; East 26; South 18; North 12.

148. The annual average height of the thermometer in Great Britain is 40°.—In July and August, the hottest months, it is 62°; and in December and January, the coldest months, it is 18°. In the hot months it has been at 95°; and in the cold ones at 40°. below the Freezing Point.

Obs.—The average between the Tropics, is 80°, and it often ascends to 110°, while in the Frigid Zone the mercury sometimes becomes solid, or falls to 72° below the Freezing Point!

149. In the substance of the soil, a remarkable division takes place, the eastern side of England having extensive chalky districts, which are bounded by a line running nearly north and south, from the western side of Sussex to the east side of Yorkshire. To the west of that line is found free-stone, schistus, granite, slate, iron-stone, coals, and other valuable minerals, but no chalk.

150. The MOUNTAINS of the British Islands are inconsiderable: the principal are in Scotland and Wales; Bennevis, in Scotland, being 4,400 feet high, and Snowdon, in Wales, 3,600 feet. In England, Skiddaw is 3,600 feet, Saddleback 3,100, Cheviot 2,700, Ingleborough 2,500 feet, and the Wrekin 1,400 feet.—See *Appendix.*

151. The principal ridges of hills are the Cheviot, in Northumberland; the Wolds, in Yorkshire; the Peak, in Derbyshire; the Malvern, in Worcestershire; and the Mendip, in Somersetshire.

152. The great *promontories* of the sea-coast are Flamborough Head, in Yorkshire; the North and South Forelands, and the Cliffs of Dover, in Kent; Beachey Head, and Seaford Cliffs, in Sussex; the Isle of Wight; the Lizard, and the Land's End.

153. The principal LAKES in England and Wales are Derwentwater and Ullswater, in Cumberland; Windermere and Coniston, in Westmoreland; Whittlesea, in Huntingdonshire, and Lincolnshire; and Bala, in Merionethshire.

154. In Scotland, the LAKES or lochs are Tay, Lomond, and Ness; and in Ireland are the great loughs of Erne, Neagh, Killarney, and Corrib.

155. The principal RIVERS in England are the Thames, which rises in Gloucestershire, and runs by London, into the sea, between Kent and Essex; the Severn, which rises in North Wales, and runs by Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester, and Bristol, into the sea; and the Humber, into which run the large rivers of the Trent and the Ouse.

156. The other RIVERS are the Medway in Kent; the Dee, in Cheshire; the Mersey, between Cheshire and Lancashire; the Wye, in Herefordshire; the Towey, in Carmarthenshire;

the Exe, in Devonshire; the Southampton River; the Nen, in Northamptonshire; the Soar, in Leicestershire; the Avons, near Bath and in Warwickshire; and the Tyne, the Tees, and the Tweed, in Northumberland.

157. In Scotland, are the Forth, the Tay, the Spey, the Dee, and the Clyde. In Ireland, the magnificent Shannon, the Bann, the Boyne, and the Liffy.

158. For purposes of inland communication, the United Kingdom has of late years been covered with canals; and rivers have chiefly been used for feeding them with water. We may now therefore make a voyage from London into almost every county of England, without going on shore.

159. The CANALS in Great Britain, above 30 miles long, are—

The Ashby	50 miles
The Basingstoke	37
The Brecon	33
The Chesterfield	45
The Ellesmere	57
The Grand Junction	90
The Forth and Clyde	35
The Grand Trunk	140
The Gloucester	31
The Kennet and Avon	60
The Lancaster	76
The Leominster	45
The Liverpool and Leeds	130
The Rochdale	32

The Union 43
The Worcester 32

160. In Ireland, are the CANALS of Newry, and of Lisburn; the Royal Canal, and the Grand Canal, intended to join the bay of Dublin to the Shannon.

Obs.—Nearly fifty other canals exist, of less extent, in the United Kingdom; and among others, of great business, but of short lengths, may be named the Duke of Bridgewater's, near Manchester, the Birmingham, the Coventry, &c. Other canals and similar works are planning in every part of the Empire.

161. Next to canals, as general internal improvements, may be named *Roads* and *Enclosures*. The *roads* of England are in better condition than any in Europe, and are kept in repair by means of tolls collected on them. In like manner, nearly the whole country, being enclosed with live-fences, is warmer, and more like a garden, compared with other countries.

162. In useful MINERALS, the British Islands are rich. Cornwall produces tin and copper; the largest tin mine being at Polgooth, and stream tin-works at St. Austlemoor. The copper-mines double in value the tin-mines, and the principal copper-mine is that of Dolcooth.

163. Wales has numerous mines of lead, silver, iron, &c, particularly one of copper at Pary's mountain, in Anglesea, once containing the largest beds of copper in the world.

164. Shropshire abounds in iron-stone, and immense iron-works; Staffordshire in coal-pits; Derbyshire has inexhaustible lead-mines; Che-

shire has invaluable salt-mines at Nanptwich, Middlewich, and Northwich.

165. Yorkshire abounds in lead, coals, and iron-stone. Cumberland affords lead, black-lead, and coals. Lancashire produces the fine canal coal. Durham has mines of lead and iron. Northumberland has iron-works; and at Newcastle are the largest coal-works in the world.

Obs.—Three millions of tons of coals are every year shipped from the Tyne and Wear; but, at that rate, it is computed the district will not be exhausted in 300 years.

166. The mineral waters of England are highly curious, and very beneficial in the cure of many diseases. The hot springs of Bath and Bristol; the waters of Cheltenham, Scarborough, Tunbridge, Harrowgate, Keddleston, Malvern, Buxton, and Matlock, are deservedly celebrated, and much resorted to.

167. The remains of antiquity scattered over the British Islands, are those of the aboriginal inhabitants, or of the various invaders and resident conquerors, and are easily distinguished by their peculiar aspect and architecture.

Obs.—English antiquities are, 1. Those belonging to the ancient Celtic, or British inhabitants: 2. Those of the Belgic Colonies: 3. Those of the Romans: 4. Those of the Saxons: 5. Those of the Danes: 6. Those of the Normans: 7. Those of the Baronial or Feudal System; 8. Those of the Catholic Religion.

168. The Britons have left at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, a circle of immense stones; and a similar circle at Abury, near Marlborough, with Silbury Hill, and other adjoining works.

The whole island, too, is covered with their barrows, or graves, and there are several other circles of stones like Stonehenge; but on an inferior scale.

169. Roman straight roads still exist in many parts of England, where the camps of that people are often discernable. Roman or Mosaic pavements, baths, &c. are also discovered in many places.

170. *Saxon* remains are to be found in many old cathedrals and castles. But Norman remains are most numerous in the castles destroyed in the wars between Charles I. and the Parliament; and the catholic remains in the ruins of abbeys and monasteries dilapidated at the Reformation by Henry VIII.

Obs.—The Gothic architecture, of which such noble and wonderful specimens exist in our principal cathedrals, is said to be of English or Anglo-Norman invention, and affords a series of antiquities, 400, 500, and 600 years old, which are so many miracles of human art.—The following are the PERIODS at which the most remarkable buildings were erected.

FIRST PERIOD:—

Anglo-Saxon or Norman Architecture, before the Year 1100.

St. Sepulchre, Cambridge..... ....Henry I.
Abbey Church, Malmsbury.
Colchester Castle.
Stewkley Church.
St. John's Church, Devizes.
St. Peter's, Northampton.....W. the Conqueror.
Waltham Abbey.....about....1062.
Hedingham Castle

Castle Acre Priory .....1085.
Binham Priory, ante .....1100.
Christ Church, Hampshire .....W. Rufus.
St. James's Tower, Bury.....W. the Conqueror.
Barfreston Church, Kent
St. John's, Chester.
Wenlock Priory (Chapter-house).....1080.
Lindisfarn Monastery.
Walsingham Priory.....1061.
St. Peter's in the East, Oxford.
Ludlow Castle.
Kenilworth Castle, (oldest part) .....Henry I.
Conisborough Castle.
Castle Rising.
Norwich Castle,
Rochester Castle.
Warwick Castle, Cæsar's Tower.

SECOND PERIOD:—

Examples from 1100 *to* 1250.

St. Botolph Priory, Colchester.....1103-1116.
Priory Church, Dunstable .....1131-1135.
St. Nicholas Church, Abingdon.....1135-1190.
St. Sepulchre's, Northampton .....1110-1180.
Temple Church, London .....1172-1185.
Castle Acre Priory.....1148.
College Gateway, Bristol .....1140-1148.
Dean's Cloisters, Windsor.....1240.
Binham Priory (West end) .....about..1220.
St. John's Church, Chester .....1160-1200.
Wenlock Priory.....1200-1250.
Buildwas Abbey.....1135-1160.
Croyland Abbey.....1113-1150.
Priory of Tynemouth .....1110-1210.
Bishop Canning's Church .....1160-1250.
Chapter-House, Oxford.....1240.
Kirkstal Abbey .....1153-1190.
Glastonbury Abbey .....1180.
Middleham Castle .....1190-1240.

THIRD PERIOD:—

Examples from 1250 *to* 1400.

Dunstable	1273.
St. Sepulchre, Cambridge	1313.
Little Maplestead	1250-1280.
White Cross, Hereford	1347.
Geddington Cross, Waltham Cross, Northampton Cross	1290.
St. Nicholas Chapel, Lynn	about 1400.
Abbey Gatehouse, Bury	1327.
Croyland Abbey	1246.
Boston Church	1309-1359.
Ludlow Castle	1270-1300.
Stokesay Castle	1291.
Warwick Castle	1300.
Bolton Castle	about 1380.
Caernarvon Castle	about 1300.
Redcliffe Church	about 1360.

FOURTH PERIOD:—

Examples from 1400 *to* 1600.

King's College Chapel, Cambridge	1440-1540.
Henry the Seventh's Chapel	1502-1560.
Moreton Hall	1559.
Eton College	1441-1510.
Windsor Castle	1490.
Holland House	1607
St. George's Chapel, Windsor	1460-1520.
School's Tower, Oxford	1613.
Croyland Abbey, (the nave)	1417-1427.
Crosby Hall	about 1160.

171. Originally, these Islands were covered with forests, the trees of which fell successively upon each other, and produced those subterraneous appearances in bogs and morasses which often excite so much surprize. Those forests were inhabited by bears, wolves, wild boars,

stags, wild bulls, and other inhabitants of uncultivated countries.

Obs.—England has now few or no rapacious animals, the breed of wolves, so noxious in many other countries, having been destroyed above a thousand years.

172. In the progress of ages, the face of the country has been improved by the arts of man, and ferocious wild animals exchanged for domestic and reclaimed animals, as horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. &c. of which the British Islands now boast of the most valuable breeds in the world.

173. The forests, whose trees and shrubs produced only acorns, crabs, and wild berries, have been converted, too, into orchards of fruit-trees, and into corn-fields and gardens, by seeds and plants imported from foreign countries.

174. The people, it is supposed, came originally from Belgium, or Germany, and have since been augmented by settlers from all parts of the world. They may now be characterised generally by their early habits of life, their employments, and their education.

175. The introduction of commerce, the gradual depreciation of the value of money, the increase of taxes, and of the consequent influence of the government, have, it is to be feared, lowered the national character, and all sound principles have of late years given way to the attainment of the means of enjoying luxury.

176. The influx of large fortunes from India, and the colonies, and the ostentation and ex-

pensive parade of acquiring and spending them, have created an emulation exceedingly pernicious to private happiness, and to the morals of the higher classes, whose example, spreading through all ranks, has produced that dissipation and laxity of principle which too fatally mark the decay of empires.

Obs.—The increasing and dangerous ascendency of the venal and ambitious profession of the law, has also served greatly to increase the modern contempt of principles; the members of that profession, by education and habit, being in the practice of laughing at all principles, by constantly selling themselves to either party for lucre. Happily, there are a few honourable exceptions, and happily also the power of the profession is much checked by the control of Juries!—See the *Golden Rules for Juries, in the Appendix.*

177. Still there is in no country more private virtue than in England. Nine of every ten families are patterns of domestic and social happiness. The English, too, are famous for their sympathy towards distress, for their industry, ingenuity, perseverence, and courage; but, above all, for their love of public liberty, on the preservation of which depends their superiority over nations of slaves, as the Turks, the Moors, the Russians, &c.

178. There are very marked distinctions between the English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish. The ENGLISHMAN is fond of good living; generous to a fault; unsuspecting in his transactions; and great in his views; but luxurious, therefore sordid, and often loose in his principles of virtue and religion.

179. The WELCHMAN is a sincere and immoveable friend; passionate, but not vindictive; laborious and persevering; hospitable and generous; but fond of good living, and of the parade of ancestry; narrow in his views, and unfriendly to change and improvement.

180. The SCOTCHMAN is generally penurious; full of national self-love; aiming too frequently at fortune, without regard to means; but industrious, brave, persevering, and through parsimony, temperate. Among British subjects, the Scotch are like the obsequious Swiss of the continental nations, and sometimes possess the amiable traits of the Swiss character.

181. The Irishman is a creature of most generous feelings; full of sympathy, and without suspicion; but addicted to gluttony; vain; unsteady in his pursuits; and loose in his principles of virtue; yet devoted at all times to public liberty.

Obs.—Dr. COLQUHOUN, in his late estimate of the British Empire, gives the following character of the English, Scotch, and Irish.

"In *England*, says he, much ignorance prevails, which tends greatly to the corruption of morals; while at the same time the mass of the people are tractable, and possess a great share of good-nature.

"In *Scotland*, a character totally different is exhibited. Strongly attached to the duties of religion, and almost universally taught to read, by means of the national parochial schools, the mass of the labouring people are moral and parsimonious, and generally industrious, although, at the same time, not exempted from blemishes. The duties imperative on the established clergy to attend minutely (at least in the rural parishes) to the progress of the children

in a knowledge of religious and moral duties, have tended much to elevate the common people in Scotland above those in almost every country in Europe.

"*Ireland* unhappily, although blessed with a land producing plenty, exhibits a state of morals in common life which is truly lamentable. In spite of a numerous clergy of the church, to which a vast proportion of the people are attached, and from whom they are supposed to receive religious instruction, it appears to produce little or no moral effect. Constitutionally good-tempered, although subject to paroxysms of rage and fury, which are often productive of great excesses, they are nevertheless susceptible of good impressions, and under more favourable circumstances might be rescued from the deplorable ignorance, and the influence of those ill regulated passions which render these valuable and interesting people less useful, less comfortable, and less happy than under a better system might be attainable. The country is fruitful beyond any other proportion of the British Islands; and yet the majority of the people ar miserable."

Doubtless these several characters arise out of the early habits, education, and political condition, of the several people. The Scotch are poor, and hence thrifty; they travel to acquire wealth, and hence are sometimes unprincipled; though many Scotchmen, of liberal education and competent fortune, might be exhibited as examples of the perfect human character. In each country is also to be found every variety; yet, after an intercourse with many individuals of each, the above is the impression, or something like the impression, under which we should be led to designate them in the closet. It is but fair to add, however, that a spirit of liberty has lately developed itself in Scotland.

CHAPTER VII.

Division and Description of the British Islands.

182. BEFORE the invasion of the Romans, Britain was divided into many independent principalities, not unlike Germany, and the power of the whole was united in any case of common danger, as in that of foreign invasion.

183. The Romans, finding the country divided into a number of small states, formed it into large provinces; viz.

1. *Britannia Prima,* containing the southern parts of England, as far as the Severn and the Thames.

2. *Britannia Secunda,* containing the western parts, with modern Wales.

3. *Flavia Cæsariensis,* extending from the Thames to the Humber; and

4. *Maxima Cæsariensis,* which reached from the Humber to the Tyne, and from the Mersey to the Solway.

184. After the Romans withdrew their forces, the Saxons successively established themselves in Seven Kingdoms, called the *Heptarchy*. The Britons retired into Wales, seeking protection from the mountains of that country; but the Scots remained in possession of their native wilds.

185. The *first* kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy was that of Kent. The *second*, that of the South Saxons, consisting of Sussex and Surry. The *third*, of the East Angles, or Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire.

186. The *fourth* Saxon kingdom was that of the West Saxons, from Berkshire westward. The *fifth*, that of Northumberland, consisting of the six northern counties. The *sixth*, that of the East Saxons, or Essex and Middlesex. And the *seventh*, that of Mercia, consisting of the seventeen Midland counties.

Obs.—Many local customs and peculiar laws originated in these distinct jurisdictions, and exist in a small degree to this day.

187. Alfred divided the kingdom into forty counties, as they exist at present; of which the two largest are Yorkshire and Devonshire, and the smallest Rutland and Middlesex. They are called *shires*, or *shares*, and are subdivided into hundreds and parishes.

Obs.—This monarch divided the counties into *hundreds*, or districts containing a hundred houses, these into *Tythings*, or *tenths*, each containing *ten* houses, and smaller collections of houses than ten, he called *Hamlets*. He also assembled *annually* the representatives of the people in the *Wittenagemot*, which laid the foundation of our modern *Parliaments*, though these were perverted and discontinued in 1694, by a law, which no Parliament could have a right to pass, to *three years*; and again, in 1716, to *seven years*.

188. Every county, for civil purposes, is governed by a shire-reeve, or *sheriff*; and for military purposes by a lord-lieutenant. It is also

provided with from 20 to 50 justices of the peace, who inquire into petty offences, regulate disputes, and determine cases respecting the poor. Subordinate to these are bailiffs, headboroughs, constables, and jailors.

Obs.—London, Coventry, York, Chester, Bristol, Exeter, Norwich, Worcester, Hull, Newcastle, and Berwick, have their own Sheriffs, and are counties by themselves.—See the Appendix for an exposition of the important duties of a SHERIFF.

189. Towns consist of cities, which are or have been the see of a bishop, and are governed by a corporation under a royal charter; of boroughs, which send members to parliament; of county-towns, which are the places where the assizes are usually held; and of market-towns, which have one or more weekly markets for the sale of provisions.

190. To hear causes, and administer justice, the twelve judges go twice in every year, in pairs, through six circuits, which are called the Home Circuit, the Norfolk Circuit, the Oxford Circuit, the Midland Circuit, the Western Circuit, and the Northern Circuit.

Obs.—Middlesex, as the residence of the Government, is not within the circuits. Cheshire, as a county palatine, has its own chief justice; and Wales is divided into four circuits. In describing the counties, the arrangement of the circuits is thought the most eligible.

By a late regulation, a winter circuit is established for the Home Circuit, and it is to be hoped will be extended to the kingdom at large, even if it be necessary to increase the number of judges.

THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT,

Containing Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Lancashire.

191. NORTHUMBERLAND, the most northern of the English counties, is 3½ parts of 100 of all England, containing 1,158,000 acres, 2-3ds of which are arable, and 172,000 inhabitants, being about 88 to a square mile.

Obs.—To give the student a more correct idea of the relative size of the counties, the author has divided England into 100 parts, and given the parts in each county.

2. The population is expressed in the nearest thousands, according to the returns of 1811; but the units are found in the table at the end of the work.

192. Northumberland, bounded on the east by the German ocean, is divided into six wards, and contains 73 parishes. Alnwick is the county-town. Its boroughs are Newcastle, Berwick, and Morpeth; and its towns, Belford, Wooler, Rothbury, Allendale, Hexham, North Shields, &c. &c.

193. Its mountains are the Cheviot Hills. Its chief rivers are the Tyne, Blythe, Tweed, and Coquet. Its commerce in coals is wonderful, nearly a million of chaldrons being exported every year from the district of Newcastle. It produces also many rich ores; has manufactures of glass, iron, pottery, ropes, &c.; and breeds large quantities of sheep and other cattle. It returns eight members to parliament, two for

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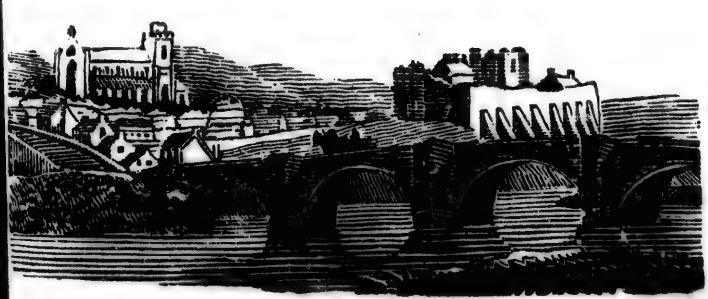


Carlisle.

the county, and two for each of its three boroughs.

194. NEWCASTLE, the principal town of Northumberland, is situated on the north side of the Tyne, 276 miles from London. It contains five parishes, 4,371 houses, and 35,181 inhabitants. It is famous for its trade in coals, and for its glass, iron, soap, and earthenware manufactories.

195. BERWICK is situated on the north or Scotch side of the Tweed, and is regularly fortified. It was taken from the Scotch by Edward I.

196. DURHAM, called the bishoprick, consists of nearly two parts of one hundred of the kingdom, or of 1,061 sq. miles of which half are arable, and contains, 207,673 inhabitants, being 195 to a square mile.

197. Durham is divided into four wards, and contains one city, nine market-towns, and 113 parishes. Its city is Durham, and its market-towns are Darlington, Stockton, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Bishop's Auckland, Barnard Castle, Sedgefield, Wolsingham, and South Shields.

198. Its rivers are the Tees, Wear, and Tyne. Its commerce is in coals. In other respects, this county is chiefly remarkable for the wealth and influence of its bishop.

199. The city of DURHAM, the capital of this county, contains 1,175 houses, and about 9,822 inhabitants. It is situated on seven hills,

surrounded by others more lofty. Its cathedral is one of the oldest and largest in the kingdom. Around it is grown the fine Durham mustard. The county and city send two members each to parliament.

200. SUNDERLAND is a considerable town, situated on the Wear, where it runs into the German sea. It has been greatly enriched by its coal-trade, and by its salt pans.

Obs.—The county of Durham is one of the most mountainous in the kingdom; and the hills are generally covered with verdure to the top, and many of them contain lead and iron ores, limestone, freestone, and marble. The east and north-east parts of the county are particularly rich in coal-mines, lying in horizontal strata from three to six feet thick, and extending many miles. Firestone and grindstones, exported to most parts of the globe, are also found here. The principal manufactures are the coarser productions of the loom, iron-works, ropes, glass, and copperas.

2. This county, however, is chiefly remarkable for the wealth and influence of the bishop. It is the only county palatine remaining in the hands of a subject. The bishop's revenue is estimated at about 20,000*l.* per annum.

201. CUMBERLAND comprises three parts of one hundred of all England, or 1,478 sq. miles, of which half are cultivated, and half are mountains and moors. It contains 156,124 inhabitants, or 105 to a square mile; and is famous for its lakes. It is divided into five wards, and 90 parishes; and contains the city of Carlisle, the borough of Cockermouth, and the

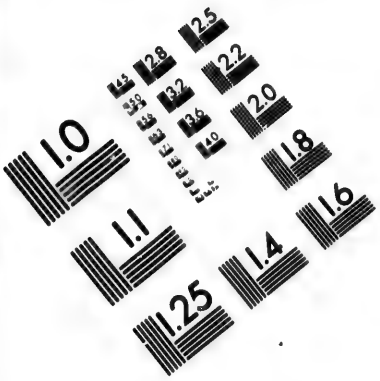
market-towns of Whitehaven, Penrith, Keswick, Workington, Wigton, Ireby, Brampton, Egremont, Kirkoswald, and Ravenglass.

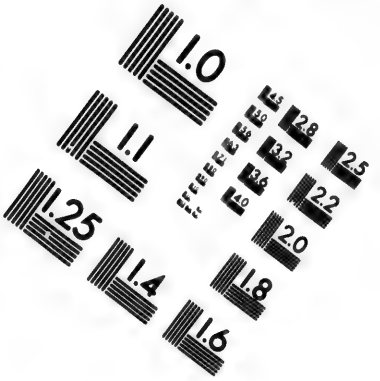
202. The mountains of Cumberlend are among the highest in England, and include the lofty Skiddaw. Its lakes are famous for their romantic beauty. Its rivers are the Eden and the Derwent; and its lead and coal-mines, and other mineral productions, are very extensive and valuable. This county also produces large quantities of stock. It sends six members to parliament; two for knights of the shire, two citizens for Carlisle, and two burgesses for Cockermouth.

203. The city of CARLISLE, the capital of Cumberland, is 305 miles from London. It was built before the Roman invasion, and is fortified with a wall and castle. It contains two parishes, 2,058 houses, and 15,476 inhabitants, who are employed in manufactures of cotton, linen, worsted, leather, felt, and iron.

Obs. 1.—Perhaps the greatest antiquity in Britain is the Picts' wall in this county, eighty miles long. It was begun bythe Emperor Adrian, in the year 121, as a barrier against the incursions of the northern Britons.

2. The civil divisions of the counties bearing the name of wards, arose from their having been bound to keep watch and ward against the Scotish irruptions.





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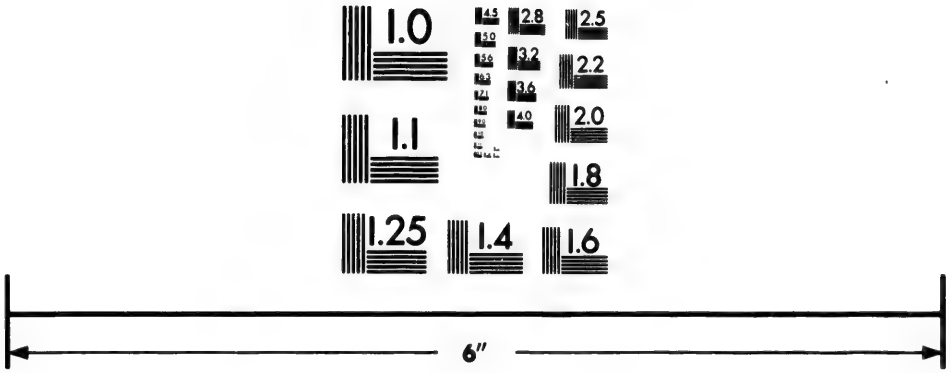

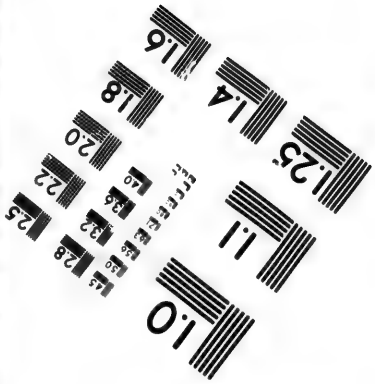

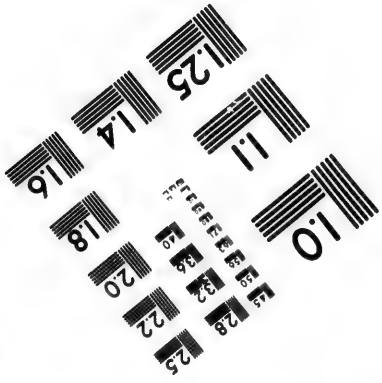

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204. WESTMORELAND contains 1½ part in one hundred of all England, or 763 sq. miles, which, half are cultivated, and half in barren mountains and moors. It contains 51,359 inhabitants, or about 66 to a square mile, and abounds with slate and limestone.

205. Westmoreland is divided into four wards, containing 85 townships, 20 parishes, and three towns, the chief of which are Appleby, the county town, and the market-towns of Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Brough, Burton, Ambleside, and Orton. Four members, being two knights of the shire, and two burgesses for Appleby, are the representatives of this county in parliament.

206. This county, like Cumberland, is famous for its lofty mountains; its romantic waters and charming scenery. Lakes Winandermere and Ullswater are the most extensive in England. Its rivers are the Ken, the Eden, and the Lune. It is famous for its fine slate, large quantities of which are imported. It supplies the London-market with much excellent butter. Geese and hams are also among the exports of the county.

207. KENDAL, the county-town of Westmoreland, is 260 miles from London, and is sometimes called Kirby in Kendal. It contains 1,978 houses, generally well-built, and 8,984 inhabitants, half of whom are engaged in the cotton, coarse woollen, and hosiery manufactories.

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York, from the East.

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208. YORKSHIRE is the largest county in England, containing 12 of 100 parts of the whole kingdom, or 5,961 square miles. Its population, by the late return, is above one million (1,175,251), or 195 to a square mile.

209. The city of YORK, the capital of Yorkshire, is 200 miles from London, and pleasantly situated on the Ouse. It contains 28 parishes, 2,690 houses, 20,787 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. Besides being adorned with 21 parish-churches, it is famous for its immense and beautiful cathedral, built in the reign of Richard I. and esteemed one of the wonders of England.

Obs.—The chief magistrate of York is styled the Lord Mayor, as in the city of London; and its representatives have a right to sit in the House of Commons, on the privy-councillors' bench, next to the members for London. York is the see of an Archbishop.

210. Yorkshire is divided into three Ridings, the North, East, and West. The North is nearly an even third of the county, and one-third of it is barren moorlands. The East Riding consists of one-fourth of the county, and two-thirds of it are wolds feeding sheep. The West Riding is double the size of the East, and three-fourths of it are in high cultivation.

211. The whole county is divided into 30 hundreds, or wapentakes, and 563 parishes, containing the city of York, the vast towns of Sheffield, Leeds, and borough of Hull, and the considerable towns of Halifax, Wakefield,

Bradford, Barnsley, Huddersfield, and Doncaster.

212. Yorkshire also contains the boroughs of Richmond, Scarborough, Northallerton, Malton, Thirsk, Beverley, Hedon, Rippon, Pontefract, Boroughbride, Aldborough, and Knaresborough, besides 34 market-towns, and many manufacturing villages equal to towns. The boroughs send two members each to parliament, besides two for the city of York, and two for the county, in all 30.

213. Yorkshire is famous for the enterprising and industrious character of its inhabitants, and hence it excels in all those manufactures which arise out of its natural products of coals, culm, metals, and wool. These are afterwards conveyed to every part of the kingdom, by means of canals, which intersect the manufacturing districts.

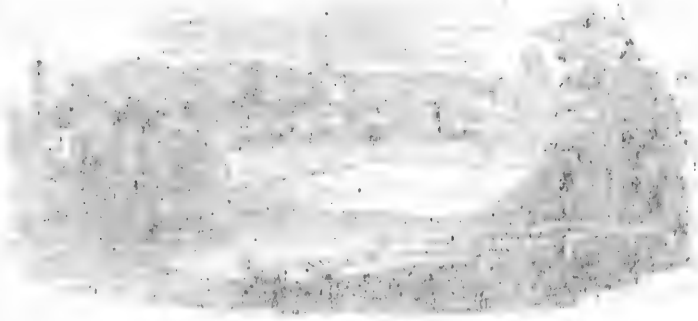
214. Yorkshire contains the very considerable elevations of Ingleborough and Whernside, and from their districts descend the Ure, Swale, Wharfe, Air, and Ribble. The other rivers are the Ouse, the Derwent, the Don, the Calder, and the grand Estuary of the Humber.

215. SHEFFIELD, 160 miles from London, situated at the junction of the Don and Sheaf, contains nearly 10,065 houses, above 62,105 inhabitants, and, next to Birmingham, is the most considerable manufactory of hardware and cutlery in the world. It has three churches on hill, which have a commanding effect; but not represented in parliament.

Sheffield.

Leeds.

Hull.



216. LEEDS, 192 miles from London, stands on the north-side of the Aire, and contains in the town alone 18,698 houses, and 83,796 inhabitants. It is the focus of the woollen manufactory, and has two extensive halls for the accommodation of the clothiers' factors and merchants. The vicinity of Leeds is very populous, and is filled with extensive manufactories worked by machinery.

217. HULL, called also Kingston-upon-Hull, is a great sea-port on the Humber, 170 miles from London, containing 4,500 houses, and 31,425 inhabitants. It is of a triangular form, and defended by ancient fortifications. From position, it commands the export of the Yorkshire manufactures, possesses an extensive trade with Germany and the Baltic.

Obs. 1.—York is a walled town, its walls are all entire, being repaired every year if there is occasion.

2. The city of York is a county of itself, incorporated by Richard II. with a jurisdiction over thirty-six villages in the neighbourhood.

3. Yorkshire, from the ancient consequence of its capital, and from its situation towards Scotland, has been distinguished by many important transactions in English history.

4. Doncaster is allowed to be the most beautiful town on the north road; it is celebrated for its horse-races, to which the nobility come from all parts of the kingdom. It is a most desirable residence for persons of independent fortune.

218. LANCASHIRE, so long famous for its coals and manufactures, contains 3½ parts in

100 of all England, or 1,831 sq. miles, of which one-third are in tillage, one third in pasturage, and the other third in wood and moorlands. Its population consists of 1,074,000 inhabitants, or 586 to a square mile, and the chief natural productions are coals, culm, and black cattle.

219. The rivers of Lancashire are the Mersey, Ribble, Irwell, and Lune. Its mountains, called Blackstone Edge, separate it from Yorkshire, and by precipitating the clouds, are the cause of the moisture of this county. In the south it is flat, but in the north hilly and romantic.

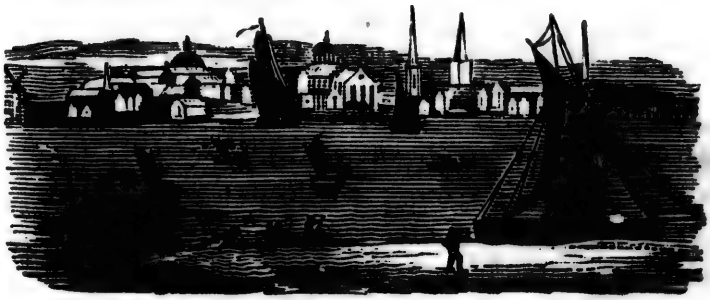
220. Lancashire is divided into six hundreds, and 62 parishes, and contains six boroughs; Lancaster, Clitheroe, Preston, Wigan, Liverpool, Newton; and 21 market-towns: among which are Manchester, Bolton, Rochdale, Warrington, Prescot, Bury, and Haslingen, eminent for their vast population and industry.

221. LANCASTER, the county-town, stands on the Lune, which is navigable, and renders it a place of foreign trade. It is 239 miles from London, and contains 1800 houses, and 10,144 inhabitants. The Castle is of Roman foundation, and on its top is John of Gaunt's chair, famous for its fine prospect. Its manufactures are coarse linens, cottons, woollens, and curious cabinet-wares.

222. The manufacturing district of Lancashire lies between Oldham, Wigan, and Prescott, where are prepared every species of cotton, woollen, and linen goods, equal to the con-

Lancaster.

Manchester.



Liverpool.

sumption of all Europe. Canals diverge in every direction, and afford water-conveyance to Liverpool, Hull, London, and Bristol.

223. Manchester, the centre and mart of the cotton trade, is 186 miles from London, and stands at the confluence of the Irk and Irwell, and at the termination of several canals. It contains 25,191 houses, and above 186,942 inhabitants, including the adjunct of Salford, 80,000 of whom are employed in the cotton, silk, and linen manufactories of the place, aided by the most wonderful machinery.

Obs.—The following account of one pound weight of manufactured cotton strikingly evinces the importance of that trade:—The wool came from the East Indies to London; from London it went to Manchester, where it was manufactured into yarn; from Manchester it was sent to Paisley, where it was wove; it was then sent to Ayreshire, where it was tamboured; it came back to Paisley, and was there veined; afterwards it was sent to Dumbarton, where it was hand-sewed, and again brought to Paisley, where it was sent to Renfrew, to be bleached, and was returned to Paisley, whence it went to Glasgow and was finished, and from Glasgow was sent per coach to London. The time taken to bring this article to market, was three years from the time it was packed in India, till it arrived in cloth at the merchant's warehouse in London, when it must have been conveyed 5000 miles by sea, and 920 by land, and contributed to support no less than 150 people, by which the value had been increased 2000 per cent.—*Monthly Magazine.*

224. LIVERPOOL, distant 203 miles from London, one of the most thriving ports in the world, contains 20,339 houses, 118,972 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It exports the manufactures of Lancashire, and

rivals the metropolis itself in its African, American, and West Indian trade. The spirit of its merchants is proved also in the magnificence of the town, it being one of the most elegant places in Europe, while its port has been improved by every aid of art, particularly in respect to docks.

Obs. 1.—Near Wigan, in this county, is found a species of coal, which, when polished, looks like black marble, and is manufactured into candlesticks, snuff-boxes, and other toys. The rivers, and lakes, and sea-coasts abound in fish, and the husbandmen use the muscles for manure. Many uncommon birds are observed on the coasts, particularly the sea-crow, distinguished by its blue body and by its feeding on muscles.

2. At Ancliff, about two miles from Wigan, is the burning well, the water of which is cold, yet so strong a vapour of sulphur issues out with it, that on the application of fire, the top of the water is covered with a flame, and emits so fierce a heat that meat may be boiled over it.

3. There is an eminent Literary and Philosophical Society at Manchester, which has published several volumes of most interesting memoirs.

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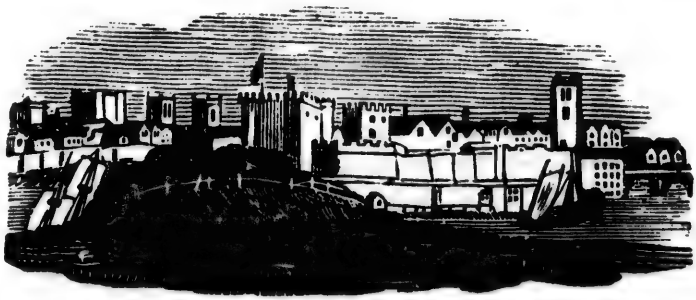
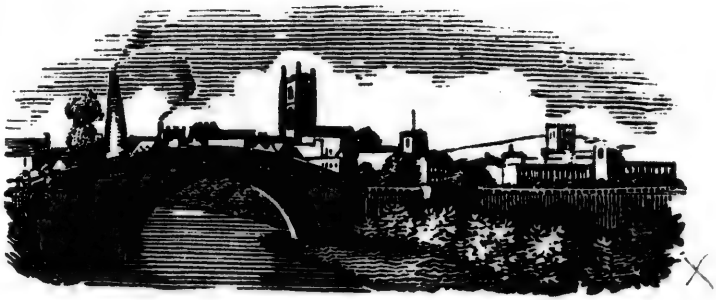
225. CHESHIRE, called the Vale-Royal of England, a name which its aspect, situation, and soil truly deserve, is, in regard to all England, two parts of a hundred, and contains nearly 1,052 square miles and 275,500 inhabitants, or 261 to a square mile.

Obs.—Cheshire is not in the Northern Circuit, but, as a county palatine, has its own judge, called the Chief Justice of Chester. It approximates to Lancashire, from which it is separated only by the Mersey; it is therefore proper to describe it in this place.

226. Its rivers are the Dee, the Mersey, and



Chester.



Derby.

Nottingham.

the Weever. Except near Delamere Forest, and in the south, it is a continued meadow. It contains the city of Chester, and 12 market-towns, among which are Stockport, Knutsford, Northwich, Macclesfield, Congleton, Middlewich, and Namptwich.

227. Cheshire is famous for its salt-works at the towns which end in *wich*, the Saxon for salt. At Namptwich it is dug in a solid state, from vast pits or mines, and at the other places is pumped up from salt-springs. Cheshire also produces vast quantities of cheese, owing to the richness and extent of its pastures, and breeds and fattens cattle and sheep to a very large amount.

228. The city of CHESTER is 181 miles from London, and contains about 4,076 houses, and 19,949 inhabitants. It is not the seat of any manufactory, but is the elegant and agreeable residence of families of small fortune, who enjoy the fine walks on its walls, and its picturesque vicinity. The houses have a singular and agreeable walk, through their first-floors, for foot-passengers.

Obs. 1.—In making butter, it is the common practice to churn the whole milk, instead of setting up the milk for the cream to rise, and churning it alone, as is the practice in most other parts of the kingdom.

2. Many natural productions have been discovered on the tops of hills and mountains in this county, which furnish evidence of a considerable deluge having sometime taken place.

THE MIDLAND CIRCUIT,

Including Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, Northampton, and Warwick.

229. DERBYSHIRE, famous for its minerals, consists of two parts of 100 in all England, and contains 1,026 sq. miles with 213,333 inhabitants, being 207 to every square mile.

230. It is divided into six hundreds, comprising 136 parishes, and containing the county-town, Derby, and ten market-towns, among which are Alfreton, Ashborn, Bakewell, Chesterfield, Dronfield, and Wirksworth. It produces mineral springs at Buxton, Matlock, and Keddlestone, which are celebrated places of resort, both on account of pleasure and health.

231. DERBY, the county-town, is 126 miles from London, and contains 3,516 houses, and nearly 17,423 inhabitants. It possesses some highly curious silk-mills, and considerable manufactories of cotton and hosiery. The finest porcelain is likewise made here, and elegant ornaments are formed out of the spar and petrifactions of the Peak.

232. The principal rivers of Derbyshire are the Derwent, the Dove, and the Trent; it is also remarkable for the mountains of the Peak, and for the caverns and natural curiosities to be found in them. They produce also valuable minerals, as lead, iron-stone, together with ala-

oaster, marble spars, &c. Two members sit in parliament for the shire, and two for the town of Derby.

Obs.—Derbyshire is famous for its natural wonders in the mountains of the Peak, near which are situated the beautiful Water-places of BUXTON and MATLOCK. The principal of these wonders are called *Poole's Hole*, an extensive subterraneous cavern; *Elden Hole*, a fathomless chasm in the rocks; *Mam Torr*, or the Shivering Mountain, so called from the decomposed state, which is continually falling; *Peak Hole*, a tremendous but magnificent series of caverns, which run half a mile from the entrance; and *Rutland Cavern*, which resembles a lofty cathedral, adorned with beautiful chrystallizations. A remarkable spring, called Tideswell, deserves notice, which rises and falls at uncertain intervals, with a gurgling noise, two thirds of the perpendicular height of the well, a phenomenon never yet accounted for.

233. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, chiefly celebrated for its manufactures, consists of one part and a half, or of 837 square miles, and contains nearly 186,873 inhabitants, or 223 to a square mile. Robin Hood's Forest of Sherwood, now enclosed, anciently covered it.

234. The principal rivers of this county are the noble Trent, the Erewash, the Soar, and the Idle. It is divided into six hundreds, and contains, besides its fine county-towns, seven other market-towns, viz. Newark, Mansfield, East Retford, Worksop, Bingham, Southwell, and Ollerton. It sends to parliament eight members, two for the county, and two each for Nottingham, Retford, and Newark.

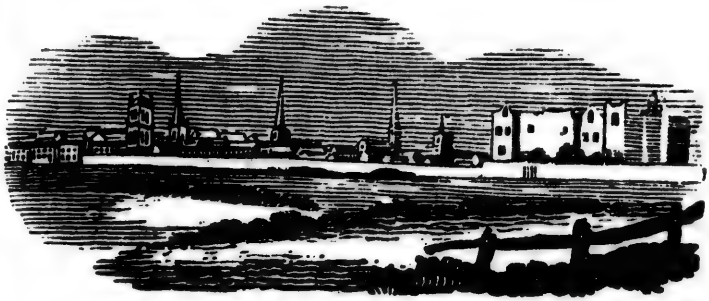
235. NOTTINGHAM, the county-town, is 124 miles from London, and contains 7,613 houses, and 40,415 inhabitants, of whom 15,000 are engaged in the hosiery, lace, and cotton manufactories. It is finely situated on a rising ground, on the northern bank of the Trent. The castle, on a commanding hill, is famous for many events in history, but is now in a state of neglect.

Obs.—Nottingham was a residence of the Britons before the arrival of the Romans. Nottinghamshire contains an uncommon number of seats belonging to the first nobility. Happily situated between the mountainous country of Derbyshire and the flats of Lincolnshire, it possesses such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and agreeable in England. The general dryness of this county brings it nearly equal, with respect to seed-time and harvest, with the more southern counties; it is attributed to the opposite effects of the east and west winds.

236. LINCOLNSHIRE is a large and flat county, being 5½ parts of 100 of all England, and containing upwards of 2,748 squ. miles, with 283,058 inhabitants, or 103 to a square mile.

237. It is divided into three districts: Lindsey to the north, Kesteven to the south-west, and Holland, adjoining the Wash: which are again subdivided into 30 hundreds and 630 parishes, containing the city of Lincoln, the ports of Boston, Gainsborough, and Grimsby also the towns of Stamford, Grantham, Spalding, Louth, Market-Raisin, Deeping, and Caistor.

Lincoln.



Leicester.

Northampton.

238. The rivers of Lincolnshire are the Humber, the Trent, the Witham, and the Welland. The Wash is a shallow inlet of the sea; and Holland, adjoining, is a district of fens and marshes, in which are innumerable flocks of geese. It is a grazing county, but produces also considerable crops of grain, and its cattle are of a superior size.

Obs.—It merits notice and reprobation, that among other barbarous practices towards animals, which disgrace human nature, the geese of this county are plucked of their quills alive—a process not unlike that of tearing the nails from the fingers or toes. In abhorrence of such means of procuring the usual instrument of writing, this paragraph is written with a metal pen, which is found cheaper, pleasanter, and far less troublesome in repairing than goose-quills.

239. The city of LINCOLN is 129 miles from London, and contains 2,145 houses, and 10,367 inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament. It stands on the only hill in the county, and is chiefly remarkable for its noble cathedral, in which, among the curiosities, is a great bell weighing 97 cwt. and capable of holding eight hogsheads.

Obs. 1.—This city is so full of the ruins of monasteries and religious houses, that the very barns, stables, outhouses, and even some of the hog-styes, are built with arched windows and doors. In the reign of Henry VIII. there were carried from the cathedral 2,621 ounces of pure gold, 4,285 ounces of silver, and an amazing quantity of diamonds and all other precious stones.

2.—*Boston* and *Gainsborough* are flourishing ports in this county, and the former is remarkable for its lofty

tower of 282 feet. Other ports, as *Grimsby* and *Louth*, are choaked, owing to the retiring of the sea. *Stamford* is a busy and elegant town on the great north road. *Spalding* resembles a Dutch town, and has a great market for wool, hemp and flax.

3.—At Woolstrope, near Grantham, was born Sir Isaac Newton, a most able geometrician, whose philosophical system of attraction, universal gravitation, and counteracting projectile force prevailed for upwards of a century, and is even yet taught in many public establishments.

240. RUTLAND is the smallest county in England, being only the 250th part of the whole, or containing but 149 sq. miles, with 18,487 inhabitants, making 124 to a square mile. It is a rich grazing county, and contains but two small market-towns, Oakham and Uppingham; neither returns any members to parliament, but two are returned for the county.

241. LEICESTERSHIRE is one part and a half of all England, and contains 804 square miles, with 174,571 inhabitants, or 216 to a square mile. It is divided into six hundreds, in which are 196 parishes, including the towns of Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley, Melton, Ashby, Harborough and Lutterworth.

Obs.—Of late years this and the neighbouring counties have been advantageously intersected and connected by canals, which convey coals and heavy merchandise through the various midland counties, at a cheap rate, connecting the great rivers of the Trent, Severn, Mersey, and Thames, and uniting the German and Irish oceans.

242. Leicestershire is watered by the Soar and the Wreek, and connected with all parts of the kingdom by canals; it is famous both as a breeding and grazing county, and for Bakewell's improved breeds of sheep, and other cattle.

243. LEICESTER is 98 miles from London, and contains 6,627 houses and 30,125 inhabitants, 15,000 of whom are engaged in the manufacture of worsted and cotton hosiery. Being in the centre of the kingdom, it has been celebrated by historical events, and contains many ruins of great antiquity, particularly St. Mary's Abbey, lying to the north. It sends two members to parliament.

Obs. 1.—The trade of Leicester was long nearly stationary, owing to the want of that spirit of improvement which has so much advanced other trading places; but of late years a favourable change has taken place in this respect.

2.—The rich kind of cheese, called Stilton, by its being first known at an inn in that town, is made in Leicestershire

244. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE is two parts of a hundred of all England, containing 1,017 sq. miles, and 163,483 inhabitants, being 138 to a square mile. It is watered by the Nen and its branches, and is a fine agricultural county; abounding in corn, cattle, sheep, and timber. Its chief defect is a scarcity of fuel.

245. Northamptonshire is divided into 19 hundreds, containing 336 parishes, and the city of Peterborough, and towns of Northampton,

Brackley, Higham-Ferrars, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Towcester, and Willingborough.

246. NORTHAMPTON, 65 miles from London, is built on a rising ground on the north of the Nen, and contains 2,086 houses, and 10,793 inhabitants, 2,000 of whom used to be employed in the manufacture of shoes. It is a clean and elegant town, with a spacious market-place; and sends two members to parliament.

Obs. 1.—The county of Northampton lying obliquely across the middle of England, is in contact with more surrounding ones than any other in the kingdom. It touches nine other counties.

2. In this county was fought the decisive battle of Naseby, June 14, 1645, in which King Charles's army was completely defeated.

247. WARWICKSHIRE forms two of 100 parts of England, and contains 902 sq. miles, and 274,392 inhabitants, or 300 to a square mile. It is a rich and beautiful district, celebrated not only for its manufactures and agriculture, but also as the native county of Shakspeare.

248. It is watered by the Avon and Tame, and intersected by numerous canals. It is divided into four hundreds and 193 parishes, containing the famous cities of Coventry and Warwick, and the great and opulent town of Birmingham, besides the smaller towns of Stratford, Atherstone, Coleshill, Rugby, and Nuneaton.

249. BIRMINGHAM, the metropolis of the

Birmingham.

Coventry.

Warwick.

Midland counties, and the toy-shop of Europe, is 109 miles from London, and contains 18,653 houses, and 106,722 inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom are engaged in various branches of the hardware-manufactory. It is filled with work-shops and wonders of machinery, which supply all Europe with their productions, and return great wealth to the nation.

250. The city of COVENTRY is 92 miles from London, and contains 4,470 houses, and 21,241 inhabitants, half of whom are engaged in the ribbon and silk trade. It is also noted for its manufacture of watches. It is a city of great antiquity, and contains some fine churches.

Obs. 1.—*Warwick* is a neat small town, containing only 8,235 inhabitants, but remarkable for its extensive castle, and for its interesting traditionary history. It contains also an elegant county-hall and a large goal.

2.—*Stratford-upon-Avon* is the place where Shakespeare was born, and where still reside some of his family in neglected poverty.

3.—*Rugby* is famous for its grammar-school, founded by a London grocer.

4.—*Leamington* is a favourite and flourishing watering-place, which from a small village has grown into a considerable town.

THE OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Containing Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, Oxon, and Berks.

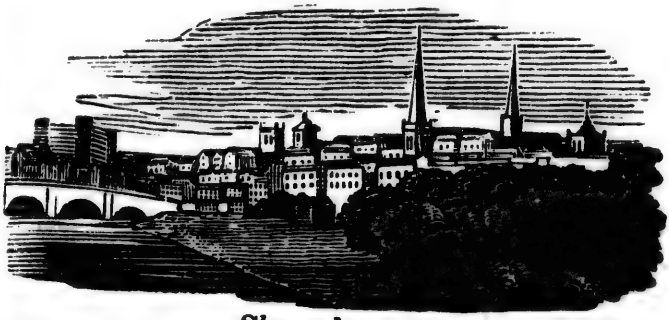
251. SHROPSHIRE contains 2½ parts of 100 of all England, or 1,134 sq. miles, with 206,266 inhabitants, or 153 to a square mile. It is pro-

lific in minerals, and famous for its coal-pits and iron-works, particularly in the district called Colebrooke Dale. It has of late excelled in China also.

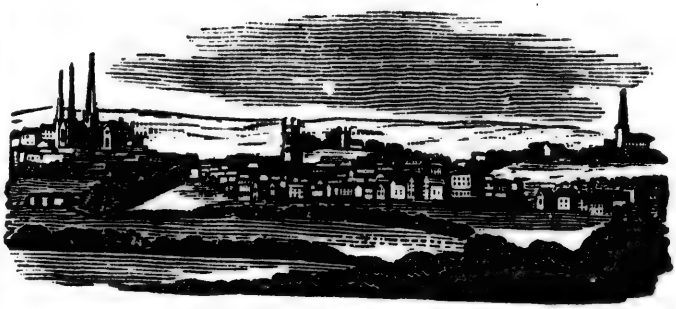
252. Shropshire is advantageously watered by the Severn and also by the Camlet, the Teine, and the Clunn. It is divided into 15 hundreds, and 229 parishes, containing Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Bishop's Castle, Wenlock, and Wellington.

253. SHREWSBURY, the capital of Shropshire, is 155 miles from London, and contains 4,100 houses, and 21,695 inhabitants, one-third of whom are engaged in the flannel trade. It is beautifully situated on a peninsula of the Severn, is a place of great antiquity, and has a fine ancient castle. This town is noted for its excellent brawn, and the muse of Shenstone has done honor to its cakes. It is represented in parliament by two members.

Obs.—Colebrook Dale, in Shropshire, is the centre of the most extensive iron-works in the kingdom. Colebrook Dale is described by Mr. Young "As a winding glen, between two immense hills, which break into various forms, being all thickly covered, and forming most beautiful streets of hanging woods. The noise of the forges, mills, &c. with all their vast machinery; the flames bursting from the furnaces, with the burning of coal, and the smoke of the lime-kilns, are all together horribly sublime." A bridge, entirely made of cast-iron, which has been lately thrown across the Severn, gives these scenes a still nearer resemblance to the ideas in romance



Shrewsbury.



Litchfield.

Worcester.

254. STAFFORDSHIRE is three parts of 100 of all England, containing 1,148 square miles, and 341,824 inhabitants, or 298 to a square mile. It presents every variety of soil, and its moorlands abound in minerals, the food of manufactories: while its clays are admirably adapted to pottery of the finest kinds, made near Newcastle, in which this county is unrivalled.

255. It is watered by the Trent, and connected with distant parts of the kingdom by canals. It is divided into five hundreds, containing 181 parishes: the city of Litchfield, the boroughs of Stafford, Tamworth, and Newcastle, send each two members to parliament, and the county two; in all ten. Wolverhampton, Walsal, and Wednesbury, are large manufacturing towns, as in Burslem.

256. LITCHFIELD, 119 miles from London, is a small city, containing only 1,151 houses, and 6,075 inhabitants, but is larger than Stafford, the county-town, which contains but 899 houses, and 5,736 inhabitants. It is chiefly noted as the birth-place of Johnson and Garick, and as the burial-place of Lady M. W. Montagu.

257. WORCESTERSHIRE contains a part and half of all England, or 721 sq. miles, half of which are arable. Its population is 184,424, or 257 to a square mile. It is a very fertile

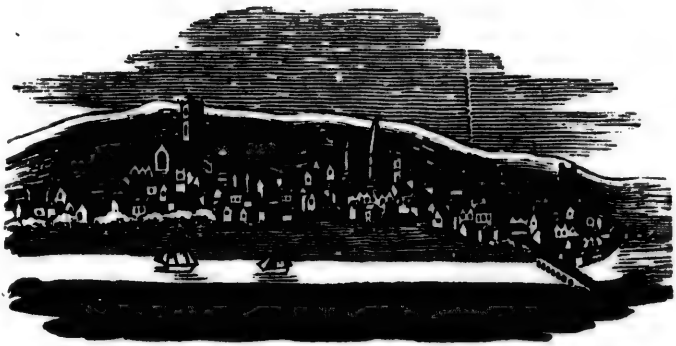
county, particularly the vale of Evesham; and at Worcester are valuable manufactories of China-ware. Worcestershire returns nine members to parliament, two for the county, two each for Worcester, Droitwich, and Evesham, and one for Bewdley.

258. The principal rivers of Worcestershire are the magnificent Severn, the Tame, the Avon, and the Stour. On its western side it is bounded by the fine range of the Malvern Hills. It is divided into five hundreds, and 152 parishes, and contains the beautiful city of Worcester, and the towns of Bewdley, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Stourbridge, Dudley, and Bromsgrove.

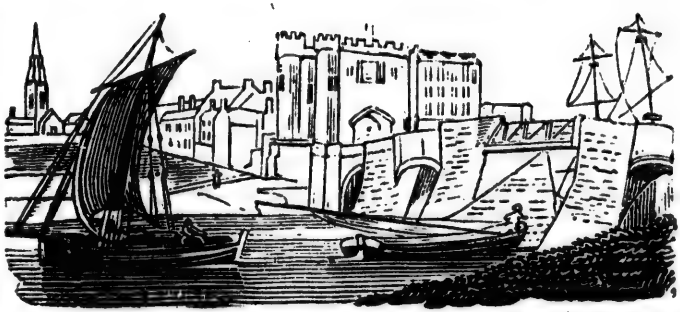
259. The city of WORCESTER is 111 miles from London, and contains 3,140 houses, and 17,023 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in manufacturing china and carpets, which they carry to the highest perfection. It is an elegant city, beautifully situated on the Severn.

260. HEREFORDSHIRE, famous for its orchards and its hop-plantations, contains nearly two parts of one hundred of all England, or 860 sq. miles, of which two-thirds are arable. Its population 103,231, or 120 to a square mile. It is one of the most fertile and picturesque counties in the kingdom, yielding in abundance every species of agricultural produce, particu-

Hereford.



Gloucester.



Gloucester, from the West.

larly apples for cyder, and hops. It excells, also, in its breed of cows and oxen,

261. Its rivers are the Wye, the Lug, the Mynow, and the Arrow. It is divided into 11 hundreds, and 221 parishes, containing the city of Hereford, and the towns of Leominster, Ledbury, and Ross, the last of which has been long famous for a benevolent character, who formerly resided there, and who proved how much good might be effected with 400 *l.* a-year. Herefordshire returns eight members to parliament, two for the county, and two each for Hereford, Leominster, and Weobley.

262. The city of Hereford is 135 miles from London, and contains 1,838 houses, and 9,090 inhabitants. It is a place of great antiquity, clean and elegant, but not the seat of any particular manufacture.

263. MONMOUTHSHIRE is one part in 100 of all England, containing 498 sq. miles, two-thirds of which are pasture, and 71,833 inhabitants, which is 144 to a square mile. It is a fertile and beautiful county, watered by the Usk and Wye, and contains the towns of Monmouth, Chepstow, Abergavenny, and Pontipool. It produces corn and wool, and breeds large herds of black cattle. It sends three members to parliament.

264. GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a rich agricultural district, contains 2¼ parts of 100 of all England, or 1,256 sq. miles, of which two-thirds are

pasture, and 335,843 inhabitants, being 242 to a square mile. It is a fine county, and the tract near Stroud, called the Bottoms, is remarkably beautiful.

265. It is watered and divided by the Severn, the Wye, and part of the Thames. It is divided into 27 hundreds, containing 280 parishes, and includes the city of Gloucester, and the towns of Cheltenham, famous for its Spa, Tewkesbury, Stroud, Cirencester, Painswick, and Minchinhampton.

266. The city of GLOUCESTER is 106 miles from London, and contains 1,794 houses and 9,744 inhabitants, a third of whom are engaged in pin-making, wool-sorting, &c. This ancient city is finely situated on the Severn, and contains the most perfect and superb cathedral in England, besides many ruins of religious houses. It sends two members to parliament.

267. OXFORDSHIRE forms a part and a half of 100 in all England, containing 752 sq. miles, two-thirds of which are pasture; its population is 134 327, or 179 to a square mile. It is prolific in grain, and furnishes malt for the London market, but is chiefly distinguished as the seat of the largest university in Europe, which is represented in parliament by two members.

268. Its rivers are the Thames, the Tame, the Isis, the Evanlode, the Windrush, and the Charwell. It is divided into 14 hundreds, and

Cheltenham.

Oxford, from the North.

Oxford, from the East.

207 parishes, in which are contained the ancient university of Oxford and Woodstock, adjoining Blenheim; Banbury, Witney, and Henley.

269. The city of OXFORD, which returns two members to parliament, is 55 miles from London, and contains 2,510 houses, and 16,364 inhabitants. It is, perhaps, the most superb city in Europe, containing 20 magnificent colleges and five halls, equal to royal palaces; besides the Theatre, the Bodleian Library, the Radcliffe Library, the Clarendon Printing Office, the Schools, the Observatory, and some fine churches and bridges.

Obs.—The superb structure of Blenheim House, in this county, was built by the British Parliament, at Woodstock, for John Duke of Marlborough, to celebrate his successful resistance to the encroachments of Louis the 14th.

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270. BERKSHIRE contains a part and a half of 100 in all England, or 756 sq. miles, two-thirds of which are arable, and 131,977 inhabitants, being 174 to a square mile. It is a rich and picturesque county, full of parks, as well as woods, and distinguished as containing the Royal Forest of Windsor, and the residence of the Kings of England. It returns nine members to parliament.

271. The rivers of Berkshire are the Thames, the Kennet, the Lambourn, and the Loddon. It is divided into 20 hundreds, and 140 parishes, and contains Reading, the county-town, Abing-

don, Wallingford, Windsor, Wantage, Newbury, and Hungerford.

272. READING, the county-town of Berkshire, is 37 miles from London, and contains 2,585 houses and 12,867 inhabitants, part of whom are engaged in the flour and corn-trade, and others in the manufacturing of sacking, blankets, and pins. It returns two members to parliament.

273. WINDSOR, a borough in Berkshire, is 22 miles from London, and contains 948 houses and 5,698 inhabitants. It is celebrated for its Castle, which, since the Norman Conquest, has been the residence of the Kings and Queens of England. This Castle stands on an eminence, and is an extensive and splendid building, filled with paintings and objects of interest and curiosity. The town is represented by two members.

Obs.—Two natural curiosities, if properly so called, are celebrated in this county. The river Lanbourn, which, contrary to the phenomena of all rivers, is at its greatest height in summer, but in winter is nearly not altogether dry. The other curiosity is less properly termed natural, as it is certainly the work of human hands, but by whom performed or directed cannot be determined, although it seems clearly to be referred to the era of the Saxons. It is the rude figure of a white horse, occupying nearly an acre of land, in the side of a green hill, near Ashbury; the hill and adjacent vale are thence termed White Horse Hill, and the Vale of White Horse.

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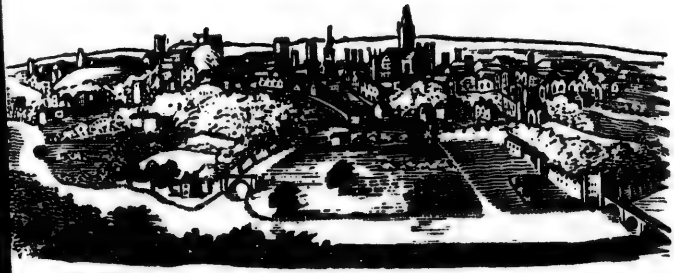
Blenheim House.

Reading.

Windsor.

Norwich Cathedral.



Norwich, from the South.

Yarmouth.

THE NORFOLK CIRCUIT,

Including Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham.

274. NORFOLK, long famous for its turnip husbandry, is a maritime county, containing more than three parts in 100 of all England, or 2,092 sq. miles, of which three-fourths are arable. Its population is 344,368, or 164 to a square mile.

275. The rivers of Norfolk are the great Ouse, the Nen, the Little Ouse, and the Yare. It is a flat, but a rich agricultural county.

276. Norfolk is divided into 33 hundreds, and 660 parishes, containing the city of Norwich, the boroughs of Lynn Regis, Castle Rising, Thetford, and Yarmouth; besides 28 market-towns.

277. NORWICH, the capital of Norfolk, is 109 miles from London, and contains 41 parishes, and nearly 50,288 inhabitants, of whom a third are engaged in the manufacture of worsted stuffs and shawls. It is a large ancient city; and sends two members to parliament.

278. YARMOUTH, which sends two members to parliament, is a famous sea-port of Norfolk, is 124 miles from London, and contains 18,040 inhabitants. Its beautiful quay renders it a desirable watering-place, and it carries on a great coasting trade, as well as a considerable foreign commerce with the Baltic, Germany, and Holland.

Obs.—Yarmouth exports immense quantities of corn and malt. The inhabitants employ 150 vessels in the herring fishery, and between 40 and 50 sail in the exportation. Fifty thousand barrels of herrings, which some magnify to 40,000 lasts, containing 40,000,000 of herrings, are generally taken and cured here in a year. These herrings are chiefly exported by the merchants of Yarmouth, and the rest by those of London, to Spain, Portugal, and Italy, which with the crapes, camlets, and other Norwich stuffs, occasion much business, and employ a great number of hands and shipping.

279. SUFFOLK is a maritime county, containing about three of 100 parts of all England, or 1,512 square miles, two-thirds of which are in pasturage. Its population is 270,542, or 179 to a square mile. It is divided into 21 hundreds, containing 575 parishes, and seven boroughs, Ipswich the county town, Aldborough, Dunwich, Eye, Orford, Sudbury, and Bury St. Edmund's, besides 20 market-towns, as Beccles, Bungay Lowestoff, Stowmarket, &c.

280. The rivers of Suffolk are the Stour, the Wavency, the Little Ouse, the Deben, and the Orwell. It is a level, rich, agricultural county, but exposed on its coast to inroads of the sea; and like Norfolk it is famous for its barleys.

Obs.—On the whole, this county is one of the most thriving, with respect to agriculture, and its farmers are opulent and skilful. The culture of turnips prevails here almost as much as in Norfolk. They have a very excellent breed of draught-horses, middle-sized, remarkably short made, and capable of vast exertions. These are found in the highest perfection in the maritime district from Orford to Lowestoff. The cows have long

Bury St. Edmunds.

Cambridge.

King's College, Cambridge.

232806

been celebrated for the abundance of their milk, which, in proportion to their size, and the quantity of food which they consume, exceed the produce of any other race in the kingdom. They are all of the hornless or po led kind. The sheep, of which large flocks are kept, are chiefly of the Norfolk breed, but they have, within some years past, been in various places changed for the South Down. The turkies of this county are reckoned to come next to those of Norfolk, in supplying the London markets.

281. CAMBRIDGESHIRE is an inland county, containing nearly two parts in 100 of all England, or 858 square miles, and of which one-third is fen or marsh-land, covering all the northern part of the county. The population is 121,909, being 140 to a square mile.

282. The rivers of Cambridgeshire are the Nen, the Ouse, and the Cam. Of the cultivated parts half are arable; and the fens, by draining, afford crops of barley, as well as the richest pasturage.

283. This county is divided into 15 hundreds, containing 164 parishes, the city of Ely, and eight market-towns, among which are Cambridge, Newmarket, famous for its race-course, and the little port of Wisbech.

284. CAMBRIDGE, the county-town, is 51 miles from London; and contains 14 parishes, nearly 2,682 houses, and 14,142 inhabitants. It is a place of great antiquity, but is chiefly remarkable as the seat of one of the principal universities in Europe. Both it and the town are represented by two members each.

285. The University of Cambridge consists of thirteen splendid colleges, and four halls, besides the senate-house and libraries. King's College and Trinity College are the most magnificent; Downing College is the most modern; and St. Peter's the most ancient.

Obs.—The principal local distinctions of the county are the celebrated races of Newmarket, the resort of the gay, the dissipated, the thoughtless, and the profligate, yet supported on liberal principles, by royal donations, and the subscriptions of the nobility; and the no less celebrated fair of Stourbridge, held in a corn-field half-a-mile square, where commerce and industry pour forth their accumulated stores, while idleness and revelry collect also their votaries, in promiscuous association.

286. HUNTINGDONSHIRE, next to Rutland and Middlesex, is the smallest county in England, being only the 130th of the whole, and containing but 346 sq. miles, the greater part of which is arable. Its inhabitants amount to 48,771, or 141 to a square mile. It sends four members to parliament.

287. This county is divided into four hundreds, containing 78 parishes, the borough of Huntingdon, and five market-towns, St. Ives, Kimbolton, St. Neot's, Ramsey, and Yaxley. Its north-eastern district is fenny.

288. BEDFORDSHIRE is an inland county; and consists of nearly one part of 100 of all England, containing 463 squ. miles, and about 83,716 inhabitants, or 180 to a square mile.

289. This county is divided into nine hundreds, containing 124 parishes, and 10 market-towns, among which are Bedford, Biggleswade, Dunstable, Leighton-Buzzard, and Woburn. It is a rich and pleasant county, abounding with corn and cattle; but is divided by a high ridge of elevated and barren chalk-hills, and has sandy districts. It produces woad, a plant used by dyers. Its manufactures are bone-lace, and hats, with other articles made of straw. It sends four members to parliament.

290. BEDFORD, which returns two members, is 50 miles from London, and contains 5,466 inhabitants, being one of the smallest county-towns in England. It is, however, a neat place, pleasantly situated on the Ouse, and carries on a trade with London, chiefly in corn and flour. It has several charitable institutions, one of which is a county hospital, lately built.

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291. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE is nearly two parts of 100 of all England, containing ——520,000 acres, or 740 square miles, and of which two-thirds are in arable cultivation. Its population is 134,068, or 190 to a square mile.

292. The rivers of this county are the Thames to the south, the Ouse and the Colne on the south-east. The Chiltern Hills are prominent objects in the south, and the rich vale of Aylesbury runs through its centre. A great part of this fine vale is devoted to the grazing of cattle

and feeding of sheep, which is a source of much opulence to the landholders.

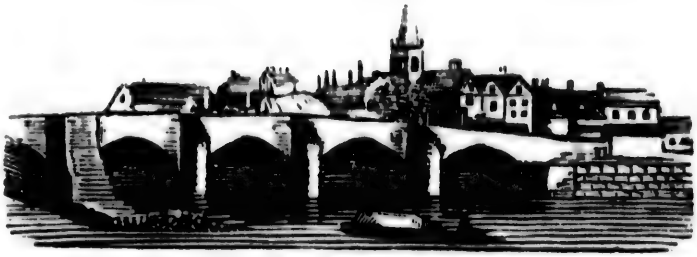
293. The county is divided into eight hundreds, containing 185 parishes, and the boroughs of Aylesbury, Buckingham, Amersham, Wendover, Wycombe, and Great Marlow; besides nine market-towns, among which are Olney, Stoney Stratford, and Newport Pagnell. It abounds with woods, and is famous for its beeches. It returns 14 members to parliament.

Obs.—The village of Eton, opposite to Windsor, was rendered a seminary of learning in 1440, by Henry VI. That prince originally endowed it for a provost, 10 priests, six clerks, six choristers, 25 poor grammar-scholars, with a master to teach them, and 25 poor old men. It is now in a flourishing state, supporting provost, vice-provost, and 70 scholars, with various officers and assistants; and besides the king's scholars, there are seldom less than 300 noblemen's and gentlemen's sons, who board with the masters, and receive their education at this seminary.

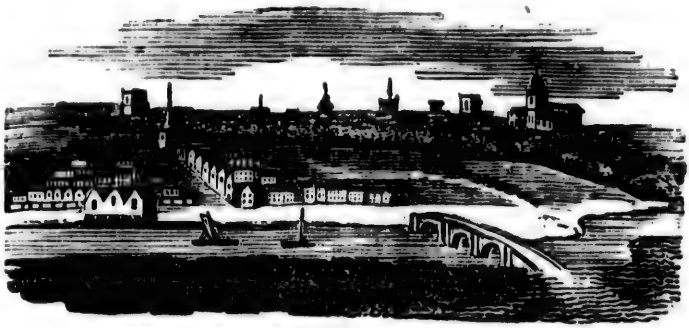
THE HOME CIRCUIT

Contains Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Sussex, and Surry.

294. Essex is a maritime county, containing four of 100 parts of all England, or 1,532 sq. miles, of which two-thirds are pasturage. Its population amounts to 289,424, making 189 to a square mile. It sends eight members to parliament.



Bedford.



Colchester.

North View of London.

295. This county is divided into nineteen hundreds, containing 403 parishes, the boroughs of Colchester, Harwich, and Malden, and 21 market-towns, among which are Chelmsford, the county-town, Coggleshall, Rumford, Braintree.

296. Essex is a rich agricultural county, serving the metropolis with large quantities of grain and other provisions. Its northern parts are elevated and picturesque, but on the south it is marshy and unhealthy. Its rivers are the Thames, the Stour, the Coln, the Chelmner, and the Blackwater.

297. COLCHESTER, the largest town in Essex, is 51 miles from London, and contains 14,016 inhabitants. It is a very ancient place, and stood a memorable siege in the civil wars. It has a port for coasting-trade.

Obs.—Essex has furnished copious subjects of inquiry and discussion to the antiquaries. Besides those of Roman origin, which are numerous, the principal curiosities of the county are a petrifying spring at Beacon Hill, and Harwich; and the custom of Dunmow, which rewards nuptial attachment preserved inviolate in act, word, and thought, for a year and a day, with a flitch of bacon.

298. HERTFORDSHIRE is one part of 100 of all England, containing about 528 sq. miles, of which three parts are arable, and 129,714 inhabitants, being 249 to a square mile. Its rivers are the Lea, the Rib, and the Coln.

299. Hertfordshire is divided into eight hun-

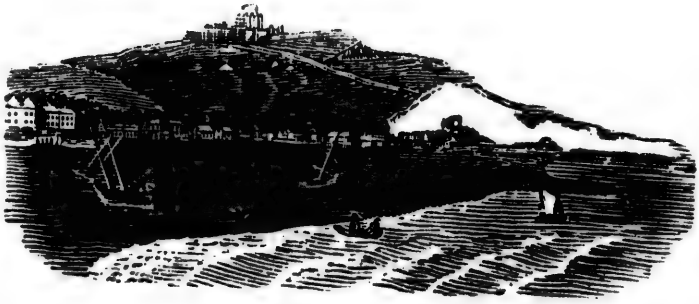
dreds, and 170 parishes, containing the boroughs of Hertford and St. Alban's, and the market-towns of Ware, Barnet, Royston, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Watford, and 11 others. It is a rich and pleasant agricultural county, and its wheats are celebrated for the brightness of their colour. It sends six members to parliament.

300. KENT, famous for hops, apples, corn, and grass, contains nearly three parts of 100 of all England, or 1,537 sq. miles, of which one half is arable. Its population is 42[illegible]0 or 280 to a square mile.

301. Kent is watered by the Thames, the Medway, the Stour, and the Rother. In many respects, it is one of the finest and most fertile districts of the island. The southern parts are marshy, but in the middle it is elevated and picturesque.

302. This county is divided into five lathes, containing 63 hundreds and 413 parishes, the cities of Canterbury and Rochester, the boroughs of Maidstone and Queensborough, the cinque-ports of Dover, Sandwich, Romney, and Hythe. It has also 22 other market-towns, among which are Woolwich, Gravesend, Folkstone, and Tunbridge. It sends to parliament 18 members.

Obs.—Chatham is distinguished for its royal dock yards and its naval arsenal. Woolwich and Greenwich are also remarkable; the former for the royal dock-



Dover.

Canterbury.

Margate.

yard, and the military academy; the latter for the splendid hospital, which national munificence has established for the retreat of disabled seamen. Kent is said to have been the first place in Britain which received the Christian religion.

303. DOVER, a famous sea-port of Kent, is 71 miles from London, and contained in 1821 10,327 inhabitants. It stands in a bottom, between those celebrated white cliffs, which gave the name of Albion to Britain; and its castle is said to have been in part built by Cæsar. It is the nearest port to France, and the most noted thoroughfare to the Continent.

304. CANTERBURY is the capital of Kent, 55 miles from London, and the metropolitan see of all England. It contains 16 parishes, and 12,745 inhabitants, and is one of the most ancient cities in Britain. Its cathedral, once famous for the rich shrine of Thomas à Beckett, is still highly interesting.

305. SUSSEX consists of three parts of 10 of all England, containing 1,463 squ. miles, third of which is in pasturage, a third arabl and a third in wood, downs and waste. Its p pulation is 232,927, or 159 to a square mile.

306. Sussex is divided into six rapes and 3 parishes, containing the city of Chichester, t boroughs of Lewes, Horsham, Arundel, Bra ber, East Grinstead, Midhurst, Shoreham, an Steyning, besides the cinque-ports of Hasting

Rye, Seaford, and Winchelsea. It sends to the House of Commons 28 members.

307. CHICHESTER, a small but pleasant city, in Sussex, is 62 miles from London, and contains 7,362 inhabitants. It is a place of great antiquity, and the cathedral contains some interesting ancient paintings.

308. The rivers of Sussex are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, Rother, Rye, and Cockmere. Its aspect is various, Pevensey Level lying on the east, high barren downs extending from thence to Brighton, and a rich level coast extending thence to Chichester. It abounds with woods, and, like Kent, excels in respect to its oaks.

309. BRIGHTHELMSTONE, or Brighton, a large fishing-town and very fashionable bathing-place, in Sussex, is 51 miles from London. It contains 4,659 houses, and 24,429 inhabitants, besides accommodating many thousand visitors. It was, a century ago, only a poor fishing-town, but now it abounds in elegant streets and splendid mansions; and has long been the residence of George the Fourth, who has built a superb palace in the oriental style.

Obs.—The most remarkable event in English history took place on the coast of Sussex, in 1066, when William the Norman Bastard obtained a victory over King Harold, by which he ensured the crown to himself and his posterity. He is supposed to have landed with his fleet at or near Pevensey, and after burning his ships, to have mustered his army at Hastings, and marched to battle on the hills. The abbey of Battel was founded in memory of this great combat, and to atone for the butcheries of the brave English.

Brighton, from the West.

Brighton, from the N. E.

Chichester.

310. SURRY consists of a part and a half of 100 of all England, containing 758 sq. miles, of which two thirds are in pasturage, and 398,658 inhabitants, or 528 to a square mile.

311. Its vicinity to London renders this a rich and interesting county. Its rivers are the Thames, the Mole, and the Wey. It is separated in the middle by a picturesque chain of chalk hills or downs.

312. Surry is divided into 13 hundreds, containing 140 parishes, the boroughs of Southwark, Guildford, Reigate, Bletchingly, Haslemere, and Gatton, each of which sends two members to parliament; and eight other market-towns, among which are Croydon, Kingston, Dorking, and Epsom, famous for its race-course.

Obs.—Between Egham and Staines, is the famous Runnymead, a meadow on the Thames,

> Where England's ancient barons, clad in arms,
> And stern with conquest, from their tyrant king,
> Then rendered tame, did challenge and secure
> The charter of her freedom. AKENSIDE.

This great event of King John's signing Magna Charta, took place in 1216.

THE METROPOLITAN COUNTY.

Obs.—As the supreme courts of judicature sit during the four terms at Westminster, in Middlesex; and as there are eight sessions of the peace in London, held at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, and as many for the county at Hicks's Hall, Middlesex, it is not the object of

any tour or circuit of justice, but is itself the focus or centre of both law and equity. In the arrangement of the counties it comes therefore by itself.

313. MIDDLESEX, next to Rutland, is the smallest of the English counties, though from its containing the metropolis, it is the most considerable in population, opulence, and political importance. It is in size but a 200th part of England, containing only 282 sq. miles.

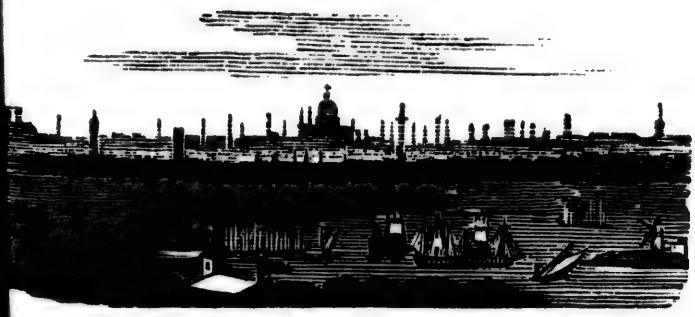
314. The population of Middlesex, including so much of the Metropolis as stands on the north side of the Thames, is 1,144,531 of whom 250,000 inhabit the populous villages situated around the metropolis, which, with the numerous villas that cover the country, render this county a sort of terrestrial paradise.

315. Middlesex is divided into eight hundreds, and 250 parishes, of which 132 are within the cities of London and Westminster. The suburbs of the metropolis, in Middlesex and Surry contain 50 other parishes.

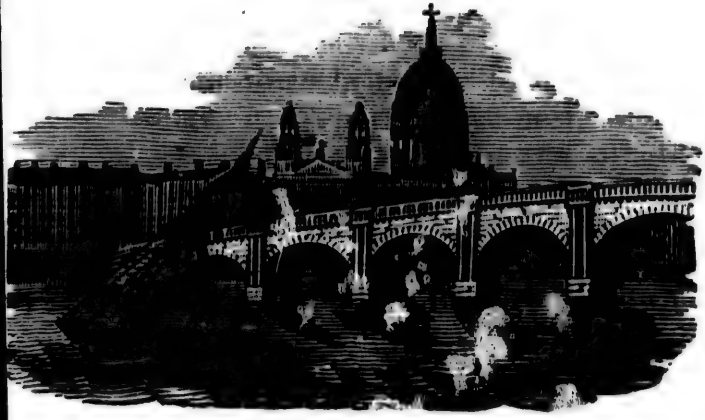
316. The county of Middlesex contains, besides London, the considerable towns of Brentford, Uxbridge, and Hounslow, and the large villages of Hampstead, Highgate, Twickenham, Hammersmith, Chelsea, Fulham, Kensington, Chiswick, Tottenham, Edmonton, Hendon, Hackney, &c. It sends eight members to parliament.

317. LONDON, the metropolis of the British empire, stands on a rising ground, in north lat. 51° 32′, on the north bank of the Thames, which

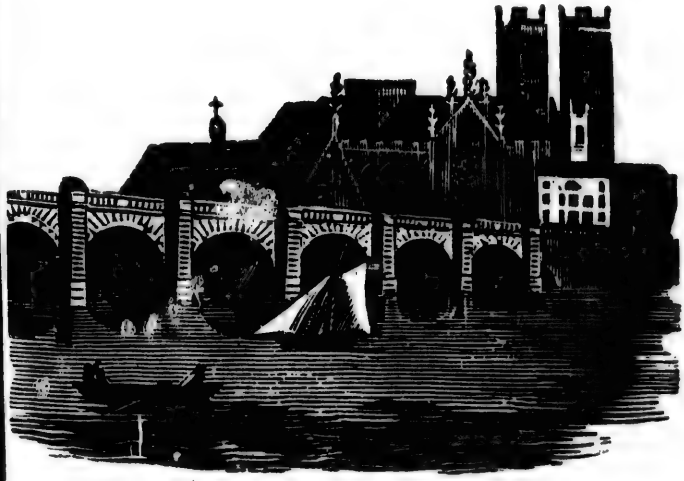
St. Paul's Cathedral.



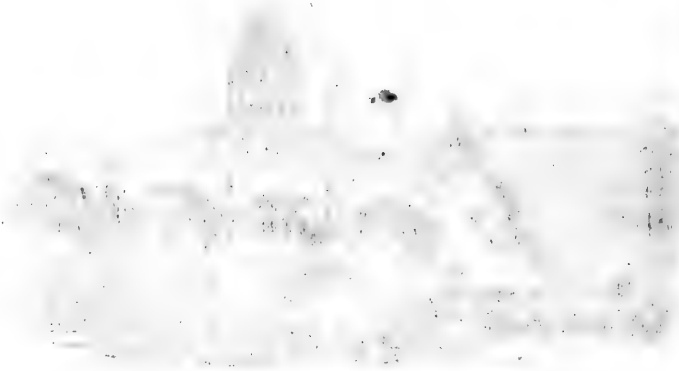
East View of London and Thames.

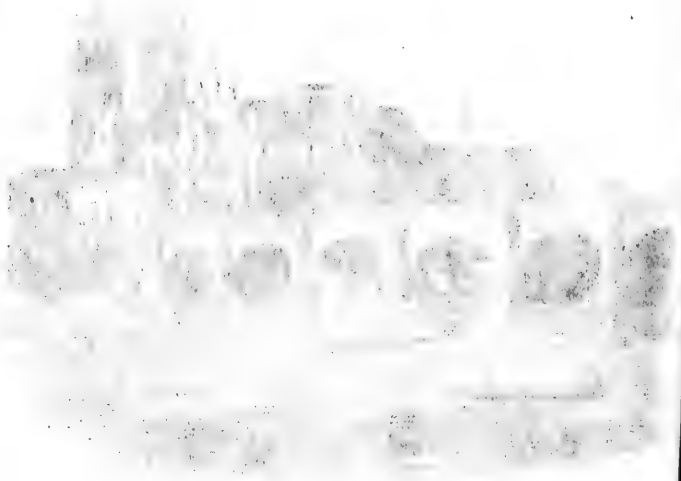


Blackfriars Bridge.



Westminster Bridge.





is there about a quarter of a mile over, and admits the navigation of ships up to the city, of 500 or 600 tons.

318. The town below, or to the east of London-bridge, is properly a sea-port, and is inhabited by sea-faring persons, and others connected with the business of shipping. This part consists of Wapping, Shadwell, Bermondsey, and Deptford.

319. Above London Bridge, for two miles along the banks of the river, and a mile broad, lies the ancient city, and the trading and commercial part of the town, of which St. Paul's church is in the centre. Westward of this division are new and more elegant parts of the town, occupied by the court and the nobility and gentry; and adjoining to this division are St. James's, Hyde, and the Regent's Parks.

320. London Bridge, an ancient and inconvenient structure, has long connected the east end of the town with the adjacent county. Blackfriar's Bridge also unites the city with the county of Surry. Westminster Bridge, one of the handsomest over the Thames, or in Europe, was built in the reign of George II. It cost 400,000*l.* and is 1,220 feet long. Near the Middlesex side stands Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament, the roof of which is seen in the print; and behind is Westminster Abbey.

321. The communication with the counties of Kent and Surry, has, of late years, been greatly

facilitated, by means of several new bridges, as the Strand Bridge, which affords a ready communication between the central parts and the opposite bank. A cast-iron bridge has also been erected, joining Vauxhall with Pimlico. Southwark Bridge has been erected from the centre of the city, and consists of three magnificent iron arches.

323. One-fifth of the mass of houses, called London, is in the city, in the centre; one-fifth is to the east and north of the city; another fifth forms the parishes west of the city, in Westminster; another constitutes Mary-le-bone and the parishes north of Westminster; and the other fifth lies south of the Thames, in Surrey.

324. London and the parishes immediately adjoining it, are about seven miles long and four miles broad, containing 176,156 houses, and 1,225,694 inhabitants, being about seven to a house.

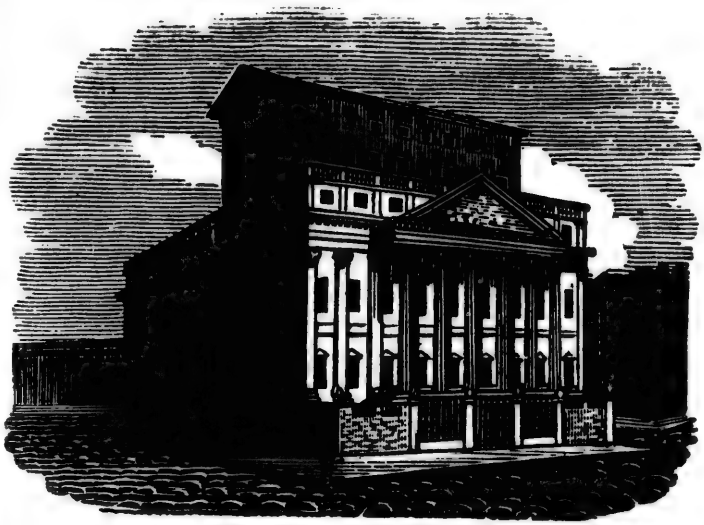
Obs.—This includes the space from Chelsea in the west, to Mile-end in the east, and from Kennington in the south, to Islington in the north.

325. The best and longest streets in London are Oxford-street, Holborn, Cheapside, the Strand, Piccadilly, Bond-street, Portland-place, Baker-street, Weymouth-street, Harley-street, Sloane-street, Regent-street, and Pall-Mall.

Obs.—Regent-street, extending nearly two miles from Carleton Palace, in Pall Mall, to the Regent's Park, north of Mary-le-bone, combines every variety of splendid architecture, and is the most superb line of houses for private residence and business which is to be met with in the

East India House.

Tower of London.

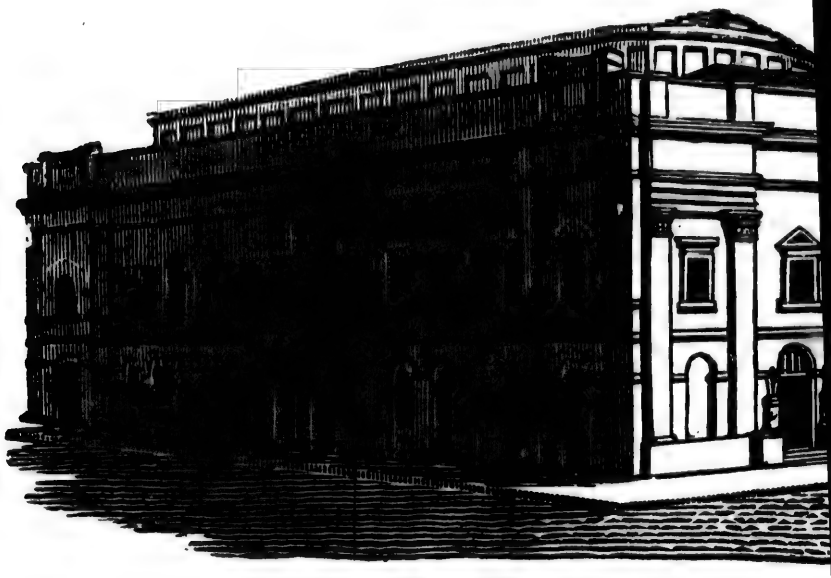


The Mansion House.

Guildhall.

War Office.

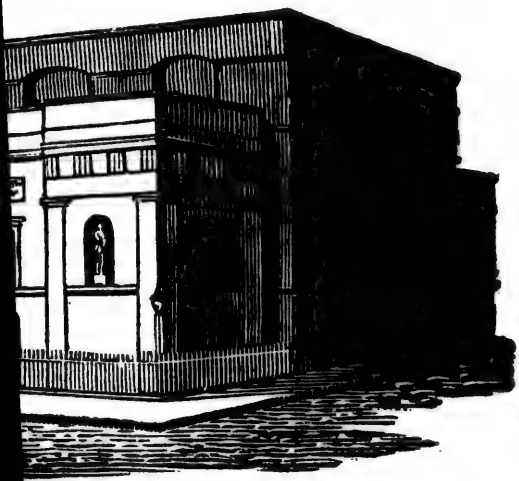
Admiralty.



Drury Lane Theatre.

Covent Garden Theatre.

Theatre.



Theatre.

whole world. The whole is white, and many of the erections resemble palaces for their taste and costliness. Many hundred of houses were pulled down to create the requisite openings, and the completion of the plan has involved immense property. We are of opinion that such splendour ought not to be indulged till the superfluous wealth of a country has been so directed to render cottages comfortable; yet such a street is a source of public gratification, and tends to exalt a people in their own estimation and that of foreigners.

326. The most splendid squares are Grosvenor-square, Portman-square, Cavendish-square, Berkeley-square, St. James's-square, Tavistock-square, and Russel-square.

327. There are in London 146 churches, as many chapels of ease; and at least 500 meeting-houses and chapels of dissenters. Of the churches, the cathedrals of St. Paul's and Westminster are among the wonders of the Empire.

328. The other public buildings in London, worthy of particular notice, are, Somerset-house, the Tower of London, the two Houses of Parliament, Westminster-hall, Whitehall, the groupe of offices of government from the Admiralty to the Treasury, Carlton Palace, the Bank, the Royal Exchange, the India-house, and the Theatres.

The following PUBLIC BUILDINGS *in London merit Notice, from their Fame and Magnitude, and Engravings of them have been annexed in this Work.*

ST. PAUL'S, next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the largest and most superb Cathedral in Europe.

WESTMINSTER-ABBEY is celebrated for its antiquity, and the illustrious ashes it contains.

WESTMINSTER-HALL is interesting to Britons, as the focus of the chief Courts of Law.

The ADMIRALTY is the mansion where all the interests of the British Navy are directed.

The WAR-OFFICE is connected with the Army.

The HOUSE OF LORDS, connected to the left with the HOUSE OF COMMONS, both very ancient structures.

The EAST-INDIA-HOUSE, in which are conducted the affairs of the British Empire in the East-Indies.

SOMERSET-HOUSE, the seat of many Public Offices and interesting Establishments, as the Stamp-Office, Exchequer-Office, Royal Society, Royal Academy, &c.

The City MANSION-HOUSE, the residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

GUILDHALL is the building where the public city business is transacted, and where great public entertainments are given.

The ROYAL EXCHANGE is a place of resort for Merchants and Brokers connected with the trade of London.

The TOWER OF LONDON is curious from its antiquity, and as the Depôt of Arms and of Government Reliques.

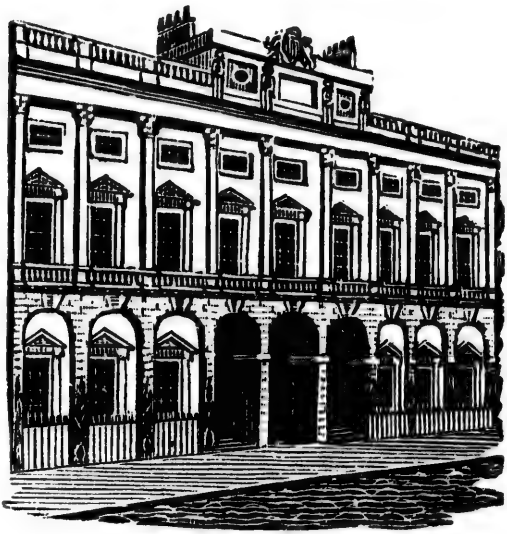
DRURY-LANE and COVENT GARDEN THEATRES, the largest and finest Establishments of the kind in the world.

The CUSTOM-HOUSE, a splendid building of vast extent.

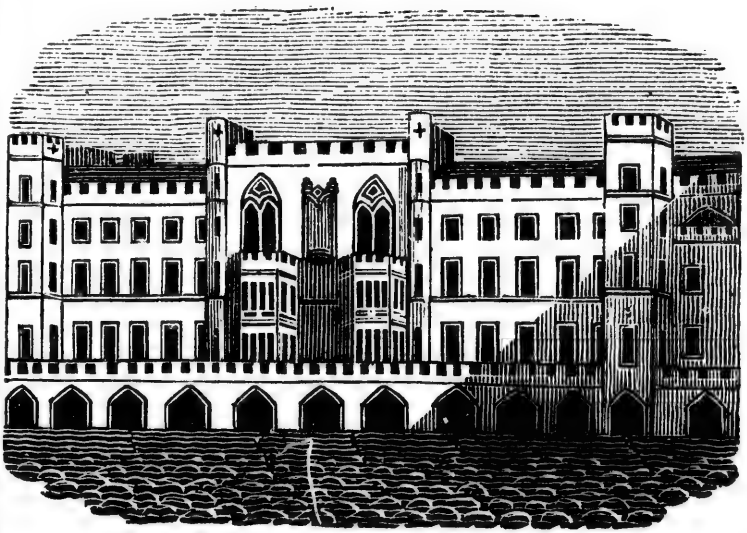
The two General Views represent London as seen from Greenwich-hill on THE EAST, and from Hampstead-hill on THE NORTH.

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE — NEW STRAND-BRIDGE — NEW SOUTHWARK IRON-BRIDGE — WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

Four of those magnificent Bridges, of which there are six in number, the others being the ancient and decaying LONDON-BRIDGE, and the New Iron Bridge from VAUXHALL to MILBANK, called, like all the Bridges after their scite — VAUXHALL-BRIDGE.



Somerset House, Strand.



House of Lords.

Westminster Hall.

Westminster Abbey.

329. The port of London is the greatest in the world, and the river and the extensive and wonderful docks connected with it, are constantly filled with the ships of all nations, just arrived from, or about to sail to, all parts of the world.

Obs. 1.—The imports into the port of London, from foreign ports, lately exceeded in value 40 millions per annum, and what is imported coastwise exceed in value seven millions.

2.—The supply of a million of inhabitants with provisions, necessarily creates a vast traffic, chiefly in grain and flour. The average consumption of bread rather exceeds a quartern loaf per week per individual. Nearly 20,000 sacks of flour are consumed every week in London.—The annual consumption of cattle in London, is 100,000, weighing 800 lb. each; of sheep, 70,000 weighing 80 lb. each; of fish, 60,000 tons; of coals, 850,000 chaldrons. The vegetables and fruit are in proportion.

3.—In return for the food of the body afforded by the adjacent counties, London supplies the whole empire with food for the mind. There are 240,000 newspapers printed every week; and besides the newspapers, nearly 80,000 monthly publications are sold every month.

4.—London is the focus of the elegant arts. PAINTING and SCULPTURE triumph in its various exhibitions, particularly in the annual one of the Royal Academy, where above 1000 original subjects are displayed every year. MUSIC flourishes at the Italian Opera, at the Theatres, and in various splendid concerts and occasional performances.

330. The inland communication between London and the counties, is one of the most wonderful of its features. Twenty mail-coaches leave London every night, and 300 other coaches depart every 24 hours with passengers and parcels. One hundred waggons arrive and return every twenty-four hours.

Obs.—This does not include at least 200 post-chaises

and private carriages, which come and go every day; nor the conveyance, by canals, for heavy goods.

331. 1200 Hackney-coaches and chariots constantly ply for fares, and at least four times that number of private carriages are kept in and near London, besides ten times the number of open carriages and vehicles each drawn by a single horse.

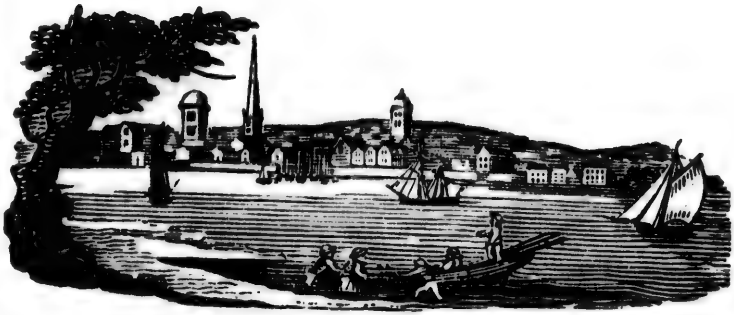
WESTERN CIRCUIT,

Including Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire.

332. HAMPSHIRE, including the Isle of Wight, is a maritime county, containing four parts in 100 of all England, or 1,628 sq. miles, of which three sevenths are in pasturage, two-sevenths in tillage, and two-sevenths in woods and downs; 192,000 acres lying in the New Forest.

333. Hampshire is a fertile and interesting district, containing the extensive dock-yards of Portsmouth; the town and port of Southampton, and the ancient city of Winchester, besides the beautiful Isle of Wight, separated from the main land by an arm of the sea, from five to ten miles over.

334. It is divided into 39 hundreds, and 258 parishes, containing the city of Winchester and the eleven boroughs of Portsmouth, South-



Southampton.

Portsmouth and Isle of Wight.

Salisbury.

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Obs.—

ampton, Lymington, Christchurch, Andover, Petersfield, Stockbridge, Whitchurch, Newport, Yarmouth, and Newton.

335. The population of Hampshire is about 282,203, being 173 to a square mile. Its rivers are the Avon, Teffe, Stour, Wye, Loddon, and Itchin. It sends 24 members to parliament.

336. SOUTHAMPTON is 77 miles from London, and contains 13,353 inhabitants. It is a port, and was formerly a fashionable bathing-place; being finely situated at the head of an estuary, called Southampton River, and in the immediate vicinity of the New Forest. It is the rendezvous of the Isle of Wight and Jersey packets.

Obs.—Winchester, the capital of Hants, is 62 miles from London, and contains about 7700 inhabitants. It was a British town, and has, at different periods, been a royal residence. The castle was built by King Arthur, and his round table is still shewn. The cathedral is of great antiquity and singular beauty, containing many royal remains.

337. PORTSMOUTH, a regularly fortified town, is the chief depôt of the invincible British navy, and its dock-yard is one of the wonders of the world. It is 72 miles from London. Three towns may be said to be united in one. Portsmouth, at the extremity of the island of Portsea, containing 12000 inhabitants; Portsea, containing 33,000 inhabitants; and Gosport, on a contiguous point of the main land, containing 6,000. making a total of 51,832.

Obs.—The beautiful Isle of Wight, somewhat resem-

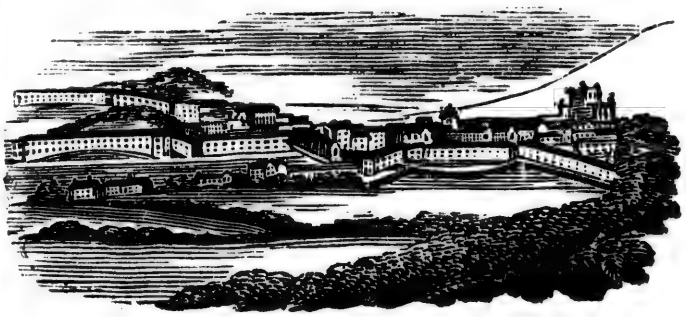
bling a bird with expanded wings, measures from north to south about 13 miles, from east to west twenty-one. It is nearly divided into two parts, by the river Medina, which rises near the south coast, and runs into the sea on the north near Cowes: a ridge of hills also traverses the island from east to west; to the north of which the land is chiefly meadow and pasture, to the south chiefly arable; the hills themselves affording pasture for a great number of sheep. The south coast is bounded with steep rocks of chalk and freestone, and on the west are the rocks called the Needles. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants are, in general, long lived: the soil is fertile, and the corn produced in one year is said to be equal to the consumption of eight; consequently, considerable quantities are exported, as are tobacco-pipe-clay, and a fine white sand, used in the manufacture of glass. This isle has a governor and lieutenant-governor appointed by the crown. Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was, by Henry VI., crowned King of Wight, but this new and extraordinary title died with him. Carisbrook castle, formerly the prison of Charles I., now only a ruin, always calls to mind the sufferings of degraded royalty.

338. WILTSHIRE, famous for its cheese, consists of nearly two parts and a half of 100 of all England, containing 1,379 sq. miles, of which one-half is open downs or sheep-walks, called Salisbury Plain, and Marlborough Downs. The great products of the Downs, or south and east parts of Wiltshire, are corn and sheep. Of the latter it is computed that the whole summer stock, including lambs, amounts to near 500,000.

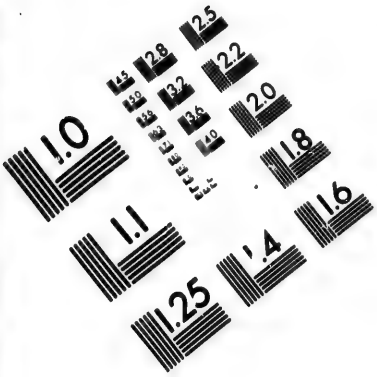
339. Wiltshire is divided into 28 hundreds,

Stonehenge.

Weymouth.



Bath.



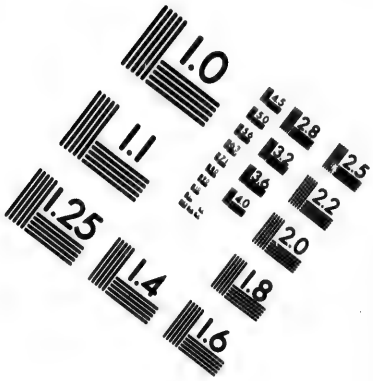
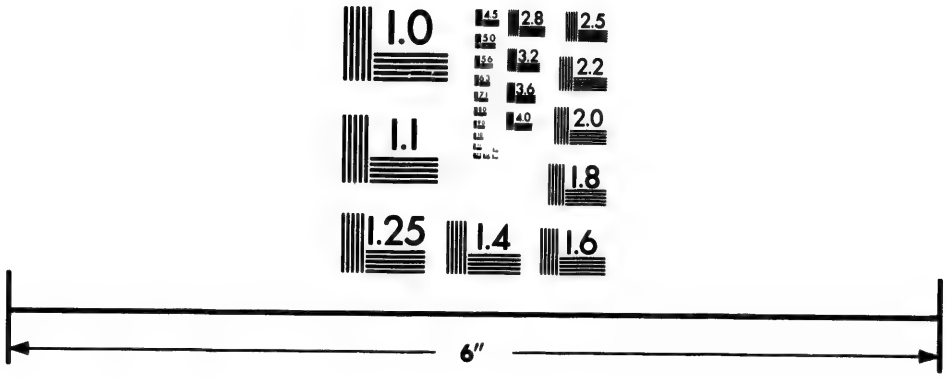
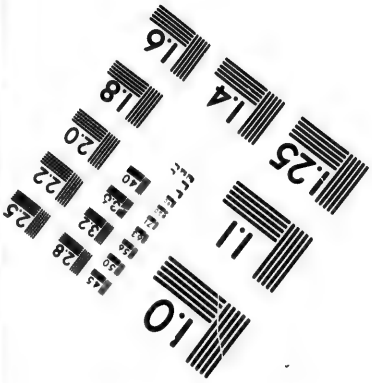
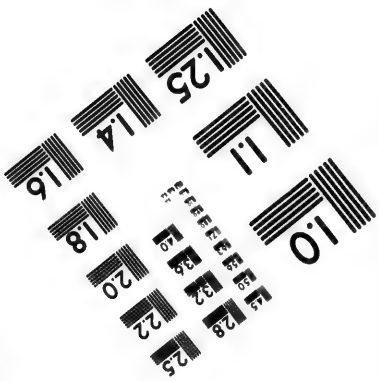


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)







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and 304 parishes, containing 222,157 inhabitants, or 161 to a square mile.

340. It contains the city of Salisbury, and 15 boroughs, Bedwin, Calne, Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Downton, Heytesbury, Hindon, Ludgershall, Malmsbury, Marlborough, Old Sarum, Westbury, Wilton, and Wootton-Bassett. It sends 34 members to parliament.

341. Wiltshire contains also the market-towns of Trowbridge, Warminster, Amesbury, Bradford, and others. Its rivers are the Kennett, the Thames, the Bourn, the Avon, and the Nadder.

342. SALISBURY, the capital of Wilts, is 80 miles from London, and contains 8763 inhabitants. It is chiefly remarkable for its splendid cathedral, one of the largest in England, with a most lofty spire, 410 feet high.

343. STONEHENGE, the wonderful remains of a temple of the Druids, the benevolent priests of the ancient Britons, consists of four ranges of enormous stones, from 15 to 20 feet high, each weighing from 30 to 40 tons, and some of them actually laid across others, and let in with a mortice.

Obs.—A more splendid temple of the same nature existed a few years ago at Abury, near Marlborough; near which Silbury Hill, on the Bath road, the tomb of a British king almost vied in magnitude with the pyramids of Egypt.

344. DORSETSHIRE equals two parts of 100 of all England, containing 1,005 sq. miles,

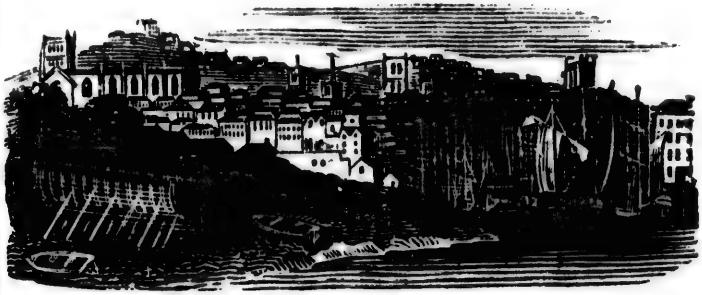
and 144,499 inhabitants. It is divided into 34 hundreds, and 248 parishes, containing the boroughs of Dorchester, Weymouth, Pool, Lynn, Bridport, Corfe Castle, Shaftesbury, Wareham, and Melcombe Regis, besides 13 other market-towns. It sends 20 members to the house of commons.

345. WEYMOUTH, a celebrated bathing-place in this county, 128 miles from London, contains 6,622 resident inhabitants, and in the bathing season as many more. It is a town of great antiquity, and it acquired recent celebrity as a favourite summer resort of the royal family.

Obs.—At Hermitage, a village about seven miles south of Sherborne, in this county, is a chasm in the earth, whence a large plot of ground, with trees and hedges, was removed entire to the distance of forty rods, by an earthquake, which happened the 13th of January, 1585.

346. SOMERSETSHIRE forms about three of 100 parts of all England, and contains nearly 1612 square miles, and 355,314 inhabitants. It is a fertile and beautiful county, and watered by the Parrat, Axe, and Avon.

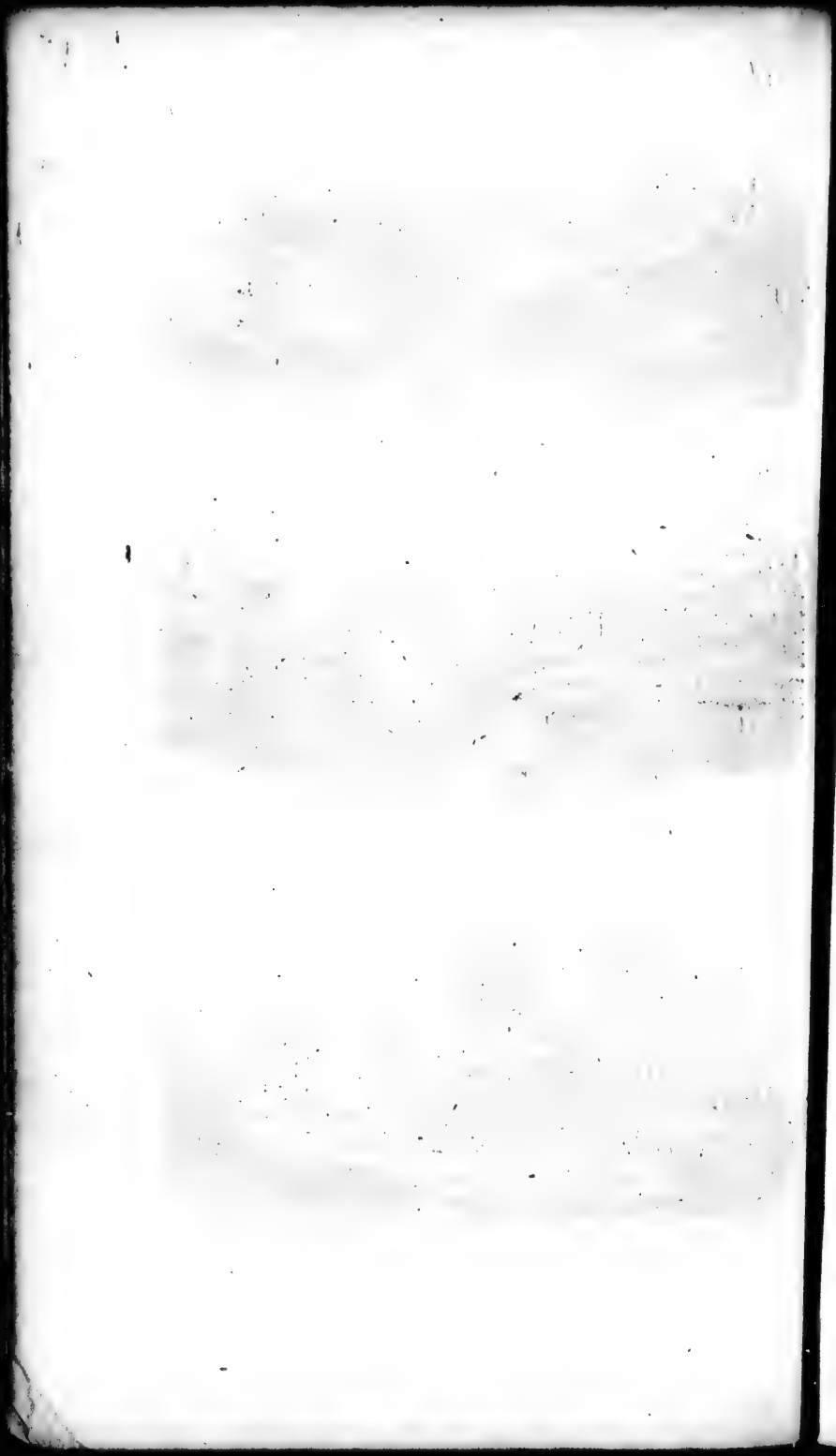
347. It is divided into 42 hundreds, and 482 parishes, containing the unrivalled city of Bath, the city of Wells, part of Bristol, the boroughs of Bridgewater, Ilchester, Milborne-port, Minehead, Taunton, and 22 other market-towns. It sends 18 members to the parliament house.



Bristol, and its Port.

Bristol

Exeter.



348. The Mendip Hills abound in coal, lead, calamine, and copper. The vale of Taunton is celebrated for its fertility, and the country round Bath is the most picturesque in England.

349. BATH, a city famous for its hot springs, since the time of the Britons, is 105 miles from London. It contains nearly 36,811 resident inhabitants, and generally 5000 visitors, who drink the waters, and bathe in them, for bilious and rheumatic complaints. It is beautifully built of stone, in the best style of architecture, and is, perhaps, the most elegant city in the world.

Obs. 1.—There is a general hospital at Bath, for the reception of patients, from all parts of the kingdom, whose cases require the use of the Bath waters.

2.—Bath is a joint see with WELLS, which city is small, but contains a richly-decorated cathedral. At Taunton, Frome, Shepton-Mallet, &c. are manufactories of woollen cloths.

350. BRISTOL is 117 miles from London, partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somersetshire, and as vessels of 1000 tons can navigate the Avon to Bristol-bridge, it is one of the finest ports in England. Its population is about 87,779; but, including the various suburbs, it exceeds 100,000. It is a fine, ancient, and wealthy city.

Obs.—The manufactures of this city, and its vicinity, furnish it with several important articles of exportation. That of glass-making, in its various articles of crown, flint, and bottle-glass, is very considerable, and on the increase. Ireland and America take off great quantities of these goods, especially bottles, of which nearly half the number are sent out filled with beer, cyder, perry,

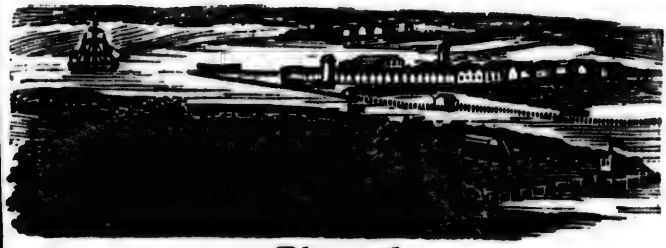
and Bristol water. Hard white soap, of the best quality, is made here in large quantities, much of which is sent to London, as well as to the colonies abroad. Hats, leather, sadlery, shoes, white lead, gunpowder, and earthenware, are all considerable articles of domestic and foreign traffic. The city likewise possesses works for smelting lead, and making lead shot, iron-foundries, rolling and slitting mills, and tin works, all of which furnish very valuable commodities for exportation.

351. DEVONSHIRE is the largest county in England, next to Yorkshire, comprising nearly five parts in 100 of all England, or 2,574 sq. miles, with a population of 439,040, or 170 to a square mile.

352. Devonshire is divided into 33 hundreds, and 454 parishes; it contains the city of Exeter, and the ten boroughs of Ashburton, Barnstable, Beeralston, Dartmouth, Honiton, Plymouth, Plympton, Okehampton, Tavistock, and Totness. This county sends, in all, 26 representatives to parliament.

353. Devonshire contains also 25 other market-towns; among which are Axminster, Biddeford, Collumpton, Crediton, Ilfracombe, Southmolton, Sidmouth, Tiverton, and Topsham. Its rivers are the Exe, the Dart, the Taw, the Tamer, the Torridge, and the Teign.

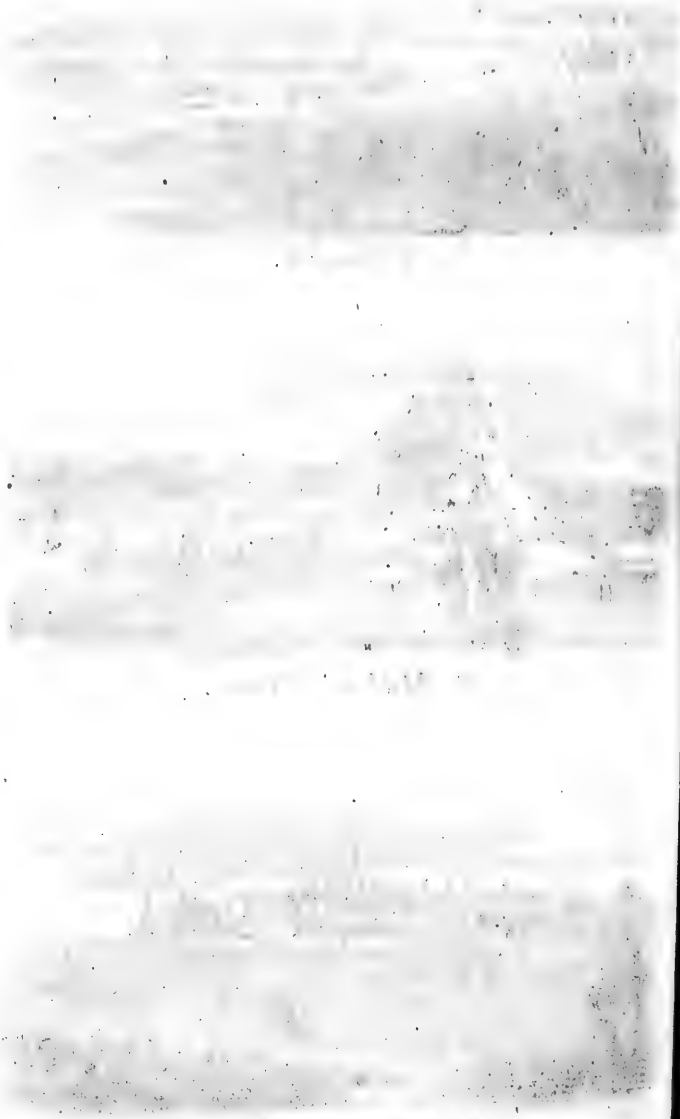
354. The air of the south of Devonshire is considered as mild as that of the south of France. Myrtles flourish in most parts of Devonshire through the winter, in the open air. It, however, contains extensive tracts of barren



Plymouth.

St. Michael's Mount.

La Valette, in Malta



heaths, as Dartmoor and Exmoor; and the mountains so precipitate the clouds, that few days pass without rain.

355. Besides its capabilities as an agricultural county, Devonshire has been famous for its manufactures of broad-cloths, serges, and other superior woollen goods. Cyder is the common beverage, just as malt-liquor is in other parts of the kingdom.

356. EXETER, the capital of Devonshire, is 168 miles from London, and contains 23,479 inhabitants, the half of whom are engaged in trade. It is a place of great antiquity, and so agreeable a residence, that many private families spend their fortunes in it. The cathedral is one of the most ancient and splendid in the kingdom.

357. PLYMOUTH is superior to Portsmouth as a resort of, and receptacle for, Britain's wooden walls. It is 215 miles from London, and contains, altogether, about 61,212 inhabitants. It is situated at the mouth of the Tamar and Plym, which form together what is called *the Sound;* the mouth of the Tamar being called *Hamoaze,* and that of the Plym, *Catwater.*

A Breakwater, or mass of rocks, has been lately formed, at an immense expense, for the purpose of affording a safe anchorage to the shipping lying within it.

Obs.—Next to these places, Tiverton, Tavistock, Barnstaple, and Dartmouth rank next in population. Torbay is a similar harbour, where the royal navy rides in security. Ilfracombe is another convenient harbour in the Bristol channel.

358. CORNWALL, the most westerly part of England, stretching like a peninsula into the Atlantic, consists of two parts of 100 of all England, and contains 1327 sq. miles, one-third of which remains uncultivated.

359. Cornwall is divided into nine hundreds and 161 parishes, containing 257,447 inhabitants, the sixth of whom are engaged in the business of the valuable copper and tin mines, for which this county is so famous, and in the pilchard-fishery, on which the mass of the people live.

360. ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, in Cornwall, is a singular island in Mount's Bay, on the top of which is a church, with a good ring of bells. At low water there is a dry passage to the main land. Here the Phœnecians are supposed to have dealt with the Britons for tin.

361. The principal towns are Falmouth, a considerable port, Truro and Launceston, at the latter of which the assizes are held; but Cornwall is politically remarkable for its 27 rotten boroughs, which return 42 members to parliament, many of which consist only of a few wretched hovels, and are as devoid of independent voice as of property.

362. As Cornwall is exposed to all winds, its climate is damp and unsettled. It contains but few trees, objects so necessary to the beauty and vegetation of a country; its fields, being divided by stone-walls, are therefore dreary. The wealth of the inhabitants is, however, sus-

tained and augmented by its inexhaustible mines and fisheries.

Obs.—The first-born son of the King of England is, in his own right, Duke of Cornwall, and has a revenue from the produce of the mines, and the power of appointing certain officers.

2.—The miners are, in many respects, a distinct body from the other inhabitants of the county, having a court and a parliament of their own.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

363. As adjuncts of Cornwall may be named the Scilly Islands, which lie in a dangerous groupe, at 30 miles distance from the Land's End. Only five or six of them are inhabited. The principal are St. Mary, St. Agnes, Tresco, and St. Martin, containing altogether about 2600 inhabitants.

Obs.—The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when Admiral Sir Cloudesly Shovel, with three men-of-war, perished, with all their crews.

OTHER SMALL ISLANDS.

Besides the above, and the islands described in the eleventh chapter of this work, there are the Islands of LUNDY, CALDY, BARNY, and HOLMES Islands in the Bristol Channel; Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland; Sheppey, in Kent; and Canvey, in Essex.

CHAPTER VIII.

WALES.

364. THIS district of the Island contains 12 counties, and is always considered distinctly from England: because, till the reign of Edward I. it existed as an independent principality, and still has its own circuits, and preserves, in many counties, the language of the aboriginal Britons.

365. It possesses, in its hills and mountains, natural characters very different from England; to these the ancient Britons retired, and there maintained their independence against the Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman invaders, till it was subdued by Edward I. whose eldest son was the first English Prince of Wales.

366. WALES is divided into *North* and *South Wales*, each division containing six counties. It is 150 miles long, and from 60 to 80 broad. Its area is 7,425 square miles, of which one-third consists of desert mountains.

367. The population of Wales is about 717,198, or 96 to a square mile. Its 12 counties are divided into 751 parishes, containing 58 market-towns; among which the most considerable are, Caermarthen, Swansea, Brecknock, Haverford-west, Cardigan, Caernarvon, Bangor, Holywell, Denbigh, and Myrthyr-Tydvil.

368. Its principal mountains are situated in

North Wales, and the highest of these are Snowdon, Cader Idris, and Plynlimmon. Its rivers, celebrated for their picturesque beauties, are—the Wye, the Towey, the Tyvy, the Usk, in South Wales; and the Dee, the Clwyd, the Conway, and the Severn, in North Wales.

369. In Wales are four bishoprics, those of St. David's, Bangor, St. Asaph, and Landaff. It is also divided, for the purpose of legal jurisdiction, into four Circuits:—the Chester, the Northern, the South-eastern, and the South-western.

THE CHESTER CIRCUIT,

Including Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomeryshires.

370. FLINTSHIRE contains 244 sq. miles, and 53,784 inhabitants. It includes the rich vale of Mold, and the flourishing manufacturing town and district of Holywell, which takes its name from the famed well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitions have prevailed. Its county-town, Flint, is falling into decay. It sends to parliament one knight of the shire, and one burgess for the town of Flint.

371. DENBIGHSHIRE contains 633 sq. miles, and 76,511 inhabitants. It comprehends the

rich and picturesque vales of Clywd and Llangollen. Its chief towns are Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthen, and Llangollen. Two members are sent to parliament from this county.

Obs.—In this county the rugged and mountainous character of Wales is conspicuously apparent. The varied charms of the country, about Wrexham, have been much admired. Approaching the lofty Berwn mountain at Llangollen, the scenes are truly romantic and sublime. The tops of the mountains are, during the greater part of the year, covered with snow.

372. MONTGOMERYSHIRE contains 839 sq. miles, and 59,899 inhabitants. It is a mountainous county, one-half of its surface being uncultivated, and serving only for the sheep walks. Its principal towns are Welshpool, Montgomery, and Llanidloes. It furnishes two members to the house of representatives.

Obs.—Montgomeryshire is noted for its "Pygmean steeds, of size exceeding not Leicestrian sheep." These are the small ponies, called merlins, which range over the mountains summer and winter, and never quit them till they are three years old, when they are brought down for sale.

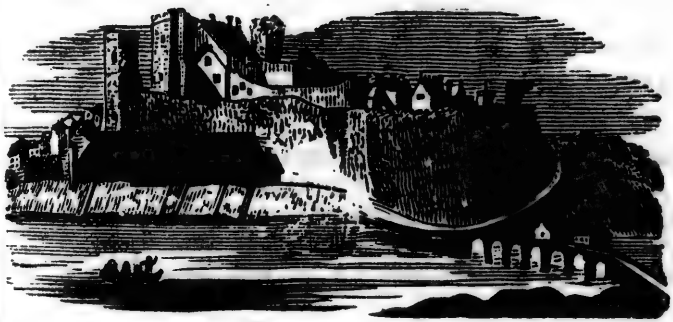
THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT,

Including Anglesey, Caernarvon, and Merioneth.

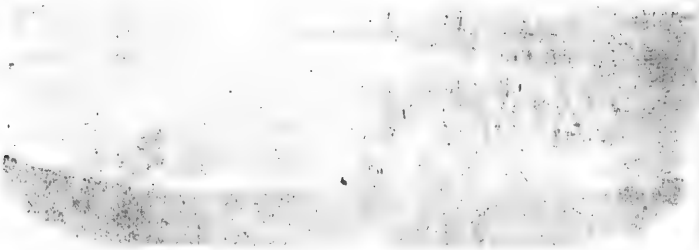
373. ANGLESEY is a large island, containing 271 sq. miles, and 45,063 inhabitants. It was

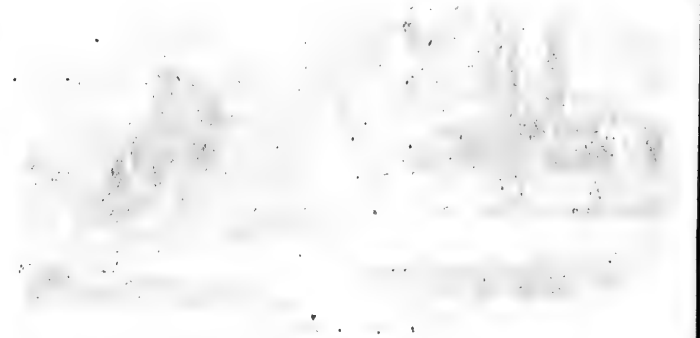
Caernarvon.

Swansea.



Caermarthen.





the ancient mona, and the refuge of the Druids, the benevolent priests of the ancient Britons. The principal town is Beaumaris; and at its western point is Holyhead, the famous rendezvous of the Irish packets. Parys Mountain, in Anglesea, contains the largest copper-mine in the world.

Obs.—Some monuments of the Druids and the Romans are scattered about the island. The air is reckoned healthy, the soil fertile, and the waters abound with fish. It returns two members to parliament, one for the shire, and one for Beaumaris.

374. CAERNARVONSHIRE contains 544 sq. miles, of which a third are barren and mountainous, and 57,598 inhabitants. Snowdon, and its adjoining mountains, are in this county. Caernarvon, Bangor, Conway, and Pwllheli are the chief towns. It contains copper and lead mines.

375. CAERNARVON, the capital of North Wales, is 235 miles from London, and contains nearly 6,500 inhabitants. In its ancient castle Edward II. was born; it is finely situated near Snowdon, and the Menai straight, which separates it from Anglesea. It sends one member, and the county one.

Obs. 1.—The inhabitants of this county live in a state of the utmost simplicity; a little oatmeal, added to the produce of their dairies, constitutes their food.

2. Perhaps few districts in the world can produce a record similar to that on a tomb-stone at Abergonway,

which, in 1637, was placed on the grave of Nicholas Hookes, who was the 41st son of his father by one wife, and himself the parent of 27 children.

376. MERIONETHSHIRE contains 663 sq. miles, and 33,911 inhabitants. This country is mountainous and remarkable for its wild and romantic beauties, it is excellently adapted for grazing, and produces more sheep than any other district in Wales. It returns only one member to parliament, a knight of the shire. Its market-towns are Harlech, Dolgelly, Bala Dinasmowdy and Merioneth. Its chief mountain is Cader Idris, one of the loftiest in Wales.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN CIRCUIT,

Including Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorganshires.

377. RADNORSHIRE contains 426 sq. miles, and 23,073 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. Its chief towns are New Radnor, Presteign, and Knighton, now called Kington. It is less mountainous than other Welsh counties.

378. BRECKNOCKSHIRE contains nearly 745 square miles— of which a third are barren mountains, and 43,613 inhabitants. Its

chief towns are Brecknock, Crickhowel, and Hay. Its vallies are fertile, its mountains productive in iron and coal, and its general aspect grand and picturesque. It returns two members to parliament; one for the county, and one for Brecknock.

379. GLAMORGANSHIRE, usually called the Garden of Wales, contains 793 sq. miles, of which a fourth is incapable of cultivation, and 101,737 inhabitants. It is a wealthy and flourishing county, equally distinguished for its agriculture, and its copper, iron, and coal works. It contains the city of Landaff, the borough of Cardiff, the sea-port of Swansea, and the towns of Cowbridge and Neath. It sends two members to parliament.

380. SWANSEA, a flourishing sea-port, on the north side of the Bristol Channel, is 206 miles from London, and contains 11,236 inhabitants. Its beautiful situation renders it a fashionable bathing-place; but it is chiefly famous for its fine bay, and its coal, copper, iron, and pottery works.

Obs.—Cardiff is the county town, on the coast, and contains an ancient castle of great extent, and about 2,500 inhabitants. MERTHYR TYDVIL is a large new town, inhabited by miners, and its subterranean products and that of the county generally, furnishes trade to three new canals.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUIT.

381. CAERMARTHENSHIRE contains 974 sq. miles, of which a fifth is mountainous, and 90,239 inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament. It is a fine agricultural county, and includes the beautiful vale of the Towey, and Grongar Hill. Its chief town is Caermarthen, the largest in Wales.

382. CAERMARTHEN, 220 miles from London, the capital of South Wales, is pleasantly situate in the Vale of Towey. It is very ancient, and near it resided the famous Merlin, the supposed British enchanter, in the fifth century. It contains about 8,906 inhabitants.

383. PEMBROKESHIRE contains 610 sq. miles, chiefly in cultivation, and 74,009 inhabitants. It is indented by the grand and unequalled harbour of Milford Haven, on which stand the towns of Haverford-west, Pembroke, and Milford. On the southern coast lies Tenby, a fine port, and a romantic and fashionable sea-bathing place. This county returns 3 members to parliament.

384 CARDIGANSHIRE contains nearly 675 square miles, of which a moiety is in cultivation, and 57,311 inhabitants. Its chief towns are Cardigan, Aberystwith, a sea-bathing-place, and Tregarron. It gives name to the vast bay which stretches from Caernarvonshire to Pembrokeshire, and generally encroaches on the land. It sends two members to parliament.

Obs.—Wales is the country to which the ancient Britons retired, rather than submit to the yoke of foreigners, who had invaded and overrun their country; just as the English and other Europeans at this day invade newly-discovered countries, and drive the uncivilized inhabitants into the mountains and fastnesses. The injustice of which the Britons were the victims, from the Romans, Saxons, and Danes, they practise, in turn, on the Caribs, the Negroes, the Caffres, the Hottentots, the North American Indians, the Hindoos, and others.

In Wales the ancient Britons preserved their liberty, language, and religion. The country was too poor to subsist armies of invaders, and those who were led on by bloody leaders, generally fell victims of their temerity. At length, however, the lust of dominion led Edward the First to make a war of extermination on the Welsh, as he afterwards attempted on the Scotch, and getting Llewellin, the last of their reigning princes, into his hands, he treacherously caused him to be murdered at Shrewsbury. Since that period the Welsh have succumbed, and become an integral portion of the kingdom of England; the sovereign's eldest son bearing the title of Prince of Wales, in compliment to the loyal inhabitants of the principality.

North Wales is remarkable for its mountainous scenery, and South Wales for its fertile plains; Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire being among the richest counties in the kingdom; and Merionethshire and Caernarvonshire among the most rugged.

The Welsh still retain their primitive Celtic language, which, in many districts, is exclusively spoken, though there are few of the inhabitants of Wales who do not also speak or understand English. Separated from the rest of the world, and living chiefly on the products of their own soil, they preserve a simplicity of manners and integrity of character, which always command the confidence of those with whom they have intercourse.

We now proceed to the third division of the island—called Scotland, or North Britain, which was united under one crown, in the person of James I., in the year 1602, and under one legislation, by Queen Anne, in 1706.

CHAPTER IX.

SCOTLAND.

385. SCOTLAND, except during its temporary conquest by Edward I. remained independent till the death of Queen Elizabeth, in 1602, when James VI. of Scotland succeeded to the throne of England, as great-grandson of Henry VII. and became sovereign of both kingdoms.

386. Under Queen Anne, in 1707, a legislative union took place, in consequence of which Scotland is represented by 16 peers in the British House of Peers, and by 45 members in the British House of Commons. By this solemn compact it retained its own laws; but partook thenceforward of the advantages and burdens of the whole empire.

387. Scotland contains 27 millions of acres, of which 15 millions are unfit for cultivation. It possesses a few tracts of rich land; but, in general, as a productive country, is far inferior to England. Scotch farmers and gardeners, however, are celebrated for their superior skill and integrity.

388. The population of Scotland is but 2,092,014, which is not in the due proportion of its extent, and only 50 to a square mile. The

SCOTLAND
REFERENCE to the COUNTIES
Caithness
Sutherland
Ross
Cromarty
Inverness
Nairn
Murray
Banff
Aberdeen
Kincardine
Angus
Perth
Argyle
Dumbarton
Stirling
Clackmannan
Kinross
Fife
Edinburgh
Linlithgow
Lanark
Renfrew
Ayr
Wigtown
Kirkcudbright
Dumfries
Roxburgh
Selkirk
Peebles
Berwick
British Statute Miles
Longitude West 5° from London
Publish'd Augt 1.1780 by R.Phillips & Co Bride Court Bridge Street London.
Bank of Scotland
Royal Bank
Exchange
Parliament House
Register Office
Tron Church
Cross
Castle
Abbey
Palace
Leith
Portobello
Musselburgh
Dalkeith
Roslin
Hawthornden
Pentland Hills
Arthur Seat
Salisbury Crags
Calton Hill
Queensferry
Inchkeith
Dunfermline
Kinross
Cupar
St Andrews
Leven
Kirkaldy
Burntisland
Queensferry
Linlithgow
Falkirk
Stirling
Alloa
Clackmannan
Dunfermline
Perth
Dunkeld
Blair
Dunbarton
Glasgow
Paisley
Greenock
Port Glasgow
Irvine
Ayr
Kilmarnock
Lanark
Hamilton
Douglas
Peebles
Selkirk
Jedburgh
Kelso
Dumfries
Annan
Moffat
Lochmaben
Kirkcudbright
Wigtown
Whithorn
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Ailsa Craig
Arran
Holy Island
Campbeltown
Islay
Jura
Mull
Tiree
Coll
Skye
Rum
Canna
Eigg
Muck
Barra
Uist
Harris
Lewis
Orkney Islands
Shetland Islands
Pentland Firth
Cape Wrath
Duncansby Head
Buchan Ness
Fife Ness
St Abbs Head
Berwick
Tweed
Solway Firth
Clyde
Forth
Tay
Spey
Dee
Don
Ness
Tweed
Annan
Nith
Ayr
Irvine
Doon
Girvan
Stinchar
Luce
Cree
Dee
Ken
Esk
Leven
Carron
Ness
Beauly
Conon
Oich
Lochy
Awe
Etive
Leven
Fyne
Ryan
Tarbet
Tarbert
Loch Lomond
Loch Katrine
Loch Earn
Loch Tay
Loch Rannoch
Loch Ericht
Loch Garry
Loch Ness
Loch Oich
Loch Lochy
Loch Linnhe
Loch Awe
Loch Fyne
Loch Etive
Loch Leven
Loch Maree
Loch Broom
Loch Inver
Loch Eribol
Loch Hope
Loch Erisort
Loch Roag
Loch Seaforth
Loch Snizort
Loch Dunvegan
Loch Bracadale
Loch Scavaig
Loch Aline
Loch Sunart
Loch Moidart
Loch Nan Uamh
Loch Shiel
Loch Eil
Loch Arkaig
Loch Morar
Loch Nevis
Loch Hourn
Loch Alsh
Loch Carron
Loch Torridon
Loch Ewe
Loch Gairloch
Loch Kanaird
Loch Assynt
Loch Inchard

ATLANTIC OCEAN
HEBRIDES
NORTH SEA
IRELAND
Isla R.
Mull I.
Arran
Colerain
Carlisle
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Perth
Dundee
Aberdeen
Inverness
Stirling
Ayr
Dumfries
Jedburgh
Hawick
Peebles
Linton
Lauder
Kelso
Berwick
Longtown
Newcastle
Montrose
Arbroath
Forfar
Brechin
Peterculter
Banchory
Huntley
Keith
Elgin
Nairn
Fort George
Fort William
Ben Nevis
Oban
Inveraray
Dunbarton
Greenock
Paisley
Irvine
Ayton
Coldstream
Jedburgh
Selkirk
Yetholm
Wooler
Alnwick
Morpeth
Hexham
Carlisle
Whitehaven
Workington
Cockermouth
Penrith
Appleby
Kendal
Lancaster
Preston
Wigton
Kirkcudbright
Castle Douglas
Dalbeattie
Annan
Moffat
Lochmaben
Sanquhar
Thornhill
Dumfries
Strathaven
Lanark
Hamilton
Airdrie
Falkirk
Stirling
Crieff
Dunkeld
Blairgowrie
Coupar
Cupar
Kinross
Dunfermline
Leslie
Kirkaldy
Leith
Musselburgh
Haddington
Dunbar
Berwick
Tweedmouth
Belford
Alnwick
Warkworth
Morpeth
Ponteland
Hexham
Corbridge
Newcastle
Gateshead
Durham
Darlington
Richmond
Barnard Castle
Brough
Kirkby Stephen
Sedbergh
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Ulverston
Dalton
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Durham
Darlington
Richmond
Barnard Castle
Brough
Kirkby Stephen
Sedbergh
Kendal
Ulverston
Dalton
Whitehaven
Workington

SCOTLAND
REFERENCE to the COUNTIES
1 Caithness
2 Sutherland
3 Ross
4 Cromarty
5 Inverness
6 Nairn
7 Murray
8 Banff
9 Aberdeen
Argyle
11 Perth
12 Angus
13 Kincardine
14 Clackmannan
15 Fife
16 Kinross
17 Dumbarton
18 Stirling
19 Linlithgow
20 Edinburgh
21 Roxburgh
22 Haddington
23 Berwick
24 Lanark
25 Renfrew
26 Ayr
27 Wigton
28 Kirkcudbright
29 Dumfries
British Statute Miles
Longitude West 5° from London
8°
7°
6°
4°
3°
59°
58°
57°
56°
Orkney
Shetland
Pentland Firth
Dunnet Head
Cape Wrath
Duncansby Head
Tarbet Ness
Buchan Ness
Girdle Ness
Aberdeen
Peterhead
Fraserburgh
Banff
Elgin
Nairn
Inverness
Fort George
Fort Augustus
Fort William
Ben Nevis
Ben Lomond
Dundee
Perth
Forfar
Brechin
Montrose
Arbroath
Stonehaven
Banchory
Kincardine
Huntly
Keith
Dufftown
Tomintoul
Strathspey
Strathbogie
Strathdon
Braemar
Glenmore
Glenshee
Glenesk
Glenisla
Glenalmond
Glenfarg
Glenfarnes
Glenfinlas
Glenfruin
Glenfyne
Glenkinglass
Glenlyon
Glenmoriston
Glenmore
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Glenroy
Glenshiel
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Glenspean
Glenstrae
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political ascendancy of the Scotch is, therefore, much greater than the real arithmetical proportion of their population.

Obs.—In truth, Scotland is not of equal political importance with the single counties, either of Yorkshire or Lancashire, each of which numbers nearly a million of inhabitants, and either of which adds more to the annual national stock than this kingdom. Glasgow and its vicinity are, in a public sense, the only productive parts of Scotland. It cannot, however, be denied, that the poverty of this part of the empire drives numerous recruits into our army, who, when fighting in a just cause, add to its reputation by their characteristic bravery.

389. In forming their moral character, the Scotch enjoy the advantage of a law, made in the reign of William III. by which every parish is provided with a schoolmaster, and all children are educated at an easy expense to their parents. This gives correctness to the character of the Scotch, and it is hoped will, in due time, impart a love of liberty, together with generous and patriotic feelings and sentiments.

390. The law in Scotland differs greatly from that of England, both in substance and form. The civil, or Roman law, is its basis. Juries are, however, introduced; but they consist of fifteen instead of twelve, and, sometimes, decide by a majority, so that their decisions are not a certain test of truth.

391. Scotch literature, owing to the scanty fortunes of the professors at the Scotch Universities, and to the habits produced by long nights in northern regions, has evinced much

activity in the production of books. Public patronage has consequently produced, from this country, the deservedly admired works of Robertson, Blair, Hume, Beattie, Smith, Reid, Stuart, Millar, Scott, Sinclair, Mackintosh, and many others.

Obs.—The names of Drummond, Ramsey, Blair, Armstrong, Burns, Graham, and also Walter Scott, are honourable to Scotch genius. Thomson, a greater than all, can scarcely be said to have been a Scotchman, having been born at Ednam, close to the English frontier and passed the prime of his life in London, where he wrote, and published his immortal SEASONS. The Scotch are, however, more remarkable for plodding industry than for genius; few brilliant or useful discoveries can be traced to them. It is to be suspected that the political corruption of the Scotch character is owing more to the poverty of their nobles, and the want of an opulent middle class, as in England, than to any defect of virtue in the mass of the people; Thomson was a poet of liberty; so was Burns; and no man merits higher praise than Fletcher of Saltoun.

392. The general aspect of Scotland is mountainous and sterile. A large extent, including Argyle, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness-shires, and the western parts of Perth and Inverness-shires, are denominated the Highlands, from their mountainous character. Here reside a people called Highlanders, remarkable for their bravery, their lively music, and their pristine manners.

393. Scotland has three magnificent rivers: the Forth, which runs by Edinburgh; the Clyde, which runs by Glasgow; and the Tay,

which runs by Perth. Its smaller rivers are the Tweed, the Nith, the Eden, the Don, the Dee, and the Spey.

394. The lakes of Scotland are considerable: as Lake, or Loch Lomond, Tay, Ketterin, Monteith, Ness, Loil, and Leven. Among the mountains of Scotland, Ben Wewis is 3,700 feet; Ben Lomond, 3,200 feet; Cairngorm, and Ben Lawres, 4,000 feet; and Ben Nevis, 4,350 feet, above the level of the sea.

395. Scotland is divided, as to its surface, into High-land and Low-land; and, by its waters, into Northern, Middle, and Southern. The Northern, to the north of Murray Frith and Loch Limbe; the Middle from thence to the rivers Forth and Clyde; and the Southern from thence to England.

396. THE NORTHERN DIVISION includes the five counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarthy, and Inverness.

397. THE MIDDLE DIVISION includes 14 counties, among which are Argyle, Moray, Bamff, Aberdeen, Mearns, Angus, Perth, Fife, Sterling, and Dumbarton.

398. THE SOUTHERN DIVISION includes 13 counties, among which are West, Mid, and East Lothian; Berwick, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkudbright, and Roxburgh.

399. The most populous counties are Lanark (which includes Glasgow), containing 244,387;

Perth, 139,000; Aberdeen, 151,141; and Mid-Lothian (which includes Edinburgh), 191,514.

Obs.—The Orkneys and Shetland make a thirty-third Scotch county, containing each 23,000 inhabitants, and will be noticed with other islands.

400. The counties of the largest superficies are Perthshire, Argyleshire, Invernesshire, and Ross-shire. But Cromarthy, Selkirk, Kinross, Nairn, and Peebles, are so inconsiderable, that they do not average 7,000 inhabitants each.

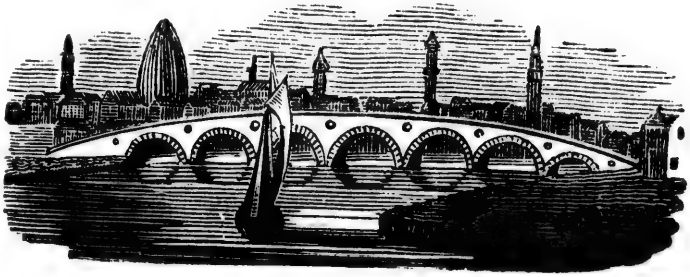
401. EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, stands on the south of the estuary of the Forth, at a short distance from the port of Leith. It contains, including that port, about 138,235 inhabitants. The houses in the old city are 13 or 14 stories high, each inhabited by a family. The new town equals the best parts of Bath and London. It is 394 miles from London, in lat. 56 north, and long. 3 west.

402. GLASGOW, with its suburbs, contains 147,043 inhabitants, and has for many years been one of the most flourishing ports in Great Britain. It is a rival of Liverpool, and its neighbourhood assimilates in population and industry to the vicinity of Manchester.

403. Aberdeen, celebrated for its University, 44,796: Dundee, for its linen trade, 30,575 inhabitants. Greenock, the port of Glasgow, contains 22,088; Leith, the port of Edinburgh, 26,000; and Paisley, 28,000.

Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.



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404. Other towns in Scotland, containing above 10,000 inhabitants, are

Govan	19,170	Inverness	12,264
Perth	19,068	And Falkirk	11,536
Dunfermline	13,681	Dumfries	11,052
Kilmarnock	12.769	Montrose	10,338

405. Glasgow and Edinburgh enjoy the advantages of water communication, by the great canal which joins the Forth and the Clyde. Another canal has been cut through Cantire, and the Caledonian Canal from Loch Eil to Murray, joins the German and Atlantic Oceans.

406. In its foreign trade, Scotland exports linens, lead, iron, muslins, lawns, cotton goods, oats, stockings, paper, candles, glass, and carpets. Its exports have been estimated at nearly three millions, and is ships are nearly 3,000.

407. The natural curiosities of Scotland are similar to those of Derbyshire, and such as are to be found in all mountainous countries, consisting of caves and caverns, formed by the accidental disposition of masses of basaltic and other rocks. It has also some waterfalls of extraordinary height, many beautiful lakes, and mountains of great elevation, as Ben Nevis and Ben Lomond.

CHAPTER X.

IRELAND.

408. IRELAND is a sister island to Great Britain, and an important member of the British Empire. It was known to the Greeks 200 years before Christ, under the name of Juverna, and was noticed by Cæsar in his Commentaries, under the name of Hibernia.

Obs.—The Irish historians refer their origin to a colony of Milesians, and contend that Ireland enjoyed great prosperity, and a high degree of civilization, many centuries before the birth of Christ.

409. In the reign of Henry II. Ireland was invaded by the English, and the country round Dublin subjected to the English government. The whole island was subjugated in the reign of James I. and since that period it has been one of the brightest jewels in the British crown, but treated too much like a conquered country.

410. Ireland is 235 miles long, and from 100 to 180 miles broad, containing near twenty millions of acres, of which two-thirds are in cultivation, and between 6 and 7 millions of inhabitants, or 230 to a square mile.

411. As it is more westerly than Great Britain, it first receives the clouds from the Atlantic, and as all those whose electricity is the easiest disturbed, fall in Ireland, this country

Published Aug. 1. 1820. by R. Phillips & Co. Bride Court Bridge Street London.

REFERENCE to the COUNTIES
1 Donegal
2 Londonderry
3 Antrim
4 Tyrone
5 Fermanagh
6 Monaghan
7 Armagh
8 Down
9 Mayo
10 Sligo
11 Leitrim
12 Cavan
13 Louth
14 Roscommon
15 Longford
16 Westmeath
17 Meath
18 Galway
19 King's C.
20 Queen's C.
21 Dublin
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23 Wicklow
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Lough Sheelin
Lough Gill
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Lough Macnean
Lough Ramor
Lough Owel
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Longitude West 8° from Greenwich
Published Augt. 1.1800 by R. Phillips & Co. Bride Court Bridge Street London.
Neele & Son 352 Strand

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IRISH SEA
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Longitude West from Greenwich
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Published Aug.1 1800 by R.Phillips & Co. Bride Court Bridge Street London.

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Longford
Roscommon
Portumna
Nenagh
Tullamore
Maryborough
Baltinglass
Arklow
Wexford Harbour
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Kinsale
Cape Clear
Valentia
Slyne Head
Achill Head
Black Rock
Tory Island
Fair Head
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Malin Head
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Inishark
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Lambay I.
Ireland's Eye
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Fastnet Rock
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Roaring Water B.
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is subject to more rain than any other in Europe. A consequence, however, of this moist climate, is, a luxuriant vegetation, which feeds millions of heads of cattle, and furnishes many parts of Europe with salted provisions and butter.

412. The rivers and lakes of Ireland are, from the same cause, larger than those of England. The Shannon is one of the finest in Europe, and there are also the Barrow, the Slaney, the Liffy, the Boyne, and the Foyle. Lakes Ere, Neagh, and Corril, are each above twenty miles long, and the Lakes of Killarney form the most picturesque objects in Europe.

413. The rapid vegetation of Ireland having raised successions of prodigious woods, which fell upon each other before its habitation by man, these subterranean forests have created large tracts of land called bogs, moors or marshes, almost peculiar to this country. The prostrate timbers are now dug up, and afford abundance of excellent fuel.

Obs.—The Bog of Allen covers 300,000 acres. The water contained in these bogs is rendered astringent by the bark of the trees. Many relics of antiquity have been found during the efforts which of late years have been made to drain and cultivate these morasses.

414. Ireland is divided into the four great provinces of Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and Munster. These, again, are subdivided into 32 counties, in which the chief towns are—Dublin, the capital; Cork, Belfast, Londonderry, Galway, Limerick, Wexford, Waterford, and Wicklow.

415. Ecclesiastically, Ireland is divided into four archbishoprics, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, and these into 18 bishoprics, containing 32 deaneries, 34 arch-deaneries, and 3,436 parishes.

416. Ireland is governed by nearly the same laws and forms as England, having judges and courts bearing the same names as in England. The government is superintended by a Viceroy, who keeps his court at the castle of Dublin, and is assisted by a Privy Council and by Boards of Government.

417. The interests of the Irish people are sustained in the British House of Lords by 28 peers, who are elected for life, and by four clerical peers, taken in rotation; and in the House of Commons by 100 members, chosen by the counties and chief towns.

418. The church of England is the established religion, but upwards of half of the population still adhere to the Romish ceremonials. The legal disqualification of so large a proportion of the people from filling public offices, although lately abridged, still creates great discontents and jealousies.

Obs.—It has been lately ascertained, that the Protestants in Ireland amount to two millions, and that the Catholics are nearly five millions. It is said, the Catholics are ripe for embracing a better religion, and that Catholic emancipation, by taking away the appearance of persecution, would soon make them all Protestants. This is worthy of the serious consideration of the legislature.

419. The common Irish still speak a dialect of the Celtic language, and in many parts of Ireland, as in Wales and in the Highlands of Scotland, an Englishman would not be understood. In some districts the people reside in wretched hovels, almost naked, and live entirely on potatoes.

420. The Irish are eminent for genius. Usher, Swift, Goldsmith, Burke, Barry, Kirwan, and Sheridan, having been natives of that country. No system of general education has yet been matured: but the University of Dublin enjoys great reputation, and the Catholics have a respectable college at Maynooth, for educating their clergy.

421. The staple manufacture of Ireland is linen, carried on chiefly in the northern counties. The cotton and other manufactures of Great Britain have also been successfully introduced. The export of provisions is a great source of wealth to the southern counties.

422. The chief disadvantage of Ireland is the non-residence of the great land-proprietors, who, preferring the superior luxuries of Great Britain, draw from Ireland the rentals of their estates, and are induced to let them to speculators, middlemen, and agents, who grind the farmers by accumulated rack-rents.

Obs.—This circumstance, together with the dissensions about tythes and religion, have engendered much anarchy and bloodshed in a country which, by nature, seems destined to be one of the happiest in the world.

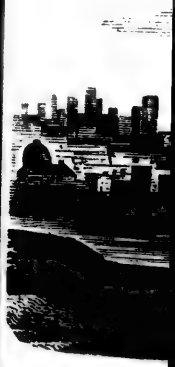
423. Among the natural curiosities of Ireland may be named a prodigious collection of basaltic

pillars, at its most northerly point, called the Giant's Causeway. It is 600 feet long, 200 broad, and from 20 to 30 feet high, consisting of many thousand basaltic pillars from 15 to 24 inches in diameter.

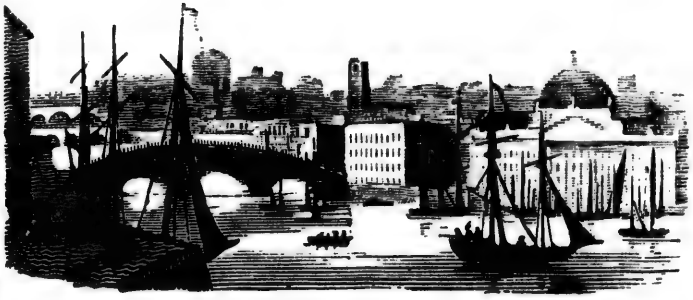
Obs.—Other parts of the coast of Antrim have similar pillars, and they are found inland. In the same county, Lake Neagh is remarkable for its power of rapidly petrifying wood. On the opposite coasts of Scotland, basaltic pillars also exhibit themselves in caves and promontories.

424. Although by the Union, in 1800, Ireland lost its independent legislature, and her revenues and taxes have since been consolidated with those of Great Britain, yet she still has independent courts of law, and her internal policy is regulated by a viceroy in the lord-lieutenant, who keeps a court at the castle in Dublin.

425. DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, is the second city of the empire, containing about 186,276 inhabitants, and being ten miles in circumference. In is finely situated at the bottom of a bay, and intersected by the Liffey. It contains the cathedral of St. Patrick, 20 churches, and many fine buildings and houses, besides the Viceroy's palace.



426. CORK is a sea-port of the first rate, having a fine harbour, in a convenient situation, for its provision-trade, and for the victualling of



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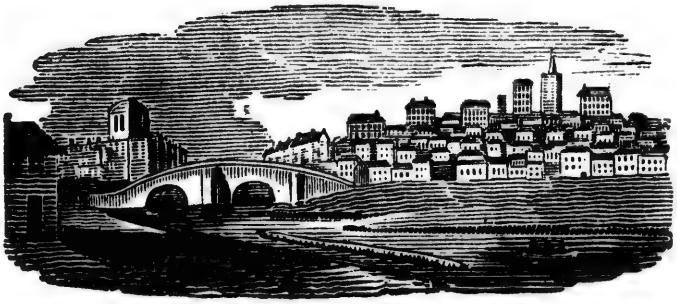

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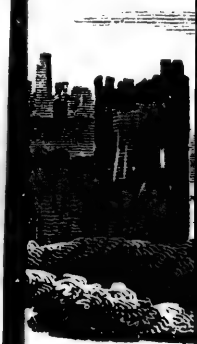

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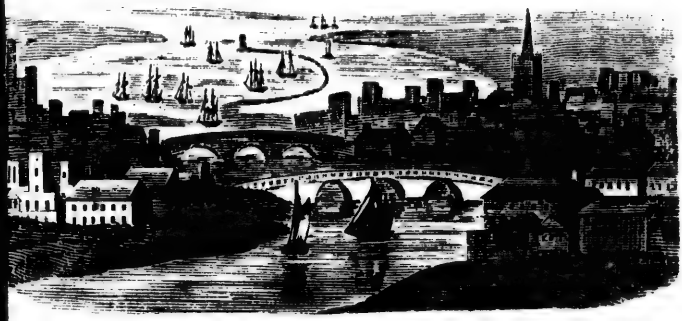

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outward-bound ships from Great Britain. Its population is about 64,500, and it contains some elegant buildings.

427. The city of LIMERICK includes nearly 66,043 inhabitants, and is finely situated on the Shannon, carrying on a great trade in provisions and grain. GALWAY, on the same coast, possesses about 24,700 inhabitants, and trades largely with the West Indies.

428. BELFAST, in the north-east, contains above 35,000 inhabitants, and is the focus of the linen and other manufactories of the north of Ireland. To the south-east are WATERFORD, containing 25,467, and WEXFORD, 10,000 inhabitants; both fine ports, and carrying on extensive trades.

Obs.—On the whole, Ireland is a fine and improving country, inhabited by a spirited people, who deserve to rank high in the records of humanity, and in the estimation of the British Government. Persons who wish to know more of Ireland, should consult the full and interesting work of *Mr. Wakefield*, and the History of *Mr. Plowden*.

CHAPTER XI.

Detached Islands adjacent to Great Britain.

THE ANGLO-NORMAN ISLANDS.

429. AT the distance of from 70 to 90 miles from the English shore, and approaching the

coast of France, lie the NORMAN ISLES, being the last remains of the ancient Norman territory of the kings of England. These islands are four, viz. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark.

430. They are governed by their own laws, and still retain their original language and customs. Being exempt from English taxes, they are still the centre of a great smuggling trade, and as living is comparatively cheap in them, many English Families have chosen a residence there.

431. JERSEY is 12 miles long, and 6 broad, and contains 28,600 inhabitants, whose chief town is St. Helier. It produces abundance of cyder, and feeds large quantities of cattle. Its manufactures are worsted stockings and caps. Its climate is mild, air salubrious. Strawberries and pears are in great perfection.

432. GUERNSEY is about 30 miles in circumference, and includes 20,302 inhabitants, whose chief town is St. Pierre, consisting of one street, like Thames-street, London. It is covered with orchards and gardens, but the happiness of the people is disturbed by dreams of wealth, supposed to be attainable by the fluctuating means of foreign commerce. It abounds in rich fruit.

433. ALDERNEY, only seven miles from Cape La Hogue, and but eight miles in circumference, contains 12,000 inhabitants. Sark is about two miles long, and possesses only 488 inhabitants, who subsist on their native produce.

MAN.

434. THE ISLE OF MAN is situated in the Irish Channel, midway between England and Ireland, and only 18 miles from Scotland. It is 30 miles long, and 12 broad, containing about 40,000 inhabitants. The chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peele.

435. The island is governed by laws made by its own government, consisting of the governor, his council, the deemsters, and keys. The Manks language is a dialect of the Welsh. Being free from English taxes, it is a resort of families having small fortunes, living being cheap, and the climate healthy.

Obs.—This island, originally granted by Henry IV. to the Stanley Family, has been lately re-annexed to the crown, in consequence of two separate pecuniary compensations to the present and former Dukes of Athol. The latter still possesses the nomination to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, besides many other valuable privileges.

THE HEBRIDES.

436. THE HEBRIDES consist of a cluster of islands, nearly 300 in number, lying north of Ireland, and north-west of Scotland. They are supposed to contain 50,000 inhabitants, who are verging on a state of barbarism, and live chiefly on fish, potatoes, and wild-fowl. If we are to believe some late writers, slavery, of the worst kind, at this moment subsists in the persons of the *Scallags*

437. LEWIS, the largest of the Hebrides, is 50 miles long and 20 broad. Its climate is wet and cold, and the face of the country naked and marshy. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and its only small town is Stornaway.

438. Among these wretched islands, Staffa is famous for its basaltic columns, and for a basaltic cavern, called Fingall's Cave, made by the action of the waters. It is 140 feet long, and 56 feet high at its entrance.

439. The other Western Islands are Sky, Mull, St. Kilda, Rona, Jura, Ilay, and Hyona, the ancient residence of St. Columba. The language is the Erse; and many superstitions, particularly a belief in second-sight, exist among the semi-barbarous inhabitants.

THE ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES.

440. THE ORKNEYS lie north of Scotland, and the chief of them is called Mainland. They are few in number, and contain about 23,000 inhabitants. The chief town of Mainland is Kirkwall, which returns a member to the British House of Commons.

441. Farther north are the Shetland Islands, almost out of the reach of humanity. They consist of one large island, called Shetland, or Mainland; of Yell; of Unst; and 70 or 80 mere rocks, 40 of which are inhabited by 23,000 inhabitants. Lerwick is the largest village. No

trees grow there, and there is scarcely any vegetation. The sheep, however, which are exceedingly small, yield the finest wool.

HELIGOLAND.

442. THIS small island, or rock, accessible only on one side, lies off the mouth of the Elbe, about 20 miles from the German and Danish shores. It was taken by the English from the Danes during the late war, and serves as a depôt for merchandize. It has neither trees nor vegetation, and feeds only a few sheep and goats.

Obs.—The following Latitudes and Longitudes committed to memory, will enable the student to compare different positions in the British islands.

	Lat.	*Lon.*
Shetland Islands	61	2 w.
Kirkwall, in the Orkneys	58	3 w.
Aberdeen	57	2½ w.
Edinburgh	56	3 w.
York	54	1 w.
Dublin	53¼	6½ w.
Liverpool	53½	3 w.
Galway	53	10 w.
Yarmouth	52½	1¾ e.
Cambridge	52	0½ e.
Cork	52	8½ w.
Oxford	51¾	1¼ w.
London	51½	0
Portsmouth	50¾	1 w.
Land's End	50	5¾ w.
Jersey	49	2 w.

There are, consequently, twelve degrees of latitude between the Shetland and the Norman Islands; and twelve degrees of longitude between Galway and Yarmouth.

CHAPTER XII.

British Dominions in North America.

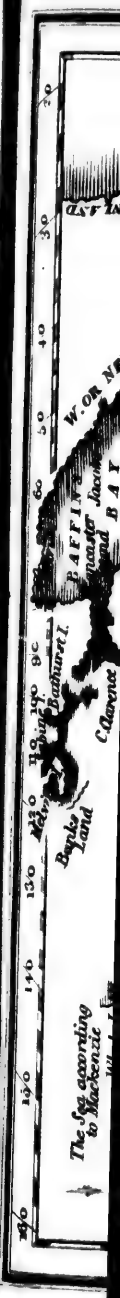
443. TILL the unhappy disputes, followed by a war from 1774 to 1782, which ended in the establishment of the independent empire of the United States, they were an integral and important part of the British Empire. As Nova Scotia, the Canadas, and their vicinity, made no part of the hostile confederacy, they still continue under the British government.

444. The immense territories of North America, still connected with Great Britain, extend east and west from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, to the great Lakes; and from latitude 45 to the North Pole, including tracts of country equal in size to all Europe.

445. These tracts are divided into Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower and Upper Canada, all of them habitable by Europeans, and more or less cultivated. There are, besides, the desert and inhospitable regions of Labrador, New South Wales, and the other countries surrounding Hudson's Bay.

Obs. 1.—According to the law of nations among modern discoverers, Britain may perhaps claim territory in all countries to the west of Canada, as far as the North Pacific Ocean. The few natives might in due time be civilized, and reclaimed from a precarious savage life to certain and comfortable subsistence.

2.—In truth, all the natives scattered over the immense western territories, do not equal 20,000, and such is their



BRITISH AMERICA
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
LABRADOR
E. MAIN
HUDSONS BAY
NEW SOUTH WALES
CANADA
NEW HANOVER
NEW NORFOLK
NEW CORNWALL
NEW WALES
Esquimaux Indians
Indians
Hare Indians
Strongbow Ind.
Beaver Indians
Chepawyans
Knisteneaux
Assiniboil
Mandans
Minetares
Arapahoes
Blackfoot Indians
Snake Indians
Flatheads
Nadowessies
Sioux
Ottawas
Chipewa Indians
Mississagas
Iroquois
Shawanese
Delawares
Cherokees
Creeks
Choctaws
Chickasaws
Natchez
Illinois
Kickapoos
Sacs
Foxes
Winebago
Menomenes
Potowatomies
Miamis
Wyandots
Senecas
Mohawks
Oneidas
Onondagas
Cayugas
Tuscaroras

wretched condition, without agriculture or arts, that they often pass whole days without food.

446. The division of the British dominions from the United States, is by a line passing through the middle of the great Lakes, so that all their southern shores are American, and their northern British. The grand river, St. Lawrence, however, is wholly British, and Lake Michegan is wholly American.

Obs.—These Lakes were the scenes of severe contests during the late unhappy war in 1813, and considerable fleets were then equipped on them, both by the English and Americans.

CANADA.

447. THIS immense country was originally colonized by France, but conquered by General Wolfe, in 1759. Since then, it has been possessed by England; yet the majority of its inhabitants still speak the French language, cherish French customs, and profess the Roman Catholic religion.

448. Canada is 1500 miles long, and from 200 to 300 broad, being twice the size of Great Britain. It is divided into two provinces, called Upper Canada, which includes all to the west of Montreal, and Lower Canada, or the country from Montreal to the sea.

449. The population of both provinces is about 250,000 Europeans and their descendants, and 30,000 savage or reclaimed Indians.

Their chief cities are Quebec, Montreal, York, Kingston, Three Rivers, and Sorelle.

450. The houses are built chiefly of timber. The winters are exceedingly severe, the snow lying for many months on the ground, and the St. Lawrence being closed with ice, although the centre of the country is in the latitude of Devonshire.

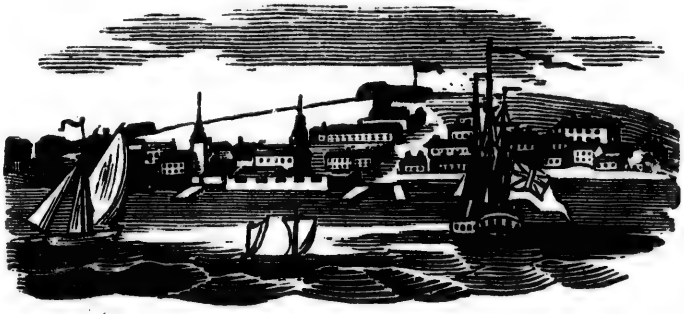
451. The exports from the Canadas are furs and skins in great abundance; also grain, hemp, fish, and potash. The trade on the lakes, or inland seas, is very considerable.

Obs.—It is a singular feature of a country to possess a river navigable for nearly 1080 miles, and also such lakes as Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, the smallest of which is 150 miles long, and the largest 500, consisting of fresh water, navigable for the largest ships.

452. The lakes are great natural curiosities. Lake Superior is 15,000 miles in circumference; Champlain covers 500,000; and Ontario 2,390,000 acres. The Falls of Niagara may be considered as one of the greatest wonders of nature.

Obs.—In order to have a tolerable idea of this stupendous cataract, it will be necessary to conceive that part of the country in which lake Erie is situated, to be elevated above that which contains lake Ontario, about 300 feet, the slope which separates the upper from the lower country is generally very steep, and, in many places, almost perpendicular, it is formed by horizontal strata of stone. From the great length of time, and the quantity of water, and the distance which it falls, the solid stone is worn away for about seven miles up towards lake Erie, and a chasm is formed which no person can approach without terror. Down this chasm the water

Quebec.



Halifax.

Bridge Town, Barbadoes.

rushes with a most astonishing noise, after it makes the great pitch. The river is about 742 yards wide at the falls. The perpendicular pitch of this vast body of water produces a sound which is heard at the distance of 20 miles, and in a clear day and fair wind, 40 and even 50 miles. A perceptible tremulous motion in the earth is felt for several rods round. A heavy cloud, or fog, is constantly ascending from the falls, in which rainbows may always be seen when the sun shines. This fog, or spray, in the winter season, falls upon the neighbouring trees, where it congeals and produces a most beautiful chrystalline appearance. It is conjectured that the water must fall at least 65 feet in the chasm: the perpendicular pitch at the cataract is 150 feet, to these add 58 feet which the water falls the last half mile, immediately above the great falls, and we have 273 feet which the water falls in the distance of seven miles and a half. The quantity of water which falls per minute, is 670,000 tons. Fish and all animals which fall over are instantly torn to pieces by the violence of the waters. Just below the great pitch, the water and foam may be seen puffed up in large spherical figures, they burst at the top and project a column of the spray to a prodigious height, and then subside, and are succeeded by others which burst in like manner. Of so awful and vast an object it is impossible to convey any corresponding idea in an engraving.

453. QUEBEC, the capital of Canada and of all British America, stands on a fine eminence on the northern side of the St. Lawrence, and contains about 55,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, and the former is famous for its fine prospects of the river and adjoining country. The whole navy of England might lie in security close to the city.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

454. THE province and government of New Brunswick lies to the south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from Nova Scotia, of which it once formed a part, by the Bay of Fundy. It is a cold and inhospitable tract, valuable only for its natural products of timber and fish. The principal towns are Frederick's, St. John's, and St. Ann's; the population is estimated at 60,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

455. THIS is a maritime province, 300 miles long and 80 broad, containing the best harbours in the world, and finely situated for supporting the commercial interests of Great Britain. It produces hemp and flax; also great quantities of the myrtle-berry wax for making candles, and serves as a depôt for the fishing trade.

456. The winters are very severe, though the latitude is that of the middle of France. Its chief towns are Halifax, Shelburne, Guisbury, and Annapolis. The population of the province is nearly 100,000.

457. HALIFAX, the capital of Nova Scotia, is finely situated on the bay of Chebucto, in which is usually stationed a small squadron of ships of war, to protect British commerce in that part of the world. It is strongly entrenched, and protected by forts.

CAPE BRETON.

458. THE island of Cape Breton is, properly speaking, a collection of islands, which lie so contiguous that they are commonly called but one. It is under the government of Canada, to which it is of the greatest importance, as its valuable fishery depends, for its prosecution, on the harbour and protection of this island. It is about 100 miles in length, and from 20 to 84 in breadth. Louisburg is the principal harbour, its trade consists of its products of fish and coals.

There are other islands in these gulfs, all settled by various adventurers, but cold and unproductive. Near Cape Breton is St. John's, a large island of similar climate and character, which has been lately settled by a Scotch colony.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

459. THIS island, which is larger than Ireland, was the first land discovered by the English in America, in 1497. Its winter is so severe, though in the latitude of the south of Ireland, that most of the settlers remove to Nova Scotia during that season.

460. Its chief town and harbour is St. John; there are also Placentia and Bonavista. The sole object of settlement in this island is the famous cod-fishery on its banks, which furnishes the chief article of subsistence in Catholic

countries on fast-days, and returns to Great Britain a considerable profit.

Obs.—Newfoundland gives employment, annually, to 495 vessels, measuring 61,543 tons, navigated by 4,950 seamen, beside 2,000 fish shallops, measuring 20,000 tons, which employ 6,000 men more, taking 600,000 quintals of fish, which, at 15*s.* per quintal, together with salmon, cod oil, and seal oil, amount, at least, to 500,000*l.*

HUDSON'S BAY.

461. THE desire of finding a western passage to the East Indies, led to the discovery of the vast inland sea, called Hudson's Bay; and the provision of nature for protecting wild animals against its severe climate, has filled these countries with animals whose fur-skins are articles of luxury in civilized countries; hence the inducement to form settlements on the desert shores of Hudson's Bay.

462. The settlements in Hudson's Bay are York Fort, Churchill Fort, Albany Fort, and Moose and East Main Factories, the sole object of which is the exchange of necessaries with the natives for furs. No cold has been felt greater than what has been suffered at these forts, between every October and April.

Obs. 1.—The North-West Company, lately established in Canada, has deprived the Hudson's Bay Company of much of its trade, and both have greatly diminished the Russian fur-trade. The event alluded to above, has lately produced great dissensions, and even petty warfare.

2.—Dr. Colquhoun estimates the value of the British Colonies in North America as under:—

Canada, Upper and Lower	£23,413,360
New Brunswick	4,720,000
Nova Scotia	9,803,000
Cape Breton.....	493,500
Saint John's, or Prince Edward's Island....	1,022,500
Newfoundland	6,973,000
Hudson's Bay	150,000
	£46,575,360

Population	486,146 Souls.	
Lands	5,490,000 Acres cultivated.	
	135,200,000 Idem uncultivated.	
Shipping.....	1,936 Vessels.	
	342,753 Tons.	
	19,360 Men.	
Estimated Value of Productions raised annually, including the Fisheries		£ 13,215,474
Estimated Value of Exports, (1812)		3,495,474
Idem ....Idem Imports (1812)		2,965,339

THE BERMUDAS.

463. IN the middle of the Atlantic, in 32° north lat. and 64° west long. are situated, in a delightful climate, the small islands called the Bermudas. They are four in number, the chief of which is St. George's, the capital, containing 5,000 inhabitants, and all the islands about 12,000; 5,000 whites, 2,000 free persons of colour, and 5,000 slaves. Their trade is in salt, and their productions are chiefly provisions, and cedar for ship-building.

THE BAHAMAS.

464. NEAR to the Bermudas lie the numerous groupe of the Bahama Islands, extending from the coast of Florida to the West Indies. The chief of these islands are settled by the English, and they contain altogether about 10,000 inhabitants.

465. The largest island is New Providence, and its town and port, Nassau, is a thriving place, carrying on a considerable trade between the West Indies and North America. St. Salvador, one of them, was the first land discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The climate is fine, and the produce cotton, and other West-India productions, though in scanty quantities. These islands were formerly the residence of pirates.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WEST-INDIES.

466. THE *West*-Indies are so called because they were discovered in consequence of Columbus's attempt to sail in a westerly direction to the *East*-Indies. They consist of an extensive groupe of islands lying in the large gulf or sea which nearly divides North from South America.

467. Of the West-India islands, the greater number are British; but the largest, Cuba, a

WEST INDIES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
Scale of Miles
Longitude 75 West from 70 Greenwich 65
FLORIDA
Cuba
Jamaica
Mosquito Shore
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
GUATIMALA
Mexico
Merida
Campeachy
Yucatan
Bahama Bank
Caribbee Islands
Barbadoes
Trinidad
Tobago
Margarita
Curaçoa
Aruba
Bonaire
Tortuga
Hispaniola
Porto Rico
Jamaica
Cape Gracias a Dios
Cape Catoche
Cape St. Antonio
Cape de la Vela
Cape Blanco
Cape Corrientes
Cape Gallinas
Cape Codera
Cape Coquibacoa
Cape Three Points
Cape Horn
Cape Blanco
Cape Passao
Cape Blanco
Cape Corrientes
Cape Gallinas
Cape Codera
Cape Coquibacoa
Cape Three Points
Cape Horn
Cape Blanco
Cape Passao
Cape Blanco
Cape Corrientes
Cape Gallinas
Cape Codera
Cape Coquibacoa
Cape Three Points
Cape Horn
Cape Blanco
Cape Passao

well as Porto Rico, are Spanish; and St. Domingo at present constitutes an empire called *Hayti*, which was erected by the Blacks, on the ruin of the French colonies, during the revolutionary war.

468. The English islands, either by original settlement or conquest, are—Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Kitt's, Nevis, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. Those of later acquisition are—Dominica, St. Vincent's, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad.

Obs.—The Dutch island of St. Eustatia, and the Danish islands of St. Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, were also taken possession of by the English during the late war. The Dutch island of Curaçoa, their settlements on the Spanish Main, and the French Settlement of Cayenne, also fell into our hands.

JAMAICA.

469. JAMAICA, the largest of the West-India islands belonging to the English, is 170 miles long, and from 40 to 80 broad. It is divided into three counties, Cornwall in the west, Middlesex in the centre, and Surrey in the east. St. Jaco, or Spanish Town, is the seat of the government, but Kingston is the largest town, and forms with Port Royal its chief sea-port.

470. The white inhabitants are about 30,000, the mulattos and free-blacks about 15,000, and the slaves about 250,000. St. Jago contains 6,000 inhabitants, Kingston nearly 30,000, Port Royal about 2,000, Montego about 1,500, and Falmouth 3,000.

471. The climate is that of the torrid zone, and extremely hot. In the centre is a ridge of mountains, whose highest peak is 7,500 feet, and among these is experienced the mildness, and even the coldness, of the temperate zone. On the northern side it is picturesque, well watered, and healthful.

472. On the sultry plains near Kingston, the medium heat of the hot months is 80 degrees. At the nearest high-lands, its greatest heat is not above 70, but in the mountains the average is 60, and it is often at 44, so as to render a fire necessary.

473. The tropical productions of Jamaica are sugar, rum, coffee, indigo, ginger, pimento, cotton, and various spices, the exports of which are valued at five millions per annum. About 120,000 acres are in sugar-plantations, 50,000 in coffee, and 10,000 in grain and pasture.

474. The soil is amazingly productive in grasses, Indian corn, pulse, edible roots, and fruits of all kinds. It contains, in short, the vegetables of Europe, as well as many of the spices of the East, besides all the varieties of tropical fruits. The bread-fruit-tree has lately been introduced into it with success.

475. The principles of the laws of England, in substance, are administered in Jamaica, but adapted and applied to local circumstances by a Governor, Council, and House of 43 Representatives.

Obs. 1.—Columbus discovered the island of Jamaica

on the 3d of May, 1494. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards, who, with their accustomed inhumanity, totally exterminated the natives, 60,000 in number. In 1665, the territory was wrested from these butchers by the English, in the time of the commonwealth. After this, the state of the island in every respect greatly improved. It has ever since remained in the hands of the English. France and Spain have made several attempts to re-capture it, but have always failed.

2.—The colonial shipping of Jamaica is 3,503 tons; the estimated annual value of all productions of the earth is 11,169,651*l.*; the exports to the United Kingdom amount to 6,885,339*l.*; those to other parts, to 384,322*l.*; the imports from the United Kingdom are reckoned a ,685.725*l.*; and from other places at 892,207*l.*

THE WINDWARD, OR CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

476. THE Caribbee Islands are so named from their aboriginal inhabitants, who either continue to reside in the woods and mountains, or are incorporated with the people of colour, undistinguished from the invaders of their soil; or have been transported to uncolonized islands.

477. The Caribbee Islands extend in the form of a bow, from the Bahamas to the coast of South America, and are nearly 150 in number, but not more than 25 of the largest are inhabited by Europeans: Their average longitude is 62 degrees west; the latitude varies between 11 and 19 degrees.

Obs. 1.—They are called *Windward* or *Leeward* Islands, according to the station whence they are considered.

The winds in those tropical seas constantly follow the course of the Sun, or blow from east to west, and these are called the *Trade Winds*, because ships in sailing towards the West-Indies from Europe, shape their course to the southward till they meet with them. Of course, in sailing from the West-Indies, they are obliged to sail northward, till they get out of the tropical winds, and meet with the variable winds of the temperate zone.

2.—The bow of the Caribbee Islands includes, from north to south:

Porto Rico,	Barbuda,	St. Lucia,
St. Thomas,	St. Christopher's,	St. Vincent,
Tortola,	Nevis,	Barbadoes,
St. John's,	Antigua,	The Grenadines,
Anguilla,	Deseade,	Grenada,
St. Martin,	Guadaloupe,	Tobago,
St. Bartholomew,	Mariegalante,	Trinidad,
St. Cruz,	Dominico,	Margaretta, and
St. Eustatia,	Martinico,	Curaçoa.

478. The Caribbee West-India islands are above 3,500 miles distant from Great Britain, and the voyage to them is usually performed in about five or six weeks. Except the Spanish islands of Porto Rico and Margaretta, the whole, by the fortune of war, lately fell into the hands of Great Britain; but many have been since returned to their former owners.

479. According to the peace of Paris, the British Caribbee Islands may be described as Barbadoes, Tobago, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent's, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitt's, Nevis, and Tortola.

480. The French had Martinico, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia. The Dutch, St. Martin, St. Eustatia, and Curaçoa. The Swedes, St. Bartholomew; the Danes, St. Thomas; and by recent treaties, this distribution is nearly restored.

481. The object of the Europeans in colonizing these islands, has been to cultivate in them certain articles of luxury, or necessity, which could not be produced in the climate of the temperate zone. They therefore furnish all Europe with sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, some tobacco, and various fruits, condiments, and spices.

482. The British West-India Islands, including Jamaica, export annually 200,000 hogsheads of sugar, each weighing 13 cwt.; 100,000 puncheons of rum, each containing 110 gallons; 25 millions of pounds of cotton; and 28 millions of pounds of coffee.

483. Besides those four staple articles, these islands export to Europe nearly its whole consumption of ginger, molasses, cocoa, indigo, pimento, and arrow-root, also mahogany, and other curious woods.

484. The plantations are cultivated by about half a million of negro-slaves, who still labour under the whips of their task-masters. Of whites there are about 65,000; and of creoles, mulattos, or mixed breeds, about 30,000, in the several islands, Jamaica included.

Obs.—Till the glorious abolition of the disgraceful African slave-trade, nearly 80,000 negroes per annum were brought from Africa to the West-Indies, of which half were carried to the British Islands, in 120 ships. These poor wretches were bought on the African coast, at about 12*l.* each, and sold in the West-Indies for about 50*l.*

485. The conveyance of this vast produce from the West-Indies to the British islands in

Europe, gives employment to about 700 vessels, averaging 300 tons, of which 350 sail from London, and 150 from Liverpool. The conquered islands lately employed about 150 ships.

Obs.—These particulars relating to the West-Indies are chiefly derived from Sir William Young's *West-India Common-Place Book.*

486. BARBADOES, the oldest British settlement in the West-Indies, having been settled about 1640, is 21 miles long, and 14 broad, and contains 80,000 inhabitants, of whom three-fourths are negro-slaves. It is the most easterly of the islands, and its chief port and capital, called Bridgetown, are, in consequence, much frequented.

487. ANTIGUA is 20 miles long, and 18 miles broad, and contains 40,000 inhabitants, of whom nine in 10 are slaves.

488. ST. KITT'S is 20 miles long, and nine broad, and contains 28,000 inhabitants, of whom 13 to one are slaves.

489. TRINIDAD, a rich island, lately belonging to the Spaniards, is 90 miles long, and 60 broad, containing 26,000 inhabitants, of whom 20,000 are negro-slaves.

490. TOBAGO, a fertile island, is 32 miles long, and nine broad, and contains 18,000 inhabitants, of whom six-sevenths are negroes.

491. DOMINICA, a mountainous island, is 28 miles long, and 13 broad, containing 27,000 inhabitants, of whom 21,000 are negro-slaves.

492. GRENADA, a productive island, is 28 miles long, and 15 broad, containing 22,000 inhabitants, or 10 slaves to one free person.

493. St. VINCENT'S, a beautiful and fertile island, is 24 miles long, and 18 broad, containing 19,000 inhabitants, of whom seven-eighths are slaves. MONTSERRAT, NEVIS, and TORTOLA, average but 50 square miles, with a population of 12,000 each.

494. The French islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, which are the largest of the Caribbees, abound in population, and are highly productive. The Dutch islands are free ports, and carry on a great trade with all parts of the West-Indies. The Danish and Swedish islands are of small importance.

CONTINENT OF SOUTH AMERICA.

495. THESE settlements lie to the south-east of the West-India islands, between the rivers Oronooko and Amazons, near the sea-coast, and on the banks of some small streams, after which they are called. They run about 350 miles along the coast, and in some places extend 100 miles into the country.

Obs.—They are properly Dutch colonies, but having fallen into the hands of the English, in consequence of the conquest of the United Provinces by the French, they seem likely to remain, to a certain degree at least, attached to the British empire.

496. They consist of four provinces, called Surinam, Berbice, Demerara, and Esequibo, and yield abundance of sugar, cotton, cocoa, coffee, spices, and other tropical productions. The white inhabitants are about 25,000, and the

slaves 100,000. By a late convention with the King of Holland, the Netherlands still enjoy a limited communication with these settlements.

Obs. 1.—One system of agriculture prevails in these islands. On each side of the rivers and creeks are situated the plantations, containing from 500 to 2,000 acres each, in number about 550 in the whole colony. In the forests are found many kinds of good and durable timber. The soil is as fertile and luxuriant as any in the world. Whenever, from a continual course of cultivation for many years, a piece of land becomes impoverished, for manure is not known here, it is laid under water for a certain length of time, and thereby regains its fertility. The rivers abound in fish, and at certain seasons of the year there are fine turtle. The woods afford plenty of deer, hares, buffaloes, and wild hogs. There are tigers, alligators, scorpions, tarantulas, serpents, from 25 to 50 feet long, monkeys and parrots, in all their varieties; the sloth, and also the torporific eel, the touch of which, by means of a bare hand, or any conductor, has the effect of a strong electrical shock.

2.—Of the future importance of these possessions it is impossible to speak with certainty, but if the colonization were vigorously pursued, it must be immense, as the number of acres already in cultivation is stated at 1,500,000, and the qaantity which might be so, exceeds calculation.

ST. HELENA.

497. In the middle of the ocean, in S. lat. 16, and W. long. 5, rises the small island of St. Helena, which serves as a place of refreshment to ships' crews in the voyage from India. It is very mountainous, and deemed the most beautiful and romantic place in the world, to those who land after a long voyage.

Obs.—About three hundred English families reside in this island. They cultivate the productions of the tropics, and of Europe, and enjoy a pretty good climate. There is but one landing-place, on the eastern side, called Chapel Valley Bay, which is defended by a battery, level with the water. Here, too, is the town and fort, in which latter the governor resides, in a good style; and when ships stop, he keeps an hospitable table. It is 21 miles in circumference, and very high in the water, standing quite alone, 1,200 miles from Africa, and 1,800 from South America. Here is detained Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, who threw himself on the generosity of the English nation. This singular man has lately transmitted to Europe many bitter complaints of his treatment at Longwood, the place assigned for his residence.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

498. THIS important settlement consists of the entire southern extremity of Africa, and lies between 32 and 34 degrees of south latitude, in the finest part of the temperate zone. It is 550 miles long, and 230 broad, and contains nearly 30,000 white inhabitants.

499. It was settled, and carefully nurtured by the Dutch, but may now be considered a permanent part of the British empire. As a commercial and naval station, it is unequalled in the whole world; and, in point of climate and soil, is more like that of England than any of our other colonies.

500. Its capital is CAPE TOWN, which contains about 10,000 inhabitants; adjoining is Table Bay, a safe harbour for shipping, and behind it is Table Mountain. To the north, lies

the fine harbour of Saldanna Bay; and to the south, False Bay. The continued tempests near the most extended promontory, formerly obtained for it the name of the Stormy Cape.

Obs.—The first recorded passage round this Cape was by Vasco di Gamma, in 1492, in his attempt to sail in this direction to the East-Indies. It is, however, laid down in maps before this time, and is supposed to have been often doubled by the Phœnicians and Carthagenians.

501. The Cape of Good Hope was settled by the Dutch in 1660, but taken by the English in 1795, restored at the peace of Amiens, re-taken in 1806, and now destined to be retained as part of the British Empire, being essential to its colonies, and by its position commanding the entire commerce of the East.

Obs.—By the capture of the Cape of Good-Hope and of Ceylon, the British language is now heard at the southern extremities of the four great continents or quarters of the globe. Three of these have submitted to the power of its arms, and the spirit of commerce, and of adventurous industry, has divided the attention of its enterprizing subjects to the fourth on the small island of Staaten, at the extreme point of South America, where a kind of settlement has been formed for carrying on the southern whale-fishery. Of these extreme points, the Cape of Good Hope cannot be considered as the least important, either with regard to its geographical situation so favourable to a speedy intercourse with every part of the civilized world, to its intrinsic value in the supply of articles of general consumption, or as a port where the fleets of the East-India Company may refresh, assemble in time of war for convoy, re-establish the health of their sickly troops, or season, in the mild temperature of Southern Africa, their recruits from Europe.

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THE EAST INDIES.

502. In these fine, productive, and populous regions, at the distance of 5,000 miles by land, and 12,000 by sea, the English have established their dominion or influence over countries thrice as large as the British Islands, and containing an aggregate population of, at least, 45 millions of native inhabitants.

503. These eastern dominions have been created, first, by the establishment of factories for trade on the coasts and rivers of Hindoostan; secondly, by quarrels of the residents of those factories with the native princes, which ended in the subjugation of the latter; and, lastly, by the successive decline of the influence and colonies of the Portuguese, Dutch, and French, in India.

504. No European nation now has any power in India, besides the English. Many native princes have become our tributaries, dependants, or allies; and a considerable portion of the vast country, called Hindoostan, lying between the Ganges, the Indus, and Cape Comorin, acknowledge the sovereignty of Britain.

Obs.—It is distinguished in the map by a shade.

505. Of this vast territory, 1,400 miles long, and from 1,000 to 3,000 broad, more than a third is British, covered with the population of many nations, religions, and languages. But, besides this continental empire, several of the vast islands of the eastern seas acknowledge the au-

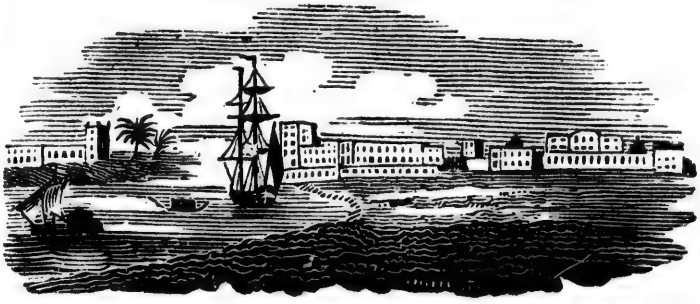
thority or influence of Britain, and some of these are larger than the island of Great Britain itself.

506. The five nominal powers which govern continental India, are—the British; the Poonah Mahrattas, in the north-west centre; the Berar Mahrattas, in the south-west centre; the Nizam of the Deccan, to the south; and the Sieks, to the west. Some of these, however, have lately consented to receive garrisons, under the name of subsidiary troops: and we have lately engaged in a war to punish the Pindarees, &c.

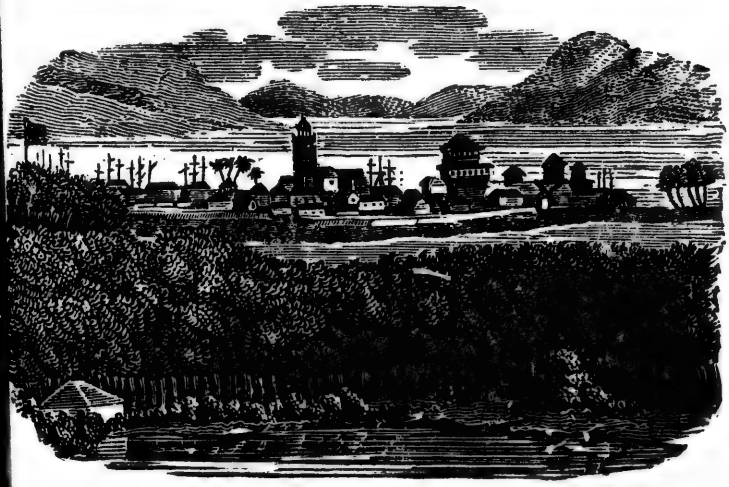
507. The countries immediately subject to British governors contain nearly 300,000 square miles, and about 40 millions of inhabitants. The whole is under the direction of the East-India Company, subject, in political affairs, to a board of controul, consisting of ministers appointed by the Crown.

508. The English East-India Company began to trade with India in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and for 150 years were contented with the factories at the chief ports. In 1757, Lord Clive gained the battle of Plassey: and, in 1765, obtained possession of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa. Since that period, other accessions have added to, and confirmed, the vast ascendancy of Britain in India.

509. The English dominions on the Ganges consist of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Benares, and are at least 600 miles long, and 300 broad. The government is vested in the Gover-



Calcutta.



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nor-general of India, and a council of four, who reside at Calcutta, where the Governor lives in the style of a sovereign prince.

510. The Hindoos are, in British India, governed by their own laws, and their religious practices are respected. They never eat any thing that has had life, nor drink fermented or spirituous liquors. They are also divided into four chief casts, or classes:—the *Brahmins*, or priests; the *Cheterees*, or soldiers;—the *Bices*, or farmers and merchants; and the *Sooders*, or labourers.

Obs.—The division into casts seems to degrade human nature, and to destroy all its emulation and energies. No improvement, therefore, takes place among the Hindoos, and the ascendancy of their priests and superstitions appears to be on the increase. Christian missionaries have, however, had considerable success among them; and, in a few generations, it is to be hoped, they will escape from the thraldom of their degrading superstitions. It must be admitted, however, that in their domestic characters the Hindoos exhibit fine examples of all the social virtues; and that if their religion produces national and political degradation, it does not foster any pernicious vice or individual turpitude.

511. The chief towns in these British provinces are—Calcutta, the capital; Dacca, on the Burrumpooter, to the east; Hoogley; Patna, in the province of Bahar, 400 miles from Calcutta; and Benares, a considerable and ancient city, 460 miles from Calcutta.

512. CALCUTTA, the capital of British India, lies on the Ganges, 100 miles from the sea, in 22½ deg. of north lat. and 88½ of east

longitude. Its population is upwards of half a million, consisting of Hindoos, Moors, and English. The English district is possessed of very magnificent buildings, and is protected by Fort William. It has also a splendid college.

513. These countries are the most prolific in the world, and produce abundance of rice, sugar, opium, silk, hemp, and cotton, besides spices and precious stones. Their manufactures consist of muslins, calicoes, and shawls, made by native weavers, of finer quality than can be produced in any other country.

514. The revenues collected by the British government exceed 10 millions per annum, and with them is maintained a considerable military establishment, consisting of from 30,000 to 40,000 well-disciplined native regiments, called Sepoys, with European officers, besides about 10,000 British troops.

515. The government of MADRAS is the next great portion of the British Empire in India, and consists of a fine city and strong fortress, the foundations of which were laid by the English about the year 1640; with an adjoining territory, and extensive domains, lately conquered from Tippoo Saib. The city stands on a flat open shore; it consists of two parts, occupied by Europeans and Hindoos. Its immediate territory is 108 miles long, and about 47 broad; though, in fact, the whole kingdom of the Carnatic may be said to be under its control, as well as the Mysore.

516. Seringapatam, the late capital of the Mysore, and large portions of the late Tippoo's dominions, extending even to the opposite sea, are also under the government of Madras, which has lately vied in extent and power with Bengal.

517. Dependant also on Madras are 350 miles of coast to the northward, called the four Sircars, partly in Orissa, partly in Golconda, and bounded internally by mountains and forests.

Obs. 1.—The French have now but one settlement on the coast of Coromandel, the city of Pondicherry, which they are not allowed to fortify.

2.—In the denominations of power in India, Sultan is esteemed synonymous with Emperor; Rajah with King; and Nabob with Viceroy.

518. All these countries are inhabited by native Hindoos, who are swarthy in point of colour, but have long hair, European features, and elegant figures. They are peaceable, industrious, highly ingenious, and possessed of such tender feelings, that they have hospitals for diseased or wounded animals. The Hindoos believe in one supreme God, *Brahm*, but personify and worship his attributes under the representation of inferior deities, such as *Brahma*, the creative attribute; *Vishna*, the preservative; and *Siva*, the destructive.

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519. BOMBAY, on the north-western coast of Hindoostan, is a separate English government, and a considerable city. It stands on an island

seven miles in length, which contains also a dock-yard and a very strong fortress. The population of its territory exceeds 200,000, who carry on an extensive commerce with Persia and the Red Sea.

Obs.—In the same inlet in which stands Bombay, lie also the small islands of Salsette and Elephanta, famous for their subterraneous temples and carvings on the rocks, doubtless of great antiquity, notwithstanding the absurd reasonings and dogmatical assertions of Pinkerton, whose prejudices on this subject are to the last degree trifling, puerile, and jejune. The numerous imperfections and deficiencies of Mr. Pinkerton's Geography do by no means justify the over-weening conceit which characterises every part of that desultory performance.

520. The other English governments in India are numerous and considerable, and either include whole islands, or settlements and forts on them. The most respectable of this description is that of Ceylon; the others are—Bencoolen, in Sumatra; Prince of Wales's Island, &c.

521. CEYLON, &c. is as large in extent as Ireland, situated near the equator, to the south-east of the Coromandel coast. It is famous for its productions of cinnamon, and all kinds of spices; and also for its pearl-fisheries. As an island, and therefore capable of receiving the protection of the British navy, it is deservedly the most esteemed of all our Asiatic possessions.

522. Ceylon has many towns, as Candi, the capital of its native king; Columbo, the colonial capital, occupied by 50,000 inhabitants; and

Trincomalée, with one of the finest harbours in the world. Besides its spices, it abounds in all the productions of the East; precious stones, gold, copper, and iron; its forests are also filled with elephants, and the finest birds.

523. Among the numerous curiosities of Ceylon, must be named its pearl fishery, which takes place in the vicinity of the shoals, called Adam's Bridge; and every spring gives employment to numerous divers, while it attracts to the spot merchants from all parts of India. Besides its pearls, Ceylon produces rubies, sapphires, topazes, emeralds, and other precious stones.

Obs.—The highest mountain of Ceylon is called Adam's Peak, and the Cingalese shew the print of a foot on its summit, made by *Boodta*, or *Brahma*, the secondary deity of India, when he ascended into heaven, after he had established his religion among the Hindoos.

524. The bread-fruit-tree is a native of Ceylon, and serves often as a substitute for rice. It produces also the lofty tallipot, on which grow leaves large enough to cover 15 men, and of each of these a tent can be formed. Among its animals are numerous elephants, wild boars, monkeys, large serpents, alligators, and a small species of tiger. The climate is healthy, and the vegetable soil deep and luxurious.

Obs. 1.—All the European domestic poultry are natives of Ceylon. Among the variety of birds is the honey-bird, which points where the bees have deposited their combs. This island is prolific in plants and fruits of all kind, but it is said the seeds of all European plants degenerate and yield but different produce. The language most generally spoken, both by Europeans

and Asiatics, is the Portuguese of India, a base, corrupt dialect, differing much from that spoken in Europe. The dominions of the King of Candy have lately fallen into the hands of the British, but the spirit of insurrection among the natives is not wholly subdued.

2.—One cannot but express a hope that a true sense of policy will induce the British government to abandon its cumberous and expensive continental dominions in India, and restrict its territorial acquisitions in this part of the world to islands only. Its empire would thus last as long as its ascendancy at sea, and this may be maintained for ages. Ceylon, the Cape, and the Spice Islands, afford enough of the products of the East to supply all Europe, and would effect every profitable purpose of eastern colonization; but the provinces of the Ganges involve every kind of responsibility and hazard, without any desirable or corresponding advantage. It is, nowever, only lately that this reasoning could be justified by the possession of preferable territories.

3.—The same reasoning applies to the British dominions in the two Canadas, all the colonial objects of which might be effected by the possession of Newfoundland, and the other islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Canadas, like the provinces of the Ganges, afford fruitful sources of ruinous and useless wars.

4.—It may be proper to inform the young reader in this place, that the prime purpose of foreign colonization is the growth or acquirement of such necessaries or luxuries as the home territories of a state do not produce. The next, but secondary object, is to supply foreign markets with such commodities. The true policy is, therefore, to effect these two-fold requisites by means of the safest possessions, and not to weaken the state, by grasping at foreign territory beyond what is required for the legitimate balance and necessities of commerce.

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525. BENCOOLEN is an English settlement the south-west coast of the large island of matra, four degrees to the south of the equa-

or, the chief defence of which is Fort Marlborough. The principal object of this settlement is its trade with the natives for pepper, of which article *one* solitary cargo is annually sent to Europe, worth 15,000*l*.

526. PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, or PENANG, lies close to the coast of Malacca, six degrees north of the equator, and serves as an independent port for English ships passing to China and through the Straits of Malacca. Here the East-India Company have established successful plantations of cloves and nutmegs; and also an arsenal for their shipping.

527. The MAURITIUS, taken from the French during the late war, consist of two large islands, called the Isles of France and Bourbon, situated in lat. 20 south, and long. 60 east, about 500 miles east of Madagascar. The population of these islands amounts, in all, to 180,000.

528. The country is mountainous, and the productions are sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, nutmegs, cloves, and iron. Coral and the most beautiful shells are gathered on the shores, the rivers are well stocked with fish, the coast with land and sea-tortoises, the country with horned-cattle, as well as hogs and goats. The climate is uncommonly fine, wholesome, and temperate;

disease is scarcely known; and the inhabitants are remarkable for politeness and hospitality.

529. The SPICE ISLANDS, situated in the Indian Archipelago, under the equator, in long. 125 east, are famous for the production of cloves and nutmegs, which, in the hands of the Dutch, gave that people a monopoly of the commerce of spices. In 1810 and 1811 they were captured by the English, and are destined to form a permanent part of our empire.

530. The chief of these Islands are Banda, Ternate, Amboyna, Batchian, Tidore, Makian, Gilolo, Bouro, and Ceram. Gilolo is the largest, but Banda and Amboyna are the most productive in nutmegs and cloves. They also contain gold-dust, and yield sugar and other tropical productions.

531. The common language of all these islands is the Malay, and the religion of the natives is Pagan, Mahometan, or Braminical. No vestige of public liberty is known, and the people are as superstitious in their homage to their sultans and kings, as in their religious worship.

Obs. 1.—The Dutch endeavoured to restrain the cultivation and growth of spices, for the purpose of enhancing their price; and accordingly destroyed all the trees except in the islands in which they could secure the monopoly. The English will perhaps maintain a more liberal policy. The whole quantity of nutmegs which the

Dutch allowed to be exported was under 200,000 lb. and of cloves about double that weight.

2.—Besides the Spice Islands, the English captured from the Dutch the important settlement of BATAVIA, and the consequent sovereignty to JAVA, an island 650 miles long and 100 broad, which has been lately restored. The capital, which is exceedingly unhealthy, has been long deemed the grave of Europeans; as a colony it produces pepper, and other spices; but is chiefly valuable from its situation as a depôt of the trade of the Eastern Archipelago.

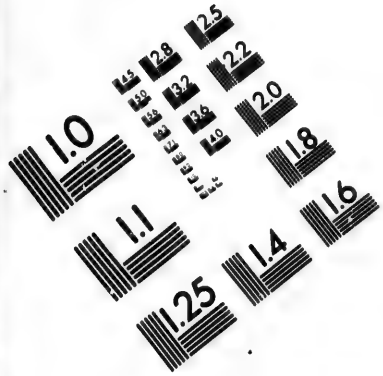
CHAPTER XV.

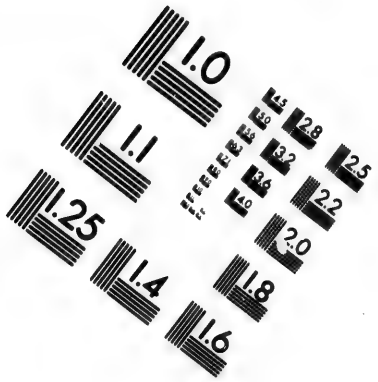
NEW SOUTH WALES.

532. An English settlement on the eastern coast of New Holland, in lat. 34 south, and long. 151 east, is the place of transportation for convicts, who formerly were sent to America. The coast was first described and named by Captain Cook, and, in 1787, a settlement was formed for the above purpose at Botany Bay.

533. As Botany Bay did not answer the expectations of the settlers, Port Jackson was afterwards preferred, and here, on one of the finest harbours, is built the populous English town of Sydney, inhabited by free settlers, free convicts, and convicts under sentence. It has a handsome church, fort, and dock-yard, and has become very flourishing.

534. Norfolk Island is another settlement of convicts, in the same seas, chiefly for the pur-





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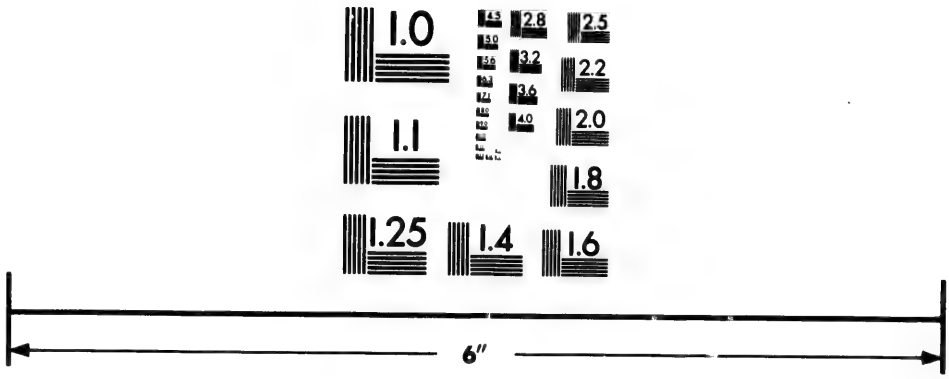

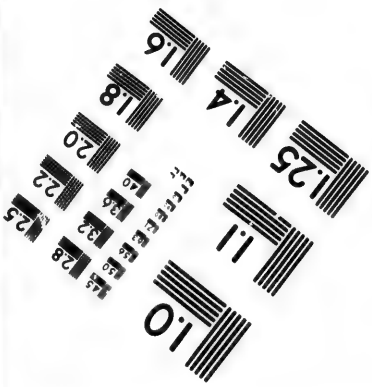

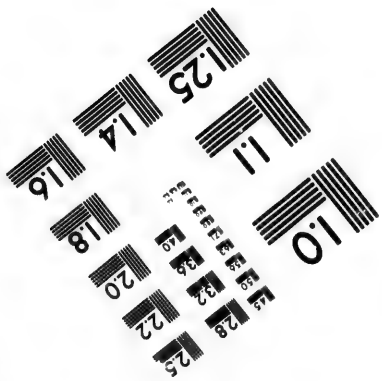

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pose of cultivating flax and grain for the use of Port Jackson. These are, as yet, the only settlements of the English in that quarter, but all the islands of the South Seas are now much frequented by English ships in their trade with the coasts of America.

Obs. 1.—The continent of New Holland approaches to the size of Europe, being 2,730 miles in length, and 1,960 in breadth. The climate is, upon the whole, singularly salubrious; ice is seldom seen, and snow has never yet appeared since the establishment of the colony. The woods and fields present a boundless variety of the choicest productions of nature, which gratify the senses with their fragrance and magnificence; while the branches of the trees display a brilliant assemblage of the feathered race, whose plumage, glittering in the sun, dazzles the eye of the delighted beholder with its loveliness and lustre. Port Jackson is one of the noblest harbours in the world, extending 14 miles in length, with numerous creeks and coves. This colony may be considered, in some respects, as one of the grandest acquisitions of the British crown. What in the lapse of centuries will be the destination of this portion of the globe, man would conjecture in vain; but it is impossible to resist the idea that it will, in time, be cultivated, built on, and peopled by a countless race of industrious and intelligent beings, who will speak the English language, adopt and value the beautiful institutes of the British constitution, and be enlightened and nourished by the holy doctrines and salutary precepts of the Christian religion, under a government founded on the basis of civil and religious liberty.

2.—In 1811, the land in cultivation was 6,887 acres o wheat, 3,390 of maize, 535 of barley, 93 of oats, 100 o peas and beans, 301 of potatoes, 13 of turnips, 546 of orchard and garden, and 35 of flax, hemp, and hops. The stock consisted of 1000 horses, 9000 cows and oxen, 34,000 sheep, 3000 goats, 20,000 pigs: about the same time the number of inhabitants was 10,500.

COAST OF AFRICA.

535. SIERRA LEONE is an English settlement, to the south of Rio-Grande, originally established by private individuals for the benevolent and laudable intent of civilizing and converting the Blacks. Its success has not equalled its praise-worthy objects.

536. For the vile purpose of stealing and selling the unhappy natives to the slave-ships trading to the West Indies, the English formerly established numerous forts and factories along the coast, from Cape Verd to Congo. That trade is happily destroyed, never, it is hoped, to be revived; this coast holds out, therefore, fewer advantages to avarice than formerly; but a considerable trade is still carried on in gums, ivory, and gold-dust.

Obs.—The French had various settlements on the Senegal, which are now in possession of the English. The Dutch and Portuguese also have factories on these coasts, but none of considerable note. The Emperor Napoleon abolished the slave-trade in 1815; and other continental powers seem likely to follow his example.

GIBRALTAR.

537. This bare, but important Rock, which, in consequence of its position in the sea, its perpendicular height on the land side, and its numerous fortifications, has been deemed impregnable, is situated in the south of Spain, at the

entrance of the Mediterranean, and within view of the coast of Africa.

538. It produces nothing except a few garden vegetables, but has a town containing 16,000 inhabitants, and a garrison of 4000 British troops, under a military governor. As it affords secure anchorage for a large fleet, its position is highly important to the trade of Great Britain, in whose hands it is become the key of the Mediterranean.

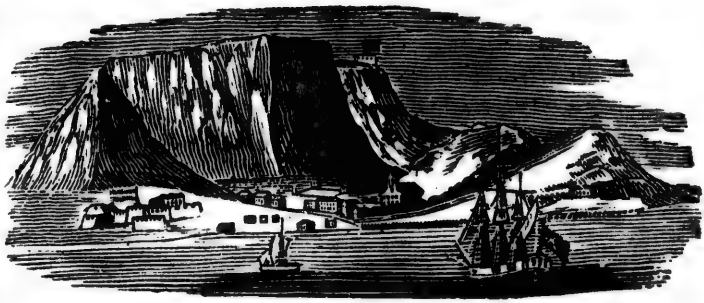
Obs.—From Gibraltar are annually exported 800,000 pieces of nankeen, and the exports on an average of years amount to 200,000*l*. There being no custom-house, nor any revenue-officer, smuggling is carried on to an incalculable extent.

MALTA.

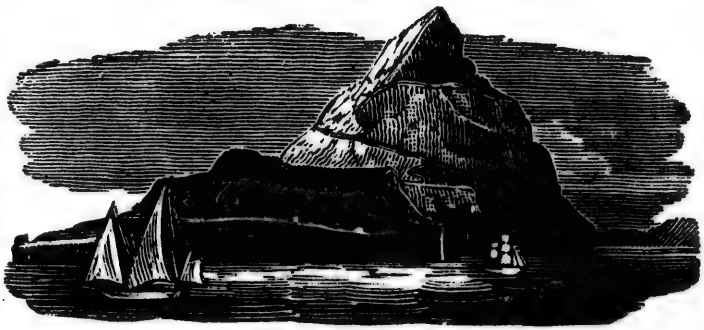
539. In the bosom of the Mediterranean, and at the entrance of the Levant, which it commands, lies Malta, a small island, in possession of Great Britain, celebrated for the strength of its fortifications, and for its harbour of La Valette, one of the finest in Europe.

540. MALTA is 20 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains, at least, 60,000 inhabitants. About two-thirds of it is fertile in cotton, olives, oranges, almonds, and vines; under British protection, it serves as the emporium of the commerce of Turkey, Greece, and Egypt.

Obs.—Malta, though an important position, was, however, not worth the expense, risk, and miseries of the late protracted and universal war; because, if it had



Cape Town.



Gibraltar.

been restored to the Knights, it would have been equally useful as a depôt of commerce; and, had its independence been infringed by French influence, the command of the sea would, at any time, have rendered it an object of easy conquest to Great Britain. Due weight allowed to such considerations, would have saved the world ten or twelve years of distress and misery, and the lives of many millions of our fellow-creatures.

CHAPTER XVI.

General Results.

544. It *appears*, from the preceding statements, that the British Empire extends over every 15 degrees of longitude, from 100 west, in North America, to 170 east, at Norfolk Island; consequently, with the exception of only five hours, the time varies through every hour of the day and night in the British dominions.

Obs.—The new settlements, forming on the north-west coast of America, will soon remove even the exception of five hours.

545. *It appears*, that the British territories extend in latitude over every five degrees, from the Shetland isles, in 61 degrees north latitude, to the Cape of Good Hope and Port Jackson in 33 degrees of south latitude; consequently, the four seasons of the year are experienced on the same day in the various parts of the British Empire.

546. *It appears*, that the territory of the

whole British Empire equals, in square miles, the great empires of antiquity; and that the united population of its territories, and of the dependencies subject to British influence, is far greater than that of either of the four great empires of the ancient world; or the modern empire over which Napoleon lately presided.

Obs.—This is no advantage to an empire, which is often weak in proportion as it is extensive, and generally falls to pieces soon after it has arrived at its utmost limit.

547. *It appears,* that the Colonies of the English are to be found in the cold and desert regions of Hudson's Bay, in the sultry Gulf of Guinea, and in the Eastern Archipelago; consequently, that British subjects may seek their fortunes under their own government and laws in the coldess and hottest habitable parts of the globe.

548. *It appears,* that, owing to the universal diffusion of the British Empire, all the natural products of the earth, and all the industry and ingenuity of the whole human race, contribute to the wealth, luxury, and gratification of the inhabitants of Britain.

549. *It appears,* that Great Britain, during the late wars, possessed a monopoly of the valuable produce of the East and of the West Indies; that her ships of war sailed triumphantly and victoriously in every sea; and that, consequently, she possessed an undisputed command of the commerce of the world, which she

still shares in a degree superior to any other nation.

550. *It appears*, that the commerce of Great Britain, augmented by that law which prohibits any imports in foreign ships, except of their native produce, is many-fold greater than that of the Carthaginians, Venetians, and Dutch; while it possesses, as its peculiar basis, an unrivalled natural territory, and an agricultural system, not inferior to its commercial system in public value.

551. *It appears*, that by the universal influence of a great naval power, the government of Great Britain is enabled to increase or diminish the prosperity and welfare of all nations of the world; and that the improvement and happiness of the whole human race depend considerably on the benevolence and wisdom of her councils.

552. *It appears*, that the greatness, power, and importance of the English nation, is owing to the influence of public liberty, and of individual independence to the national character, secured by a House of Commons, which is, or ought to be independent, and to honest juries of the people, who respectively secure property and liberty to themselves and others.

553. *It appears*, that as the House of Commons has a preponderating influence in the councils of the government, and as the Members of that House are elected by the Freeholders and Householders of the British Islands, so every elector

has it in his power to contribute to the happiness of the human race, by giving his vote for upright and independent candidates.

554. *It appears*, that the religious, moral, and political condition of a large portion of mankind, is subject to the influence of British policy; and that it is in the power of Britons, by their example and precept, to disseminate among all nations the light of the Gospel, to teach the purest morals, and support systems of government founded on the same basis of civil and religious liberty as their own.

555. *It appears*, that the ascendancy of Great Britain is, in a great measure, owing to the intelligence of her people; and that this is chiefly produced by the liberty of the press, a privilege which ought to be guarded as well against licentiousness as the arts of corruption, it being in danger of being destroyed by the former, and rendered mischievous or wholly useless by the latter.

Obs.—The public ought constantly to be on its guard against anonymous writings, the sources of which are often polluted by corruption, or by the basest motives. The efforts of patriotism are constantly destroyed by wilful misrepresentations of anonymous hired agents. The truth on every subject is vitiated and polluted in anonymous reviews, which consist of pretended criticisms, written for sinister, corrupt, and base purposes; and in newspapers, which are the servile agents of political parties, and, as such, distort and colour almost every fact. On these accounts, nothing is more difficult than to arrive at contemporary truth, through the agency of the press; and young readers cannot be too

strongly, nor too often, warned against yielding their judgement to the reasonings of reviewers, newspaper-writers, and anonymous authors in general, except when they treat on subjects which involve no pecuniary interests, or no objects of party-feeling or personal ambition.

556. *It appears*, that political power, civil liberty, and extended commerce, are not the only grounds of Britain's pre-eminence in the scale of nations, and that she is as much indebted to arts as to arms; that her philosophers, poets, and men of letters, vie with those of the classic ages of antiquity; and that her works of art, her paintings, sculpture, and architecture, indicate the highest perfection of human genius in her people.

557. *It appears*, in fine, that at this time the British Empire, with an exception in some few cases, possesses more territory, more wealth, greater variety of produce, greater population, superior religion, as much liberty, greater security, more commerce, superior agriculture, and greater revenues, than were ever possessed by any other nation, ancient or modern.

Conclusion.

558. May Britons derive wisdom from the fall of other nations—may they study how to preserve whatever is essential to their prosperity and happiness—may they cherish their civil and religious liberties—may they enjoy fully and freely the liberty of the press, with independence in their legislature, and honesty in their juries—may they use their power to do good,

and not to oppress—may they repect justice in all their transactions with other nations,—and THEN, and THEN ONLY, may they hope to receive protection from the all-wise Dispenser of human affairs!

ROYAL SUCCESSION.

SAXON PRINCES.

Began to reign.

800 Egbert.
838 Ethelwulf.
857 Ethelbald.
860 Ethelburt.
866 Ethelred.
871 Alfred the Great.
901 Edward the Elder.
925 Athelstan.
941 Edmund.
946 Edred.
955 Edwy.
959 Edgar.
975 Edward the Martyr.
978 Ethelred II.
1016 Edmund II. or Ironside.

DANISH PRINCES.

1017 Canute, King of Denmark.
1035 Harold.
1039 Hardicanute.

SAXON PRINCES.

1041 Edward the Confessor.
1065 Harold.

NORMANS.

1066 William I. Duke of Normandy.

SONS OF THE CONQUEROR.

087 William II.
1100 Henry I.

GRANDSON OF THE CONQUEROR.

1135 Stephen.
1154 Henry II. (Plantagenet) grandson of Henry I.
1189 Richard I. } sons of Henry II.
1199 John }
1216 Henry III. son of John.
1272 Edward I. son of Henry III.
307 Edward II. son of Edward I.
1327 Edward III. son of Edward II.
1377 Richard II. grandson of Edward III.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399 Henry IV. son to John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III.
1413 Henry V. son to Henry IV.
1422 Henry VI. son to Henry V.

Began to Reign.

HOUSE OF YORK.

1461 Edward IV. descended from Edward III. by Lionel, his third son.
1483 Edward V. son of Edward IV.
1483 Richard III. brother to Edward IV.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485 Henry VII.
1509 Henry VIII. son of Henry VII.
1547 Edward VI. son of Henry VIII.
1553 Mary, 1558 Elizabeth } daughters of Henry VIII.

HOUSE OF STUART.

1603 James I. great-grandson of Henry VII.
1625 Charles I. son of James I.
1648 Commonwealth, and followed by the Protectorate of Cromwell.
1660 Charles II. 1685 James II. } sons of Charles I.
1668 { William III. and Mary, } nephew and son-in-law of James II. daughter of James II.
1702 Anne, daughter of James II.

HOUSE OF GUELPH.

1714 George I. great-grandson of James I.
1727 George II. son of George I.
1760 George III. grandson of George II.
1820 George IV. son of George III.

ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

George IV. born August 12, 1762; married, April 7, 1795, to Caroline his cousin, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, born May 17, 1768; and had issue, Charlotte, born Jan. 7, 1796, and died Nov. 6, 1817. He was proclaimed Jan. 31, 1820.

Frederic, Duke of York.
Wm.-Henry, D. of Clarence.
Charlotte, Queen of Wirtemberg.
Augusta-Sophia.
Elizabeth, Princess of Homberg.
Ernest Augustus, D. of Cumberland.
Augustus-Fred. D. of Sussex.
Adolphus-Fred. D. of Cambridge.
Mary, Duchess of Glouc.
Sophia.

APPENDIX.

I.

DOCUMENTS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND.

Remember, O, my friends! the laws, the rights,
The generous plan of power, delivered down,
From age to age, by your renown'd forefathers;
So dearly bought! the price of so much blood!
O let it never perish in your hands!
But piously transmit to your children.—*Addison's Cato.*

THE Constitutional Rights and Liberties of the People of England depend on SIX important documents, namely, *Magna Charta*, or the *Great Charter* of *Liberties*; the *Charta de Foresta*, or the *Charter* of the *Forests*; the *Petition* of *Right*; the *Habeas Corpus Act*; the *Bill* of *Rights*; and the *Act* of *Settlement*. The chief provisions of each of these celebrated instruments are as follow:

1.

Magna Charta; or, the Great Charter of Liberties.

Of this Charter, many of the provisions are now of little apparent moment, the Feudal System having mouldered away, and the condition of the Church being materially altered. The true value, however, of this celebrated instrument, which is the basis of the English Constitution, when estimated in a philosophical point of view, is of the highest importance; for it opened the path to the future career of justice, and drew the outlin of liberal policy on a broad and solid basis.

Its principal provisions, as it regards Englishmen of the present day, are:

CHAP. 1. The Church of England shall be free, and shall have all her whole rights and privileges inviolable.

CHAP. 14. Freemen shall be amersed or assessed by honest and lawful men of the same vicinage; and peers by their peers.

CHAP. 15. No town nor freeman shall be distrained to make bridges, or banks, but such as were accustomed to make them in the time of Henry I.

CHAP. 25. A uniformity of weights and measures to be used throughout the realm.

CHAP. 29. *(Which is the most valuable stipulation in the whole Charter, and the grand security of the liberties, persons, and properties of the People of England.)* No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or diseized of his freehold or liberties, or his free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or condemned or destroyed, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. Nor shall justice or right be sold, denied, or deferred to any one.

CHAP. 30. All subjects may, during peace, leave the kingdom, and return safely and securely, saving their allegiance.

CHAP. 32. No one to be made a justiciary, constable, sheriff, or bailiff, but who is knowing in the laws of the realm, and disposed to observe them.

CHAP. 33. No foreign soldiers or stipendaries to remain in the kingdom during peace.

CHAP. 38. No king to promote or do any thing whereby the liberties contained in this Charter shall be infringed or weakened. And if any thing be procured by any person contrary to it, it shall be of no value and holden for nought.

2.

Charta De Foresta; or, the Charter of the Forests.

By the CHARTA DE FORESTA, the cruel and unjust penalties of the Game Laws were mitigated; the royal pri-

vilege of killing Game all over the kingdom was abolished; the woods and forests were restored to their lawful proprietors, and allowed to be enclosed and used at their pleasure.

*** After the extinction of the Liberties of the People of England, by the Norman invasion, the first advance towards freedom was in the reign of Henry I. by the mitigation of the Forest Laws, the most rigorous of the feudal institutions imposed by the Conqueror, as they rendered every man's property precarious, and subject to the arbitrary encroachments of the crown. A greater advance was made under Henry II. by the constitution of the Trial by Jury. The next memorable era in the growth of the English Constitution was in the reign of John, who, resisting this natural progress towards a rational freedom, was soon compelled into the concession of *Magna Charta*, or the *Great Charter of Liberties*; as also of the *Charta de Foresta*, or the *Charter of Forests*, which was formed from the articles left out of Magna Charta. These important concessions received repeated confirmations and amendments in the reigns of Henry III. and his successor Edward I. particularly by their peaceful and final establishment by the *Confirmatio Chartarum*, in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of the last-mentioned prince; whereby the *Great Charter* is directed to be allowed in the Common Law of the land: all judgments contrary to it are declared void (43 Edward III.); copies of it are ordered to be sent to all cathedral churches, and read twice a year to the people; and sentence of excommunication is directed to be as constantly denounced against all those who by word, deed, or counsel, act contrary thereto, or in any degree infringe it.

3.

The Petition of Right, June 2, 1628.

The Petition of Right declares—

Art. 1. That the raising of Money, or enforcing loans or taxes, without the sanction of Parliament, is illegal.

Art. 2. That the quartering of soldiers and mariners upon the inhabitants of this country is illegal.

ART. 3. That the punishment of citizens by martial law is prohibited; and that no one is to be adjudged to death, or imprisonment, or outlawry, but by the laws and statutes of the realm.

4.

The Habeas Corpus Act.

By the HABEAS CORPUS ACT, which is the foundation of personal liberty, no person must be sent to prison beyond the sea; and if any person be restrained of his liberty, he shall, on demand, to any judge, either during term-time, or in vacation, have a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the gaoler of the prison in which he is confined, to produce his body in court (whence the writ has its name), and to certify the cause of his detainer and imprisonment; which writ is returnable immediately, unless the prisoner is committed for treason or felony, or be convicted, or imprisoned for debt, or by process in any civil suit; and, upon his being brought up, such judge shall discharge him upon bail (if the offence be bailable) to appear at the next ensuing court where the offence is cognizable. If the gaol be within twenty miles of the judge, the writ must be obeyed in three days; if beyond the distance of twenty miles, and not above one hundred miles, then within the space of ten days; if beyond the distance of one hundred miles, then within the space of twenty days from the delivery of the writ. Every prisoner must also be indicted the first term after his commitment, and brought to trial in the subsequent term. And no person, after being enlarged by order of the court, can be re-committed for the same offence. Gaolers or other persons disobeying this Act, are guilty of a contempt of court, and are subject to a penalty of 100*l.* Judges denying a writ of Habeas Corpus, forfeit 500*l.*

*The Bill of Rights.**

WHEREAS the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, assembled at Westminster, lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, did, upon the 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1688, present unto their Majesties, then called and known by the names and style of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, being present in their proper persons, a certain declaration in writing, made by the said lords and commons, in the words following, viz.

Whereas the late king, James II., by the assistance of divers evil counsellors, judges, and ministers employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of this kingdom:

1. By assuming and exercising a power of dispensing with, and suspending of laws, and the execution of laws without consent of parliament:

2. By committing and prosecuting divers worthy prelates, for humbly petitioning to be excused from concurring to the said assumed power:

3. By issuing and causing to be executed a commission under the great seal for erecting a court, called the *Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes:*

4. By levying money for and to the use of the crown,

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* The infatuated James II. having ruined himself, abdicated his crown, and fled from his subjects, after he had given strong proofs of his intention to overthrow the constitution of the realm, both in church and state; and the nobility, clergy, and commons having placed the Prince and Princess of Orange upon the throne of these kingdoms, by the title of King William and Queen Mary, in the second session of the first year of their reign, 1689, the following Act was passed to settle the succession of the crown, and to secure the privileges of the subject.

by pretence of prerogative, for other time, and in other manner, than the same was granted by parliament:

5. By raising and keeping a standing army within this kingdom in time of peace, without consent of parliament, and quartering soldiers, contrary to law:

6. By causing several good subjects, being protestants, so to be disarmed, at the same time when papists were both armed and employed, contrary to law:

7. By violating the freedom of election of members to serve in parliament:

8. By prosecutions in the Court of King's Bench, for matters and causes cognizable only in parliament; and by divers other arbitrary and illegal courses:

9. And whereas, of late years, partial, corrupt, and unqualified persons have been returned, and served on juries in trials, and particularly divers jurors in trials for high-treason, which were not freeholders:

10. And excessive bail hath been required of persons committed in criminal cases, to elude the benefit of the laws made for the liberty of the subject:

11. And excessive fines have been imposed, and illegal and cruel punishments inflicted:

12. And several grants and promises made of fines and forfeitures, before any conviction or judgment against the persons upon whom the same were to be levied:

All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known laws and statutes, and freedom of this realm:

And whereas the said late King James the Second, having abdicated the government, and the throne being thereby vacant, his Highness the Prince of Orange (whom it hath pleased Almighty God to make the glorious instrument of delivering this kingdom from popery and arbitrary power) did, by the advice of the lords spiritual and temporal, and divers principal persons of the commons, cause letters to be written to the lords spiritual and temporal, being protestants; and other letters to the several counties, cities, universities, boroughs, and cinque-ports, for the choosing of such persons to represent them as were of right to be sent to parliament, to meet and sit at Westminster, upon the two-and-twentieth day of Ja-

nuary, in this year 1688, in order to such an establishment, as that their religion, laws, and liberties, might not again be in danger of being subverted: upon which letters, elections having been accordingly made:

And thereupon the said lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, pursuant to their respective letters and elections, being now assembled in a full and free representative of this nation, taking into their most serious consideration the best means for attaining the ends aforesaid, do, in the first place (as their ancestors in like case have usually done) for the vindicating and asserting their ancient rights and liberties, declare,

1. That the pretended power of suspending of laws, or for the execution of laws, by legal authority, without consent of Parliament, is illegal.

2. That the pretended power of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal:

3. That the commission for erecting the late court of commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, and all other commissions and courts of like nature, are illegal and pernicious:

4. That levying money for, or to the use of the Crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for longer time, or in all other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal.

5. That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and that all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.

6. That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of parliament, is against law:

7. That the subjects which are Protestants, may have arms for their defence, suitable to their conditions, and as allowed by law:

8. That election of Members of Parliament ought to be free:

9. That the freedom of speech, and debates or proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament:

10. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor

excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted:

10. That jurors ought to be duly impannelled and returned; and that jurors which pass upon men in trials for high-treason, ought to be freeholders:

12. That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons, before conviction, are illegal and void:

13. And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently.

And they do claim, demand, and insist upon all and singular the premises, as their undoubted rights and liberties; and that no declarations, judgments, doings, or proceedings, to the prejudice of the people in any of the said premises, ought in any wise to be drawn hereafter into consequence or example.

To which demand of their rights they are particularly encouraged by the declaration of his Highness the Prince of Orange, as being the only means for obtaining a full redress and remedy therein.

I. Having therefore an entire confidence that his said Highness the Prince of Orange will perfect the deliverance so far advanced by him, and will still preserve them from the violation of their rights, which they have here asserted, and from all other attempts upon their religion, rights, and liberties:

II. The said lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, assembled at Westminster, do resolve, That William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, are, and be declared, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, to hold the crown and royal dignity of the said kingdoms and dominions to them the said Prince and Princess, during their lives, and the life of the survivor of them: That the sole and full exercise of the regal power be only in, and executed by the said Prince of Orange, in the names of the said Prince and Princess during their joint lives: and after their decease, the said crown and royal dignity of the said kingdoms and dominions to be to the heirs of the body of the said Princess; and for default of such

issue to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body; and for default of such issue to the heirs of the body of the said Prince of Orange: And the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, do pray the said Prince and Princess to accept the same accordingly.

III. And that the oaths hereafter mentioned be taken by all persons of whom the oaths of allegiance and supremacy might be required by law, instead of them; and that the said oaths of allegiance and supremacy be abrogated.

I, *A. B.* do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary.—So help me, God."

I, *A. B.* do swear, That I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and position—that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever: And I do declare, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm.—So help me, God.

IV. Upon which their said majesties did accept the crown and royal dignity of the kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the resolution and desire of the said lords and commons contained in the said declaration.

V. And thereupon their majesties were pleased, that the said lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, being the two houses of parliament, should continue to sit, and, with their majesties' royal concurrence, make effectual provision for the settlement of the religion, laws, and liberties of this kingdom, so that the same, for the future, might not be in danger again of being subverted; to which the said lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, did agree, and proceed to act accordingly.

VI. Now, in pursuance of the premises, the said lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, for the ratifying, confirming, and establishing the said declaration, and the articles, clauses, matters,

and the things therein contained, by the force of a law made in due form by authority of parliament, do pray that it may be declared and enacted, that all and singular the rights and liberties asserted and claimed in the said declaration, are the true, ancient, and indubitable rights and liberties of the people of this kingdom, and so shall be esteemed, allowed, adjudged, deemed, and taken to be, and that all and every the particulars aforesaid shall be firmly and strictly holden and observed, as they are expressed in the said declaration. And all officers and ministers whatsoever shall serve their majesties and their successors according to the same, in all times to come.

VII. And the said lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, seriously considering how it hath pleased Almighty God, in his marvellous providence and merciful goodness to this nation, to provide and preserve their said majesties' royal persons most happily to reign over us upon the throne of their ancestors, for which they render unto him from the bottom of their hearts their humblest thanks and praises, do truly, firmly, assuredly, and in the sincerity of their hearts think, and do hereby recognize, acknowledge, and declare, that King James the Second having abdicated the government, and their majesties having accepted the crown and royal dignity as aforesaid, their said majesties did become, were, are, and of right ought to be, by the laws of this realm, our sovereign liege lord and lady, king and queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, in and to whose princely persons the royal state, crown, and dignity of the said realms, with all honours, styles, titles, regalities, prerogatives, powers, jurisdictions, and authorities to the same belonging and appertaining, are most fully, rightfully, and entirely invested and incorporated, united and annexed.

VIII. And for preventing all questions and divisions in this realm, by reason of any pretended titles to the crown, and for preserving a certainty in the succession thereof, in and upon which the unity, peace, tranquillity, and safety of this nation doth, under God, wholly consist and depend, the said lords spiritual and temporal,

and commons, do beseech their majesties, that it may be enacted, established, and declared, that the crown and regal government of the said kingdoms and dominions, with all and singular the premises thereunto belonging and appertaining, shall be and continue to their said majesties, and the survivor of them, during their lives, and the life of the survivor of them. And that the entire, perfect, and full exercise of the regal power and government be only in, and executed by his majesty, in the names of both their majesties, during their joint lives; and after their deceases the said crown and premises shall be and remain to the heirs of the body of her majesty; and for default of such issue, to her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body; and for default of such issue, to the heirs of the body of his said majesty. And thereunto the said lords, spiritual and temporal, and commons, do, in the name of all the people aforesaid, most humbly and faithfully submit themselves, their heirs and posterities, for ever; and do faithfully promise, that they will stand to, maintain, and defend their said majesties, and also the limitation and succession of the crown herein specified and contained, to the utmost of their powers, with their lives and estates, against all persons whomsoever, that shall attempt any thing to the contrary.

IX. And whereas it hath been found, by experience, that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this protestant kingdom, to be governed by a popish prince, or by any king or queen marrying a papist; the said lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, do further pray that it may be enacted, that all and every person and persons that is, are, or shall be reconciled to, or shall hold communication with the see or church of Rome, or shall profess the popish religion, or shall marry a papist, shall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the crown and government of this realm, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or any part of the same; or to have, use, or exercise, any regal power, authority, or jurisdiction within the same; and in all and every such case or cases, the people of these realms shall be, and

are hereby absolved of their allegiance; and the said crown and government shall from time to time descend to, and be enjoyed by such person or persons, being protestants, as should have inherited and enjoyed the same, in case the same person or persons so reconciled, holding communion, or professing, or marrying as aforesaid, were naturally dead.

X. And that every king and queen of this realm, who at any time hereafter shall come to and succeed in the imperial crown of this kingdom, shall on the first day of the meeting of the first parliament next after his or her coming to the crown, sitting on his or her throne in the house of peers, in the presence of the lords and commons therein assembled, or at his or her coronation, before such person or persons who shall administer the coronation oath to him or her, at the time of his or her taking the same oath (which shall first happen,) make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the declaration mentioned in the statute, made in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual preserving the king's person and government, by disabling papists from sitting in either house of parliament." But if it shall happen, that such king or queen, upon his or her succession to the crown of this realm, shall be under the age of twelve years, then every such king or queen shall make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the said declaration at his or her coronation, or the first day of the meeting of the first parliament as aforesaid, which shall first happen, after such king or queen shall have attained the said age of twelve years.

XI. All which their majesties are contented and pleased shall be declared, enacted, and established by authority of this present parliament, and shall stand, remain, and be the law of this realm for ever; and the same are by their said majesties, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, declared, enacted, and established accordingly.

XII. And be it further declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that from and after this present ses-

sion of parliament, no dispensation by *non obstante* of or to any statute, or any part thereof, shall be allowed, but that the same shall be held void and of no effect, except a dispensation be allowed of in such statute, and except in such cases as shall be specially provided for by one or more bill or bills to be passed during this present session of parliament.

XIII. Provided that no charter, or grant, or pardon, granted before the three-and-twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine, shall be any ways impeached or invalidated by this act, but that the same shall be and remain of the same force and effect in law, and no other, than as if this act had never been made."

5.

Act for the Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject; commonly called the "Act of Settlement." Passed 12th and 13th William III.

1. That whereas it is requisite and necessary that some further provision be made for securing our religion, laws, and liberties, from and after the death of his majesty and the Princess Anne of Denmark, and in default of issue of the body of the said princess and of his majesty respectively: Be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same:—

2. That whosoever shall hereafter come to the possession of the crown, shall join in communion with the church of England, as by law established.

3. That in case the crown and imperial dignity of this realm shall hereafter come to any person not being a native of this kingdom of England, this nation be not obliged to engage in any war for the defence of any dominions or territories which do not belong to the crown of England, without the consent of parliament.

4. That no person, who shall hereafter come to the possession of this crown, shall go out of the dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland, without consent of parliament.

5. That from and after the time that the further limitation by this act shall take effect, all matters and things relating to the well-governing of this kingdom, which are properly cognizable in the privy-council by the laws and customs of this realm, shall be transacted there, and all resolutions taken thereupon shall be signed by such of the privy-council as shall advise and consent to the same.

6. That after the said limitation shall take effect, as aforesaid, no person born out of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the dominions thereunto belonging (although he be naturalized or made a denizen, except such as are born of English parents) shall be capable to be of the privy-council, or a member of either house of parliament, or to enjoy any office or place of trust, either civil or military, or to have any grant of lands, tenements, or hereditaments from the crown to himself, or to any other or others in trust for him.

7. *That no person who has an office or place of profit under the king, or who receives a pension from the crown, shall be capable of serving as a member of the house of commons.**

8. That after the said limitation shall take effect as aforesaid, judges' commissions be made *quamdiu se bene gesserunt*, and their salaries ascertained and established; but upon the address of both houses of parliament, it may be lawful to remove them.

9. That no pardon under the great seal of England be pleadable to an impeachment by the commons in parliament.

10. And whereas the laws of England are the birth-

* This important clause was altered by subsequent statutes, and, unhappily, is now in force only as far as regards certain classes of *pensioners*, and offices of recent creation.

right of the people thereof, and all the kings and queens who shall ascend the throne of this realm, ought to administer the government of the same according to the laws, and all their officers and ministers ought to serve them respectively according to the same: the said lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, do therefore humbly pray, that all the laws and statutes of this realm for securing the established religion, and the rights and liberties of the people thereof, and all other laws and statutes of the same, now in force, may be ratified and confirmed; and the same are by his majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, and by authority of the same, ratified and confirmed accordingly."

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS's GOLDEN RULES FOR MAGISTRATES AND SHERIFFS.

1. The people's estimation of the government under which they live, being founded on the pure, just, and rational administration of the laws, it ought to be felt that no social duties are more important and obligatory than those of a local magistrate or justice of the peace.

2. All such magistrates being representatives, in regard to their particular powers, of the constitutional authority of the supreme executive government, they are bound in every act of their office to consider themselves as delegates of the sovereign, and in consonance with the royal oath, "to execute law and justice in mercy, and to govern the people according to the statutes agreed on in parliament, and to the laws and customs of the kingdom."

3. An English magistrate should always bear in mind that the supreme executive authority, of which he is the local representative, is restricted in its powers by the laws and the constitution; that the rights and privileges of a free people are as inviolable as the prerogatives of the sovereign; and that English magistrates are not in-

struments of a despotic power, but agents of a constitutional monarch, whose obligations to his people are determined by the same laws that constitute the obligations of the people.

4. An English magistrate should feel that every subject of these realms, be he rich or be he poor, be he accuser or under accusation, is equal in the eye of the law; that the laws of England are no respectors of persons; that they can never be dispensed with to suit the humour of the magistrate or the policy of the crown; and that they are literally imperative in their popular sense, until they have been altered or repealed by the conjoint authorities which made them.

5. The cardinal virtues of all magistracy are INCORRUPTIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY, VIGILANCE, and BENEVOLENCE.

6. An incorruptible magistrate will not only be incorruptible in his own conduct, directly and indirectly, immediately and remotely; but he will exercise a wholesome suspicion in regard to the possible corruptions, extortions, and oppressions, practised by his clerks, constables, officers, and other agents of his authority.

7. An impartial magistrate will jealously guard every avenue of his mind against the vice and weakness of partiality; he will be careful not to be influenced by *ex-parte* statements, by crafty or malignant insinuations, or by interested and vulgar prejudices; and he will never fail to remember that, although justice is blind in regard to the parties, she is all eye in her search after the truth.

8. A vigilant magistrate will always hear both sides before he makes his determination; he will patiently submit to the awkwardness, timidity, and inexperience of either of the parties; he will cautiously balance the various points of evidence, and will persevere in his examinations, when necessary, till he has disentangled the case before him from all doubt and uncertainty.

9. A benevolent magistrate will never forget that mercy is the brightest ornament of all power; he will never suffer any cruelty, threat, or wanton insult to be committed on persons under accusation, to extort con-

fessions, or on any other pretence whatsoever; he will never exact bail beyond the means of the parties; he will himself inspect all places of temporary or permanent confinement; and he will carefully prevent violations of humanity in the various subaltern agents of his jurisdiction.

10. A public-spirited magistrate will always be easy of access on special occasions which demand his interposition, and he will be punctual in his attendance at those known periods which he sets apart for the administration of justice.

11. In hearing charges brought before him, a magistrate should remember the dependence of the parties on his patient attention; his examinations should be public, but in most cases the witnesses ought not to be heard in each other's presence; he should be jealous of the influence of rewards and penalties on the evidence of the informers; he should warily guard himself against the malignant feelings or sinister designs of accusers; and before he commits or convicts, he should be thoroughly satisfied that the act charged was perpetrated with a criminal intention, and contrary to the true intent of some statute, law, or ordinance of the realm.

12. In all adjudications relative to the poor, an upright magistrate should be the poor man's friend, and the guardian of the destitute and helpless, against the sordid calculations of avarice, and the overbearing spirit of wealth, accurately discriminating between the impositions of idleness and vice, and the claims of industry and virtue.

13. He ought to be sensible that the letter of the laws is the rule of conduct for subjects as well as magistrates, and that no man is amenable to magisterial authority who has not offended against the ordinary and obvious interpretation of some law, and who has not been convicted, on the oaths of creditable witnesses, either by the recorded adjudication of a justice of the peace, or by the solemn verdict of a jury of his country.

14. In committing to prison the magistrate should carefully distinguish whether the object is correction after conviction, or simple detention before trial, and

should direct his warrant accordingly: no man being liable to be sent to a correctional prison, or subject to a correctional discipline, except as a punishment after a recorded conviction; and simple detention ought to take place in the sheriff's gaol only, because the sheriff is an honourable officer, bound by the ancient laws of the land to perform the important duty of making returns to all sessions of gaol delivery.

15. In imposing penalties, where the statute has given a discretion to the magistrate, he ought to be governed in his decision as well by the means of the parties, as by the repetition or turpitude of the offence; because a mulct implies but a portion of an offender's means, and it is with a view to various shades of culpability that the law has empowered the magistrate to exercise an equitable discretion.

16. In assigning punishments, it should be considered that the penalties of the law always contemplate extreme cases of turpitude, generally leaving it to the magistrate to mitigate and apportion the punishment according to the circumstances of every offence; in doing which, it should be remembered, that the scripture enjoins us "to forgive our brother seventy times seven times;" that the penalties of the law ought never to be passionate or vindictive, but to be simply cautionary for first or trivial offences, gently corrective for second offences, and exemplary and severe only when applied to incorrigible culprits, or to very heinous crimes.

17. Every justice of the peace who is anxious to preserve the honour of the laws, will never discourage appeals against his own convictions, or in any way obstruct or influence the decision of such appeals; and, as often as the letter or spirit of the law appears to him to have borne with undue severity on individuals, or families, he will benevolently ascertain the extenuating circumstances of the case, and bring them in due form before the bench in sessions, or before the grand jury at the assizes, in order that the suffering party may, through their recommendation to the proper authority, obtain the royal pardon.

18. A discreet magistrate will, on all occasions, avoid

mixing in decisions that involve his personal interests, his family connections, his friendships, or his known or latent enmities. In all such cases, he ought magnanimously to retire from the bench at sessions, or to call one or more of the neighbouring magistrates into his jurisdiction. He should remember, that his character will be in a state of hazard whenever his predelictions as a private man, a politician, or a theologian, interfere with the independence of his judgments as a magistrate.

19. A paternal magistrate will do more good in his neighbourhood by his advice and example, than by the force of authority and coercion. He should lend his countenance to the virtuous, and his protection to the unfortunate; but, above all, he should set a good example in his own conduct, and exact it from all in authority beneath him; because he can never punish with effect any vices which he practises himself, or tolerates in his agents; and their combined example will prove more powerful than all the instruments of judicial terror.

20. A justice of the peace, holding a commission from a constitutional King of England, and his authority under the mild laws of England, will always feel that his power is conferred for the purpose of increasing the happiness of all who are subject to his cognizance, and within his jurisdiction; that he is the guardian of the public morals, a conservator of the peace, and protector of the public and personal rights of the people; and that it much depends on the wisdom and prudence of justices of the peace, whether the social compact which binds the people into one nation under one ruler and one code of laws, serve as a CURSE or a BLESSING.

THE DUTIES OF SHERIFFS.

BY THE SAME.

Anciently all Sheriffs were elected annually by that portion of the people in whose behalf they were to serve the office. For five centuries they have been returned by the crown; but, by the constitution, they still

are popular officers, appointed to execute the laws in the name of the sovereign, with due respect to the privileges of the people.

The general duties of the sheriff's office are six-fold:—

1. As executor of all writs and legal process.
2. As keeper of the prisons.
3. As summoner of jurymen.
4. As guardian of courts of law.
5. As executioner of all summary punishments
6. As presiding officer at the return of all representatives to the Wittenagemote, or Parliament.

To perform these important functions usefully, effectively, and honourably, there are requisite, in the person of the sheriff,

1. Public spirit, and independence of mind and fortune.
2. Habitual sentiments of charity for the frailties, and of tenderness for the misfortunes of his fellow-beings.
3. An unshaken attachment to public liberty, and to the person of the sovereign.
4. Persevering vigilance in the superintendance of every department of duty, taking nothing on trust, and leaving nothing to deputies.
5. An immoveable respect for principles, never compromising them to gratify temporary prejudices or practices.
6. Courage to resist the clamours and intrigues of those who profit by abuses.

The details of duty are implied by the duties themselves; but those of primary importance are,

1. To visit the gaols frequently, and at unexpected seasons, unaccompanied by gaolers or turnkeys, taking care that imprisonment includes no punishment beyond safe custody.
2. To ameliorate the condition of the prisoners and their families, and to report to the executive government those cases on which the law bears with unreasonable severity
3. To take care that no punishment is increased owing to any popular prejudice against the criminal, and that

all the judgments of the law are executed in tenderness and mercy.

4. To strike all juries in person, and to take especial care that the spirit of all the laws for striking juries is acted upon.

5. To guard against cabals, prejudices, intrigues, and improper influence in juries, by calling each jury in a predetermined order, from at least three remote districts of the jurisdiction.

6. To summon grand-juries, in a similar rotation, from among the most intelligent and independent persons of every district, taking care that there is a due mixture and balance of local interests in every grand-jury.

7. To examine minutely and scrupulously every charge made against gaolers, turnkeys, bailiffs, and their followers; to visit lock-up houses, and beware that no extortionate or vexatious practices take place in exacting bail.

In a word, the security, under the law of our persons and properties, against oppression or mal-administration, is in the hands of the sheriff; and it depends greatly on his vigilance, whether the laws serve as a means of protection or annoyance. While the verdicts of juries remain a barrier against the caprices of judges, and the influence of wealth and power, it is evidently of the highest importance that the sheriff summon them in the way which is most likely to secure an impartial and independent decision, for therein lies the essence of English liberty. On the intelligence and uprightness of this executive officer depends, therefore, all that is desirable under the constitution of England, and all that renders this empire, in respect to civil liberty, superior to many other nations.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS'S GOLDEN RULES FOR JURYMEN.

1. The most grievous of personal wrongs, and the most hopeless of social miseries, being oppression and injustice, under the sanction and colour of Law, and the plausible forms of trial by jury; the most important of social and moral obligations are imposed on the integrity, firmness, and discrimination of the several individuals who compose Grand and Petit Juries.

2. An honest juryman should suffer death rather than consent to any decision which he feels to be doubtful or unjust; or which, in his own private judgment, is not warranted by clear and incontrovertible positive evidence.

3. Every juryman should be jealous that no other opinion than his own directs the decision; for his office would be a mockery on himself, on the parties, and on his country, if his decision were not the result of his own unbiassed conviction. The juryman who, ignorant of his duties, is inattentive to the progress of a trial, and decides on the suggestion of others, betrays his sacred duty, and is himself unworthy of the privileges of the law and of the protection of justice.

4. In deliberating on the verdict, every juryman is bound to think for himself; to give his individual opinion freely and boldly; and to bear in mind that it is the sole and entire object of the institution of juries, that every juryman for himself should decide according to his own judgment on the points at issue.

5. The jury are bound to decide fully and finally by a general verdict in criminal cases of "*guilty*" or "*not guilty*;" or in civil cases "*for the plaintiff*" or "*for the defendant*;" unless, at the request of the judge, they reserve some point of law; but such special verdict should be explicit, final, and conclusive with respect to the facts of the case.

6. Every man is presumed to be innocent till he has clearly been proved to be guilty; the onus of the proof of guilt lies, therefore, on the accuser; and as no accused person is bound, required, or expected to prove his own innocency, so no presumption ought to be raised against him, founded on his failing to prove a negative to the charge.

7. The accused ought to enjoy the benefit of all doubts, and of all uncertainty in the evidence; because it is better that a hundred guilty persons should escape punishment, than that one innocent person should be unjustly convicted; the issue of a criminal trial involving every thing dear to the accused, if he be found guilty, while his acquittal, though perchance he might be guilty, is comparatively unimportant to the public.

8. Every juror should perform his duty in regard to the accused, or decide between the plaintiff and defendant, as he would desire that those parties should act in regard to himself, were their situations changed. This sentiment should direct the juryman's attention during the trial, his anxiety in considering the verdict, and his caution in determining upon it.

9. It is necessary for jurors to guard themselves against popular prejudices, against the insidious sophistry and daring artifices of counsel, and against undue influence in whatever quarter it may arise; but they ought to divest their minds of all influence or prejudice, and decide on a consideration of the facts only, and on the valid evidence of credible witnesses.

10. Unanimity is required in every verdict of a jury, because universal concurrence is the only Test of truth; while a true verdict must necessarily produce unanimity, because in every case there exists some Truth for the jury to detect and declare: such required unanimity serving, at the same time, to render every one of the jury responsible to his own conscience, to the public, and to the parties.

11. Every juryman should be especially cautious, of convicting persons on evidence merely presumptive and circumstantial; the conviction and legal punishment are positive, and so, as far as possible, ought to be the proofs: no reasoning, however ingenious, and no circumstances, however corresponding, being equivalent to one positive proof, either in behalf of, or against the accused. Doubt ought, in all cases, to produce a verdict of *not guilty*.

12. The jury should carefully consider how far the evidence sustains the charge of a criminal design in the accused; no act whatever which has not been committed with a proven, or obvious criminal mind or intention, involving any guilt, or any penal responsibility. Thus no man ought

to be convicted of a crime for any act committed in the exercise of his lawful business.

13. A careful juror should commit the material points to writing, and compare from his notes the evidence on both sides, deciding on his intuitive perceptions of right and wrong, and maintaining a vigilant caution against the prejudices or misconception of witnesses and prosecutors, who, by desire of the jury, ought never to be allowed to be examined in the hearing of one another.

14. No man being responsible for the crime or act of another, no prejudice whatever should lie against an accused person, because some one has committed a crime, however enormous; and the jury before they convict any accused person, should take care that the charge has been brought home by distinct and unequivocal testimony, as well in regard to personal identity to the fact, and to the criminal intention.

15. Juries must be governed in framing their verdict by the precise letter and fair construction of the law, as well as by the facts of the case. It is not their province to supply defects in the law, or to stretch its meaning, lest any crime should go unpunished. Thus no man ought to be convicted of *murder*, unless the unlawful intention to kill be made palpable; and no man ought to be convicted of *forgery*, unless he has imitated or adopted another man's signature, with a manifest intention to defraud; for, if the law has not provided for the punishment of every case of homicide, and of frauds which are not actual forgeries, it is not incumbent on juries to supply the deficiency, no man being accountable to the law for any act not unlawful at the time it was committed.

16. The punishment inflicted by the court being generally founded on the abstract fact of the jury's conviction, with little or no regard to any peculiar features of each case; and the laws themselves being made generally for extreme cases of turpitude, the jury ought to recommend the guilty to mercy, as often as circumstances afford a justifiable reason for ameliorating the legal punishment.

17. Every juryman, before he consents to a verdict, should reflect that the decision is conclusive of the hopes and fate of the party or parties implicated. The laws of England having provided no Court of Appeal against erroneous de-

cisions of juries, these ought never to decide on presumptions or probabilities, but their verdict ought to be as much matter of certainty as its consequences are certain and inevitable in regard to the parties.

18. Though persons convicted of crimes may sometimes obtain the royal pardon, yet the verdict of the jury is usually made an insuperable obstacle; and though in civil cases verdicts are sometimes set aside, yet the expences are ruinous to the parties. In sentences passed by courts of law, and in all ulterior proceedings, it is pertinaciously and gravely assumed that twelve honest men have severally agreed on the verdict, not in a careless, hasty, or inconsiderate manner, but carefully, conscientiously, and deliberately. All the consequences of legal murders, oppressions, and wrongs, rest therefore solely on the head of every man who has consented to an unjust verdict.

19. Honest and independent jurors should beware of being made the tools of any practised jurors, who, under the name of Special Jurymen, sometimes make a trade of the office, and for the purpose of retaining a profitable employment, endeavour, as often as possible, to find a verdict in accordance with the wishes of the court. Such men are sycophants to promote their sinister views, while too many others are sycophants of power from habit. Both classes are equally dangerous in the jury-box, and every upright juror should avoid becoming their dupe, however specious, artful, or overbearing, may be their conduct.

20. Jurors should view with jealousy all charges against accused persons who appear to have been deprived of any privileges to which they are entitled by the usages of the constitution, and a due respect to the ends of justice: thus no accused person ought to have been committed for trial except on the oath of, at least, one credible witness; or called on to plead unless on the indictment of twelve of a Grand Jury; or arraigned on trial unless he has been supplied with a copy of the same, in time sufficient to summon witnesses; and has enjoyed, during his previous confinement, the free access of his friends to concert measures for his defence.

21. As GRAND JURIES examine witnesses only against the accused, every case, so unopposed by any defence, ought to be completely and unequivocally made out as to the facts,

the evil intention, and the application of the law; and the exercise of a scrupulous and jealous caution against unfounded, malicious, and irrelevant charges, can be attended with little danger or injury to the public, compared with the irreparable injury which the admission of a frivolous or malicious indictment may inflict on innocent and respectable persons.

22. The duties of a CORONER'S JURY are often of the deepest importance to Justice and Liberty, being the first tribunal to decide on such acts of oppression, or abuses of power, as have led to fatal results. Such jurors are enabled to mark for punishment any murders committed by the wanton introduction of soldiery; and also to confer impunity on any just resistance made against unwarranted acts which may have been attempted under colour of law, or by any improper assumption of authority.

23. In trying charges of libel, sedition, or treason, the jury should be jealously on their guard against party prejudices and the influence of the administration for the time being; and they should bear in mind, that it is chiefly in such cases, that juries are so eminently the barriers of public liberty, and the guardians of their fellow-citizens against abuses of power.

24. In trying libel causes, jurors ought never to lose sight of the important services rendered to mankind, by the sacred right of freely discussing public topics, and the public conduct of public men; and of examining, asserting, and printing the Truth on all subjects of general interest; and as the Law of Libel has, in effect, forbidden them to find a verdict of *guilty*, on mere proof of publication, so in the absence of all positive proof of criminal intention, they are warranted by that law in finding a general verdict of *not guilty*.

*** A few years ago an Act of Parliament gave full powers to the jury to decide by a general verdict on the FACT, the INUENDOES, and the CRIMINAL INTENTION; so that if the three are not satisfactorily proved, failure in proving either, justifies in law a general verdict of NOT GUILTY. This law is given at length, as it expresses the duty both of judge and jury. It is entitled—"*An Act to remove Doubts respecting the Functions of Juries in Cases of Libel*," and is commonly called FOX'S LIBEL BILL, from its being brought into Parliament by the illustrious Statesman of that name.

"Whereas doubts have arisen whether, on the trial of an indictment or information for the making or publishing any libel,

where an issue or issues are joined between the king and the defendant or defendants, on the plea of Not Guilty pleaded, it be competent to the jury impannelled to try the same, to give their verdict upon the whole matter in issue: be it therefore declared and enacted, that, on every such trial, the jury sworn to try the issue may give a *general* verdict of Guilty or Not Guilty upon the whole matter put in issue upon such indictment or information; and shall *not* be required or directed by the Court or Judge before whom such indictment or information shall be tried, to find the defendant or defendants Guilty *merely* on the proof of the publication by such defendant or defendants of the paper charged to be a libel, and of the sense ascribed to the same in such indictment or information.

"Provided always, that, on every such trial, the Court or Judge before whom such indictment or information shall be tried, shall, according to their or his discretion, give their or his opinion and directions to the Jury on the matter in issue between the king and the defendant or defendants, in like manner as in other criminal cases."

25. In deciding on political questions in general, every upright juror should respect the fundamental laws of the realm as laid down in Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, and the Bill of Rights; and should carefully avoid becoming the dupe of the sophistry of any obsequious authorities, or being made an instrument to give effect to temporary laws passed by overbearing factions, in contravention of the laws of God and right reason, of the just rights of the people, and of the fundamental principles and practices of the British Constitution.

26. The Foreman should ascertain and equally respect every opinion in the jury; and the verdict, after every member of the jury has been consulted, and it has been unanimously agreed upon, should be solemnly delivered; no variation being permitted to take place, on the suggestion or dictation of any one, unless the jury, before their decision is recorded, choose to retire again and formally sanction such proposed variation by their own new verdict.

27. Previous to declaring their verdict, every juror should give the accused the fair benefit of those distinctions in the time, quantity, and quality of offences, which have been explained by the judge or counsel; and he should anxiously consider, whether the accused has been identified, whether the fact charged has been brought home to him, whether the crime alleged is within the meaning and cognizance of the law, founding the verdict on his combined view of *proven*, not presumptive facts, and *established*, not constructive law.

28. It being the sole object of the proceedings in every trial to enable the jury to acquire correct views of the facts which bear on the questions at issue; it is the duty of every juryman to ask pertinent questions for his own satisfaction; to protect timid, inexperienced, and embarrassed witnesses; to receive with caution the testimony of others, who are under the influence of fear, hatred, or expected reward; and to require the production of any species of evidence which is tendered or attainable, and which appears to him to be necessary.

29. It is the delicate, but sacred duty of jurymen to guard against the undue interference or mistaken views of judges, or presiding magistrates, who often take on themselves to direct and dictate to juries, and in bad times have presumed to reprimand them for honest verdicts, or bully them into dishonest ones. The judge is authorised to expound the law, and if the jury cannot write, or have neglected to take down the evidence, it is necessary he should recapitulate the substance of his notes, but he is never warranted in dictating and overruling the decision. He should be respected by the jury, but not be implicitly obeyed.

30. Every juryman should recollect that while in the jury-box he is acting for his country; that, in regard to cases brought before him, he is the uncontrouled arbiter of justice; that he is the constitutional protector of suitors and accused persons, against legal quibbles and oppressions; that he is the living guardian for his posterity of those sacred powers of juries, transmitted to him by his forefathers; and that the preservation of JUSTICE and LIBERTY depends on every firm and upright man doing his duty in every jury.

GOLDEN RULES FOR ELECTORS.

BY THE SAME.

1. By the admirable plan of the British constitution, the House of Commons was designed to represent the People, express their voice, and support their interests, in making laws, in controuling ministers, and in levying taxes; consequently, its members ought to be freely and fairly elected by the people, and to be independent of the other estates of parliament, of the king's ministers, and of the produce of the taxes; or they cease, for their important constitutional purposes, to be genuine representatives of the people.

2. The property, liberty, happiness, and life, of every

one of the British people, depending essentially and substantially on the incorruptibility, independence, and public spirit of their representatives, every elector is bound to scrutinize the character and pretensions of all persons who offer themselves as candidates, to express his voice, and support his interests in the parliament of the nation.

3. As Guardians of the public purse, it is evident that members of the House of Commons should possess, at least, the ordinary qualifications of upright stewards, and should not appropriate to their own benefit those national resources with which they are entrusted; nor in any manner identify themselves with the servants of the state, whose expenditure they are appointed to examine and restrain.

4. As Guardians of the rights of the people against encroachments of the prerogatives of the Crown and the privileges of the nobility, and as conservators of public liberty, it is evident that members of the House of Commons should not consist either of servants of the Crown, or of dependants of the nobility.

5. As Controllers of the political measures of the state, it is evident, that the members of the House of Commons ought to possess unquestionable integrity and undaunted public spirit; and, as to co-legislators, ought to be men of liberal education, mature age, and practical experience.

6. Of course it depends, in all cases, on the independence, intelligence, and energy of electors, whoever they may be, whether the persons whom they choose to represent them, are worthy or unworthy, are competent or incompetent, or are traitors or friends to the rights, privileges, and interests of the people.

7. It should never be lost sight of by electors, and by the connections of electors, that, at the Hustings, every elector takes, or is required by law to take, the following solemn oath:—"I swear that I have not received, "or had, by myself or any person whatsoever for me, "or for my use or benefit, directly or indirectly, any "sum or sums of money, office, place, or employment, "gift, or reward, or any promise or security for any

" money, office, employment, or gift, in order to give " my vote at this election."

8. But if the perpetration of the crime of perjury serve as no check on the conscience of an unprincipled elector, it should be known, that to give, to offer, or to accept any bribe, or the promise of any bribe, in any direct or indirect manner, is held by law to be a crime which subjects the convicted party to infamous disabilities, and renders him liable to heavy fines and imprisonments.

9. In like manner any threat or intimidation with a view to influence an elector in the conscientious discharge of his duty, is held in law to be equivalent in criminality to an actual bribe; and the infliction of an injury on an elector, in resentment of his conscientious vote, is punishable by law as a high crime and misdemeanor.

10. As the liberties of the people, and the prosperity of the empire, depend so intimately on the integrity and independence of electors, a corrupt or parasite vote is by consequence an act of social treason to the country, and a crime against every citizen, which it is the duty of all to expose and endeavour to punish.

11. To inform becomes meritorious when such great public interests are in danger of being compromised; and the public-spirited citizen, who is the means of exposing and punishing bribery at an election, is, therefore, well entitled to receive the legal penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, and also the thanks of his co-electors and country.

12. Those electors who sell their votes for money, or for any other private benefit, must expect to repay in taxes the price of their corruption with heavy interest, and to find that they have borrowed even on worse terms than spend-thrifts borrow of usurers. Having been bought, they must expect to be sold again with a profit; for no man buys but in the expectation of selling again, and such as are the represented, so is likely to be the representative.

13. Corrupt electors, in returning unprincipled members not only injure themselves, but become the means by which knaves are enabled to deprive their fellow-sub-

jects of their property, their happiness, and their liberties: the man, therefore, who sells or barters his vote at an election for his share of the 8000*l.* which is said to be the market price of two seats, is a public robber, who ought to be held more infamous among his neighbours than those guilty of any smaller species of felonies.

14. The power of excluding all improper and equivocal characters from Parliament being in the hands of electors, a due respect to their own honour and wisdom ought to prompt every separate body of them to be careful that they are represented in the great council of the nation by men who will not disgrace their choice, or render nugatory the virtuous exertions of other representatives.

15. Every elector, before he votes, should examine himself in the following points:—Whether he entertains a disinterested and dispassionate belief that his favourite candidate is the most deserving of the candidates? Whether he has no other motive for his preference than such conviction? Whether he has no lurking self-interest which he purposes to serve? And whether his vote is given as uprightly and scrupulously as that of the candidate ought to be, while performing his duties in Parliament?

16. An honest elector will have no reason to doubt in his choice, if the candidate, having already sat in Parliament, has rendered known benefits to the community,—if he has opposed wars entered into for sinister purposes, or to gratify bad passions,—if he has steadily upheld the rights and liberties of the people,—if he has supported justice in transactions with foreign nations,—if he has resisted oppressive taxes,—if he has voted for the reform of notorious abuses,—and if he has assisted in impeaching mal-administration wherever it may have appeared to exist.

17. Every honest elector should withhold his support from a late member, if his voice has never been heard in Parliament in defence of any popular interest, of public justice, or of public liberty; if his silent votes have served only to swell ministerial majorities; and if his present recommendations are his influence with the

minister, his official employments or his improving fortunes at court: under such circumstances the candidate should be considered as a wolf in sheep's clothing, and as wholly unfit to represent honest electors in their House of Parliament.

18. In regard to candidates, whose real designs and principles have been tried by the test of experience, it should be considered by electors, that *lawyers* are generally unfit, from their views of professional interest, to be entrusted with the powers of representatives; and that, as they are accustomed to plead in any cause for hire, so they frequently become the most pliable instruments of the minister, greatly augmenting the ordinary mischiefs of corruption, by their ready sophistry and habits of application.

19. Contractors, and money-jobbers, whose god is gold, are always incapable of serving their country in Parliament, their sole object being to sell themselves to the minister for any profitable job or speculation.

20. Young men who are devoid of experience, and commonly the slaves of their passions, however wealthy, however showy their talents, or however powerfully connected, are unfit to perform the onerous duties of legislators, and ought never to be supported by discreet and patriotic electors.

21 The profligate in private life, and the desperate in pecuniary circumstances, are as unable as they are unlikely, to resist the overtures of any ambitious faction in Parliament, or the insiduous and overwhelming corruption of the ministers of the crown, and ought therefore never to be entrusted with the representative functions.

22. Solemn orders of the House of Commons declare it to be a high crime for any Peer to interfere in any manner in any election; while on the part of electors, except in extraordinary instances of unequivocal patriotism, it is an act of political suicide to return the palpable dependant of any Peer of Parliament, or to elect the heirs of noble houses, thereby converting the House of Commons into a mere seminary of education for the junior nobility.

23. Those candidates whom independent electors are bound to put in nomination, support, and return, are

tried men, whose principles have resisted the temptations of power; or worthy and independent neighbours, whether land-proprietors, merchants, bankers, or manufacturers, whose principles, public spirit, and independence are known to the electors; and, other circumstances alike, a candidate whose talents and energies have raised him to distinction, ought to be preferred to a wealthy heir, who, never having had occasion to think for himself, is incapable of thinking with advantage for the public.

24. As it is one of the most valuable privileges of Britons to exercise their elective franchises at the return of any new Parliament, or as often as any vacancy occurs, it is the duty of all intelligent electors to resent every attempt to deprive them of their power of choosing, by base compromises under the crafty unconstitutional pretext of preserving the peace of the place. Every new candidate, who affords electors an opportunity of exercising their chief constitutional right, ought to have his other pretensions viewed with favour, and to be preferred to any other candidate, who has sought to nullify the rights of the electors.

25. No dependant of the crown or the minister, whatever be his general reputation, ought to be considered, by independant electors, as entitled to their preference over less equivocal candidates; and all bodies of electors should be on their guard against appeals to their feelings or interests, made by successful military or naval commanders, by specious lawyers, wealthy contractors, or powerful placemen, none of whom ought to be suffered to enjoy the opportunity of bartering their votes in Parliament, in exchange for their personal aggrandizement or pecuniary advantage.

26. In regard to placemen, pensioners, and dependants of the crown, generally, it should never be forgotten, that the solemn compact between the reigning dynasty and the nation has provided in express terms, "That "no person who has an office, or place of profit, under "the King, or who receives a pension from the Crown, "shall be capable of serving as a member of the House "of Commons;" and although this bulwark of liberty

has been dispensed with by the forms of a subsequent Act of Parliament, and re-election is now considered by the House of Commons as a means of qualifying the disqualified, yet it should be understood that no law can compel the people themselves to violate the constitution; consequently the re-election of placemen lies entirely in their own discretion; and they are still, in this important point, the uncontrouled and competent guardians of their own rights.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

BY THE SAME.

THE absolute rights, or liberties, of the natives of this country, are founded not only in custom, but in nature and reason. They are also coeval with our form of government; and, according to the ancient doctrine of the common law, as well as by special acts of parliament, have been declared to be "the birthright of the people of England."

Here follows an enumeration, or, perhaps, more properly, a recognition of these rights, claims, and privileges, in due order, admitted and recorded subsequently to the Conquest.

HENRY I. (A. D. 1100.)—The Normans having introduced all the severities of the feudal system, with its burdensome and oppressive train of grievances; all these were promised to be redressed by this prince, while his crown was in jeopardy. But although he did not fulfil all his engagements, yet he moderated many of the rigorous customs imposed by his father and brother. This was evident in respect to reliefs, which were fines paid by the heir, on succeeding to his paternal estate: he also permitted his vassals' children to be freely disposed of in marriage, provided they were not betrothed to his enemies. As to *wardships*, or the care of the offspring during their minority, he committed those of his minor

tenants to their nearest kindred, instead of selling, or bestowing them, as heretofore. He even restored the Saxon law of descents, and permitted the alienation of lands.

STEPHEN, (1135.)—Swore before a parliament assembled at Oxford, to sue none for trespassing in his forests; that he would disaforest all such lands as had been converted to that purpose by the late king; and that he would abolish the odious tax of *Danegelt*, or money levied under pretext of invasion, when none actually existed.

RICHARD I. (1189.)—This prince, being reduced to great straits by his warlike expeditions, was induced to regrant, by way of purchase, many of the franchises which had appertained to them in the Saxon times, to certain cities, towns, and boroughs. It ought also to be observed, to the credit of the monarch, that although a sportsman and a soldier, he repealed many of the cruel forest laws, imposing the penalties of mutilation, loss of eyes, &c. on such as transgressed in hunting.

JOHN, (1199.)—This proved the second monarch who professed openly to rule by arbitrary power: William Rufus was the first. He exacted extravagant reliefs; wasted his wards' property; levied exorbitant scutages, seized lands and tenements at his will and pleasure; imprisoned whomsoever he pleased, and violated all the privileges of the subject.

The Great Charter, obtained by them in 1215, redressed every species of grievance then known, and contributed not a little to soften at first, and finally to annul all the severities of the feudal system.

1. The personal liberty of the subject was protected.
2. His property secured.
3. Exile, and outlawry, were prohibited.

EDWARD I. (1272.)—Notwithstanding the Great Charter was so solemnly and so frequently confirmed, yet it had not as yet been recognised as the common law. This, however, was at length achieved, during the twenty-fifth year of the reign of this powerful prince, by the

statute called *Confirmatio Cartarum*. He also established, confirmed, and settled, the charter of the forests, and abolished all taxes levied without the consent of the national council.

CHARLES I. (1625.)—During the third year of the reign of this monarch (1628), a parliamentary declaration of the liberties of the people, under the name of the PETITION OF RIGHT, was assented to by him, and thus converted into a positive statute.* It recites the Great Charter, the act of King Edward I. called *Statutum de talliago non concedendo*; those of the 25th and 28th of Edward III. respecting forced loans, outlawry, exile, and illegal dispossession, and is partly declaratory, partly enactive.

By it,

1. All charges, or impositions, called *benevolences*, are put down, as well as unwarrantable oaths, illegal imprisonment, and the appointment of commissioners for the assessment of forced loans against reason and the franchises of the subject.

2. Confinement without cause, certified by due process of law, is deemed illegal.

3. The quartering of soldiers, or mariners, on the inhabitants in different parts of the kingdom, against their consent, is forbidden.

4. The punishment of soldiers, and other offenders, by martial law, on account of civil offences.

This act was penned by Lord Chief Justice Coke.

CHARLES II. (1649.)—The Habeas Corpus Act, passed in the 31st of this reign (1680), is another great constitutional bulwark; but as to its principles, it is merely declaratory of the Great Charter, the 5th Ed. III., 25th Ed. III., 28th Ed. III.; the Petition of Right, 3d Car. I. and 16th Car. I. c. 10. On the other hand, it became strictly remedial, and therefore eminently beneficial, as the judges had unjustly annexed a condition of finding securities, and recurred to a variety of legal subtleties to prevent the enlargement of the prisoner.

By this famous statute, it is ordained, that the Lord

* Statutes at large, vol. 11. p. 1092.

Chancellor, or any of the twelve judges in vacation, or the judges in their respective courts in term time, shall, on motion made, issue a *Habeas Corpus* in all cases, those of treason, petit-treason, and felony excepted, on sight of the warrant of commitment, or oath that the same is refused; under penalty of forfeiting the sum of 500*l.* to the party aggrieved.

During the reign of Charles II. the abolition of slavish tenures, and the prerogatives of purveyance, and pre-emption also took place.

WILLIAM AND MARY, (1689.)—The king and queen (then Prince and Princess of Orange), previously to the offer made them of the crown (Feb. 13, 1689,) by the Convention Parliament, assented to the DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. In the preamble to this act, the misgovernment of James II. is recited and exemplified; the abdication of the government proclaimed, and the throne declared vacant, in consequence of his having, "by the assistance of divers evil counsellors, judges, and ministers," endeavoured to subvert the Protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of this kingdom, by the exercise of a power of dispensing with and suspending the laws, &c.

As the Declaration of Rights took place in the first year of the reign of King William, so the ACT OF SETTLEMENT was passed in the 12th and 13th.

*** These are given at length, at p. 195, &c.

ON THE DUTIES OF A PARISH PRIEST.

BY THE SAME.

1. The institution of Parochial Instructors of the people in the duties of Morality, and in the doctrines of Revelation, is so eminently wise and beneficial, that it may be adduced as collateral evidence of the divine origin of that religion by which it was formed and established.

2. It is an establishment so essential to a moral and spiritual influence over the people, and it gives so permanent and operative an effect to vital religion that Pa-

rish Priests, and those authorities which appoint and superintend them, become important and necessary branches of the Christian Church.

3. Every Parish Priest is therefore an integral branch of the spiritual government of society; hence arises the evangelical character of the Priesthood; hence the respect which it claims among Christians; and hence all the obligations of personal duty and example in its members.

4. The Parish Priest is bound by the nature of his functions, and the object of his office, to reside among the people whom it is his duty to instruct by his precept and conduct, and whom it should be his constant labour to prepare for the immortality announced in the gospel.

5. He is the moral guardian of his flock, and consequently bound to preserve them in unity, in mutual love, and in good offices one towards another. He should be their impartial umpire in matters of dispute, should allay their violent and selfish passions, and preserve the social affections among kindred.

6. He should constantly assist and advise the overseers of the poor in the discharge of their delicate and interesting duties; and should draw strong distinctions between the virtuous and the vicious poor, taking care to reclaim the latter by gentle means, by forbearance and charity, and by extending the rewards of virtue to such of them as afford indications of amendment.

7. As ignorance is the parent of vice, as knowledge is the parent of civilization, and as the unlettered can have little conception of the nature of moral obligation, or of the evidences and doctrines of that gospel which they are unable to peruse, it is his duty to establish and maintain, by his influence and example, all institutions which have for their object the decent education of the children of the poor.

8. Whatever be his income, he should live within it, and become a pattern of moderation, temperance, and contentment, to those who are expected to curb their own passions by his example, and who will be likely to respect his precepts so far only as their efficacy is demonstrated by their influence on his own conduct.

9. He should know enough of the art of medicine to

be able to administer relief in cases which do not admit of delay; and he should be provided with a small stock of simple galenicals, the effect of which, in particular disorders, may have been well ascertained.

10. He should apply his superior education to remove vulgar errors and superstition of all kinds; he should promote intellectual improvement among those who desire it; he should lend books, and give advice in the choice of others; he should also recommend the adoption of all improvements in the arts of life, which are consequent on the labours of men of science.

11. He should bear with charity the occasional heresies, or variances of opinion, which, owing to the freedom of thought, may honestly and conscientiously be cherished by any of his parishioners. If they cannot be corrected by gentle means, they will be confirmed in their errors, if violence or denunciation be resorted to; and, above all things, he should be forbearing towards sectaries and sceptics, and tolerant towards enthusiasts and visionaries.

12. He should be punctual in the hours of divine service, and should perform all the rites of religion with devotional feeling and unvarying solemnity. Nothing in his conduct should be indifferent; and even at a feast he should remember that he is looked upon as the minister of a holy religion; and that his levities or sensualities will sanction greater vices in those who reverence his character, and quote him as their example.

13. He will find little difficulty in collecting his dues and tythes, if he has succeeded in impressing his parishioners with a well-founded respect for his office and personal character; but, in all cases of dispute, he should convince them before he attempts to controul them, and appeal to arbitration rather than to law.

14. He should render himself the organ of the benevolence of his parishioners, by recommending frequent collections for particular objects of compassion, and by superintending their distribution. He should, in performing this duty, increase the comfort and the number of independant cottagers; encourage habits of cleanliness, sobriety, and industry; create provisions for the

sick and aged; and signalize industry and virtue in the humblest stations, even after death.

15. He should guard himself against becoming the tool of those in power, or flatterer of persons of rank, merely as such; and be modest and reserved in his advances to them, lest he be considered as a hunter after preferment, thereby frustrating his just ambition, exposing himself to ridicule, and degrading the religion of self-denial and humility.

16. He should never interfere in the political parties of the state; and in elections, or local questions of a mere political tendency, he should avoid committing the infallibility of his sacred character, by joining in the errors and passionate ebullitions of politicians. He ought in such matters to withhold his interference; and he ought never to become a party, except when evident virtue is opposed to, or oppressed by notorious vice.

17. His station, employment, and independent provision, render him an object of admiration among other classes of society, and qualify him to pass through life with respect, usefulness, and happiness; and there is no social condition which unites so much placid enjoyment, and so many objects for the gratification of those passions which lead to self-satisfaction, with so permanent a prospect of competency and comfort, and so high a probability of preserving health, and attaining long life and felicity, as that of a conscientious and exemplary Parish Priest.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING the Counties of ENGLAND arranged in Order of AGRICULTURAL POPULATION with No. of reference to their order of Total Population. ☞ Shewing in Column.

No. 1 The No. of FAMILIES employ'd in Agriculture in each Co.
2 The Territorial Extent of each County in STATUTE ACRES, deduced from the Trignometrical Surveys.
3 The Proportion in a State of Tillage
4 Do. Do. Pasture.
5 Annual Rental of the LAND, according to the Property-Tax Returns for the Year ending April 1811.

*** *In columns 3 & 4 the three right hand places of figures have been dispensed with for the sake of brevity.*

COUNTIES.	No. 1.	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
1 Devon.. 4	37,037	1,650,560	*400	*800	1,217,547
2 Norfolk 8	36,368	1,338,880	730	263	931,842
3 Lincoln 13	34,900	1,758,720	400	1,100	1 581,940
4 Essex 11	33,200	980,480	380	520	904,615
5 York, West Riding 3	31,613	1,568,000	350	700	1,555,608
6 Somerset 7	31,448	1,050,880	330	534	1,355,108
7 Kent 5	30,860	983,680	400	200	868,188
8 Suffolk 15	30,795	979,200	250	500	694,078
9 Wilts 19	24,972	882,560	150	250	810,627
10 Southampton .. 12	24,303	1,041 920	380	620	594,020
11 Gloucester .. 10	23,170	803,840	300	450	805,133
12 Lancaster 2	22,723	1,171,840	450	350	1,270,344
13 Sussex 18	21,920	936,320	280	345	549,950
14 Cornwall 17	19,302	849,280	250	255	566,471
15 Northampton .. 29	18,797	648,880	290	235	696,637
16 Salop 22	18,414	858,240	300	500	738,495
17 Stafford 9	18,285	734,720	500	100	756,635
18 Chester 16	18,120	673,280	200	450	676,864
19 Warwick 14	16,779	577,280	200	300	645,139
20 York, North Rid. 27	16,737	1,311,187	273	596	1,056,010
21 Buckingham .. 33	16,640	477 600	353	170	498,677
22 Oxford 32	15,965	485,280	150	230	497,625
23 Cambridge 36	15,536	549,120	140	160	453,215
24 York, East Riding 24	15,480	819,200	150	350	500,000
25 Surrey 6	14,944	485,120	80	400	369,900
26 Worcester 26	14,926	466,560	200	150	516,203
27 Dorset 31	14,821	643,200	250	230	489,025
28 Berks 34	14,769	483,840	260	120	405,150
29 Derby 20	14,582	656,640	100	400	621,698
30 Nottingham .. 25	13,664	535 680	200	100	534,992
31 Hereford 37	13,558	556,400	300	250	453,607
32 Hertford 35	13,485	337,920	225	50	342,350
33 Leicester 28	13,028	514,560	65	450	702,402
34 Northumberland 23	11,567	1,197,440	150	650	906,789
35 Cumberland .. 30	11,297	945,920			469,250
36 Bedford 38	10,754	296,820	40	168	272,621
37 Durham 21	9,427	679,040	300	200	506 063
38 Middlesex 1	9,393	180,480	40	100	349,142
39 Huntingdon .. 41	6,435	236,800	100	60	202,076
40 Monmouth 39	6,020	318,720	100	215	203,576
41 Westmoreland .. 40	5,096	488,320	80	130	221,556
42 Rutland 42	2,410	95,360			99,174
WALES	74,225	4,752,000	900	2,600	1,586,498
TOTALS.	847,957	37,084,400	11,100	16,800	20 476,852
SCOTLAND.	130,700	18,015,000	2,500	2,550	

STATEMENT shewing the Number of **PERSONS** in each County of GREAT BRITAIN according to the Returns made to PARLIAMENT at each of the three Periods 1801, 1811, & 1821, the Counties of ENGLAND arranged in Alphabetical Order with Nos. of reference in Column—

No. 1 To their Order of TOTAL } POPULATION.
2 Do. Do. AGRICULTURAL }
3 4 & 5 Nos. of Persons in 1801, 1811, &1821.
6 Increase *Cent.* in 1821 on the No. in 1811.
7 Proportion of the No. in 1821 Under 10 Years of Age.

☞ *The Nos. Under* 10 *Years of Age will be seen to be very irregular when compared with the Total Population, the reason is, that several Parishes failed to make returns relating to the Ages,* Vide Note

COUNTIES of ENGLAND.	1	2	1801	1811	1821	6	No. 7
Bedford	38	36	63,393	70,213	83,716	18	32,083
Berks	34	28	109,215	118,277	131,977	10	33,960
Buckingham ..	33	21	107,444	117,650	134,068	13	36,396
Cambridge ..	36	23	89,346	101,109	121,909	19	31,759
Chester	16	18	191,751	227,031	270,098	17	80,114
Cornwall	17	14	188,269	216,667	257,447	17	68,777
Cumberland ..	30	35	117,230	133,744	156,124	15	42,301
Derby	20	29	161,142	185,487	213,333	13	59,475
Devon	4	1	343,001	383,308	439,040	13	117,290
Dorset	31	27	115,819	124,693	144,499	14	37,330
Durham	21	37	160,361	177,625	207,673	15	44,100
Essex	11	4	226,437	252,473	289,421	13	79,120
Gloucester	10	11	250,809	285,514	335,843	16	64,791
Hereford	37	31	89,191	94,073	103,231	8	26,475
Hertford	35	32	97,557	111,654	129,714	15	35,430
Huntingdon ..	41	30	37,568	42,208	48,771	14	13,209
Kent	5	7	307,624	373,095	426,016	13	103,739
Lancaster	2	12	672,731	828,309	1,052,859	25	269,391
Leicester	28	33	131,081	150,419	174,571	15	47,889
Lincoln	13	3	208,557	237,891	283,058	17	76,188
Middlesex	1	39	818,120	953,276	1,144,531	19	219,044
Monmouth ..	39	40	45,582	62,127	71,833	13	18,625
Norfolk	8	2	273,371	291,999	344,368	16	92,559
Northampton	29	15	131,757	141,353	163,483	13	40,979
Northumberland	23	34	157,101	172,161	198,965	14	33,961
Nottingham ..	25	30	140,350	162,900	186,873	13	42,704
Oxford	32	22	109,620	119,191	134,327	13	34,001
Rutland	42	42	16,356	16,380	18,487	11	4,895
Salop	22	16	167,639	194,298	206,256	5	50,029
Somerset	7	6	273,750	303,180	355,314	16	86,594
Southampton	12	10	219,656	245,080	282-203	14	79.827
Stafford	9	17	239,153	295,153	341,924	14	78,405
Suffolk	15	8	210,431	234,211	270,242	14	75,004
Surrey	6	25	269,043	323,851	398,658	22	74,036
Sussex	18	13	159,311	190,083	232,907	21	63,051
Warwick	14	19	208,190	228,735	274,392	18	45,971
Westmoreland	40	41	41,617	45,922	51,359	10	14,149
Wilts	19	9	185,107	193,828	222,157	13	58,433
Worcester	26	26	139,333	160,546	184,424	13	44,842
York, E Riding	24	24	139,433	167,353	190,709	12	51,755
—— North Do.	27	20	150,506	165,506	183,694	10	39,412
—— West Do.	3	5	563,053	658,315	808,842	21	207,433

COUNTIES of WALES & SCOTLAND.

		No. of Persons 1801	1811	1821	6	No. 7
WALES.	Anglesea	33,806	37,054	45,063	20	12,632
	Brecon	31,633	37,335	43,613	14	11,129
	Cardigan	42,956	50,260	57,311	13	16,493
	Cærmarthen	67,317	77,217	90,239	15	25,986
	Cærnarvon	41,521	49,336	57,958	16	16,071
	Denbigh	60,352	64,240	76,511	18	21,199
	Flint	39,622	46,518	53,784	14	14,062
	Glamorgan	71,525	85,067	101,737	18	26,556
	Merioneth	29,506	30,924	33,900	9	8,849
	Montgomery ..	47,978	51,931	59,899	14	15,244
	Pembroke....	56,280	60,615	74,309	20	21,070
	Radnor	19,050	20,900	23,073	8	6,289
SCOTLAND.	Aberdeen	123,082	135,075	155,141	11	36,380
	Argyll	71,859	85,585	96,165	12	28,277
	Ayr	84,306	103,954	127,299	21	35,720
	Banff	35,807	36,668	43,561	17	9,886
	Berwick	30,621	30,779	33,385	7	8,939
	Bute	11,791	12,033	13,797	13	3,520
	Caithness	22,609	23,419	30,238	27	7,341
	Clackmanan ..	10,858	12,010	13,263	9	2,247
	Dumbarton	20,710	24,189	27,317	11	6,460
	Dumfries	54,597	62,960	70,878	11	19,661
	Edinburgh	122,954	148,607	191,514	27	49,139
	Elgin	26,705	28,108	31,162	9	7,419
	Fife	93,743	101,272	114,556	12	30,779
	Forfar	99,127	107,264	113,430	4	17,665
	Haddington	29,986	31,164	35,127	11	9,602
	Inverness	74,292	78,336	90,157	14	18,098
	Kincardine	26,349	27,439	29,118	5	6,608
	Kinross	6,725	7,245	7,702	6	1 889
	Kircudbright ..	29,211	33,684	38,903	14	10,933
	Lanark	146,699	191,752	244,387	26	66,789
	Linlithgow	17,844	19,451	22,685	15	6,461
	Nairn	8,257	8,251	9,006	8	2,081
	Orkney & Shetd.	46,824	46,193	53,124	14	7,118
	Peebles	8,735	9,935	10,046		2,750
	Perth	126,366	135,093	139,050	3	33,017
	Renfrew....	78,056	92,596	112,175	19	32,769
	Ross &Cromarty	55,343	60,853	68,828	12	14,728
	Roxburgh	33,682	37,230	40,893	8	11,276
	Selkirk	5,070	5,889	6,637	11	1,954
	Stirling	50,825	58,171	65,331	11	14,217
	Sutherland....	23,117	23,629	23,840		6,000
	Wigtoun	22,918	26,891	33,240	22	9,396
TOTALS.	Scotland	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,092,014	16	518,418
	Wales	541,546	611,788	717,108	17	195,280
	England	8,331,434	9,538,827	11,260,555	18	2,747,303
	Great Britain	10,472,048	11,956,303	14,069,677	17½	3,461,000
	Army & Navy	470,598	640,500	310,000		
	GRAND TOTAL	10,942,646	12.596,803	14,379,677	14¼	

STATEMENT shewing the Total Number of **FAMILIES** in each County of GREAT BRITAIN in 1821, according to the returns made to Parliament in that Year, distinguishing the proportion returned as chiefly employed in *Agriculture*; Do. in *Trade, Manufactures or Handicraft* and, thirdly, the Number not included in either of the two preceding Classes, and shewing also, the Number of HOUSES *Inhabited*, the No. *Building*, and the No. *Un-Inhabited* in 1821, in each County. The Counties arranged in Alphabetical order, with the Number of Members returned to PARLIAMENT, from each County.

COUNTIES of ENGLAND	No. of FAMILIES in 1821 chiefly employed in				No. of HOUSES		
	Agriculture.	Trade Ma. &c.	Unproductive	*Total.*	Inhabited	Building	Un-Inhabited
Bedford 4	10,754	4,827	1,792	17,373	15,412	105	202
Berks 9	14,769	8,773	4,154	27,700	24,705	154	622
Buckingham .. 14	16,640	8,318	3,909	28,867	24,876	148	549
Cambridge 6	15,536	6,964	3,103	25,603	29,869	217	247
Chester 4	18,120	27,105	6,799	52,024	47,094	414	1212
Cornwall 44	19,302	15,543	16,357	51,202	43,873	535	1820
Cumberland 6	11,297	13,146	7,361	31,804	27,246	155	908
Derby..... 4	14,582	20,505	7,317	42,404	40,054	305	1072
Devon 26	37,037	33,984	19,692	90,714	71,486	756	3082
Dorset..... 20	14,821	10,811	4,680	30,312	25,925	278	766
Durham 4	9,427	20,212	16,301	45,940	32,793	257	966
Essex 8	33,206	17,160	9,263	59,629	49,978	298	1164
Gloucester..... 8	23,170	35,907	13,079	72,156	60,881	705	2555
Hereford 8	13,558	5,633	2,726	21,917	20,062	132	804
Hertford 6	13,485	7,935	4,750	26,170	23,176	172	509
Huntingdon 4	6,435	2,987	1,025	10,397	8,879	46	168
Kent..... 18	30,869	30,180	24,890	85,399	70,507	510	3186
Lancaster 14	22,723	152,271	28,179	203,173	176,449	1735	5750
Leicester 4	13,027	20,297	3,481	36,806	34,775	225	1141
Lincoln 12	34,900	15,845	8,015	58,760	53,813	302	979
Middlesex 8	9,393	161,356	91,122	261,871	152,969	2879	7327
Monmouth 3	6,020	6,147	1,955	14,112	13,210	166	520
Norfolk 12	36,364	26,200	11,928	74,497	62,274	525	1266
Northampton .. 9	18,974	11,695	4,853	35,552	32,503	179	527
Northumberland 8	11,567	20,565	10,996	43,128	31,526	190	1166
Nottingham 8	13,664	21,832	3,107	38,603	35,022	288	859
Oxford 9	15,965	8,972	3,905	28,840	25,594	245	530
Rutland 2	2,410	1,034	492	3,936	3,589	25	60
Salop 12	18,414	17,485	5,737	41,636	38,663	179	1012
Somerset 18	31,448	27,132	14,957	73,537	61,852	850	1974
Southampton 26	24,303	19,810	13,829	57,942	49,516	287	1943
Stafford 10	18,285	42,435	8,060	68,780	63,319	429	2326
Suffolk 16	30,795	17,418	6,851	55,064	42,773	270	656
Surrey 14	14,944	46,810	27,052	88,806	64,790	1096	2741
Sussex 28	21,920	15,463	6,182	43,565	36,283	576	1272
Warwick 6	16,779	39,189	4,155	60,123	55,082	403	2408
Westmoreland 4	5,096	3,802	1,540	10,434	9,243	113	302
Wilts 34	24,972	16,982	5,730	47,684	41,702	294	1125
Worcester 9	14,926	18,566	5,514	39,006	34,738	232	980
York, E Riding. 10	15,480	16,637	8,382	40,499	34,390	190	1277
——North Do. 10	16,737	11,370	10,424	38,732	35,765	148	835
——West Do. 10	81,013	109,842	21,012	161,460	154,314	1276	7220

	COUNTIES of WALES & SCOTLAND	No. of FAMILIES in 1821. chiefly employed in				No. of HOUSES		
		Agriculture	Trade Ma. &c.	Unproductive	*Total*	Inhabited	Building	Uninhabited
WALES.	Anglesea	6,187	1,702	1,936	9,825	8,737	73	174
	Brecon	4,039	3,703	1,280	9,022	8,425	63	468
	Cardigan	6,312	2,502	3,258	12,070	11,304	77	220
	Cærmarthen	9,628	4,823	3,942	18,392	16,402	107	333
	Cærnarvon	6,890	2,649	1,939	11,478	10,932	99	215
	Denbigh	8,625	4,399	2,653	15,677	14,772	117	370
	Flint	4,422	3,530	2,659	10,610	9,973	33	147
	Glamorgan	7,126	8,336	4,852	20,314	19,396	160	646
	Merioneth	3,570	1,434	2,375	7,279	6,925	23	230
	Montgomery	6,594	3,882	1,580	12,056	10,706	50	194
	Pembroke	7,650	3,780	3,772	15,202	14,491	163	503
	Radnor	3,182	940	658	4,779	4,120	19	148
SCOTLAND.	Aberdeen	13,775	16,029	5,897	35,700	27,579	186	996
	Argyll	8,989	3,468	5,852	18,309	16,059	96	1273
	Ayr	6,207	15,008	5,430	26,645	17,842	87	406
	Banff	4,150	2,939	2,796	9,885	8,970	120	210
	Berwick	3,334	1,923	1,998	7,165	5,803	42	276
	Bute	1,314	730	812	2,855	2,205	17	30
	Caithness	3,052	2,188	704	5,944	5,319	58	39
	Clackmanan	434	1,418	1,029	2,880	2,145	12	62
	Dumbarton	1,168	2,602	1,570	5,340	3,536	18	78
	Dumfries	4,340	4,706	5,412	14,458	12,248	85	285
	Edinburgh	4,830	18,700	16,939	40,469	19,077	209	1163
	Elgin	2,676	2,330	2,320	7,327	6,668	113	162
	Fife	5,260	13,748	9,749	25,749	18,944	105	527
	Forfar	5,114	15,348	6,256	26,718	16,812	112	576
	Haddington	3,009	2,947	1,978	7,934	6,230	14	379
	Inverness	10,215	2,447	5.662	18,324	17,055	83	413
	Kincardine	3,025	2,300	1,359	6,685	5,894	50	213
	Kinross	446	735	646	1,827	1,420	11	34
	Kircudbright	3,047	2,238	2,627	7,912	6,440	57	190
	Lanark	4,883	29,776	16,838	51,497	47,016	323	2413
	Linlithgow	1,224	1,817	1,924	4,965	3,302	15	96
	Nairn	799	429	903	2,130	2,012	15	54
	Orkney & Shetd.	6,604	1,524	2,355	10,483	9,176	38	94
	Peebles	837	650	474	1,962	1,750	2	52
	Perth	7,774	12,523	10,673	30,970	26,720	113	960
	Renfrew	2,725	15,780	5,472	23,977	10,490	55	546
	Ross & Cromarty	7,947	3,356	3,203	14,506	13,638	146	345
	Roxburgh	3,613	2,822	2,204	8,639	6,587	27	242
	Selkirk	420	409	542	1,372	1,080	1	35
	Stirling	2,600	6,640	4,492	13,733	8,984	66	338
	Sutherland	3,362	642	820	4,822	4,754	60	22
	Wigtoun	3,525	2,089	1,160	6,774	5,820	69	150
	SCOTLAND	130,699	190,264	126,997	657,940	341,474	2405	12657
	WALES	74,225	41,980	30,801	146,706	135,183	985	3652
	ENGLAND	773,732	1,114,295	454,690	2,346,717	1,951,973	18289	66055
	GREAT BRITAIN	978,656	1,350,239	612,488	2,941,383	2,429,630	21679	82364
Isles	Guernsey	1,676	2,175	447	4,298	3,083	22	107
	Jersey	2,310	2,736	747	5,813	4,053	28	42
	Man	3,520	2,864	1,474	7,858	6 327	49	279

SYNOPSIS of the Ages of the POPULATION of GREAT BRITAIN, according to the return made to Parliament in 1821, in thirteen gradations of age; distinguishing the Males from the Females ; and ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND & the METROPOLIS separately. The results being deduced from the No. of 10,000. as a common calculator.

GREAT-BRITAIN.	ENGLAND		WALES		SCOTLAND		METROPOLIS	
Ages	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5	1538.	1444.	1514.	1382.	1494.	1294	1397.	1216.
5 to 10	1343.	1268.	1407.	1281.	1357.	1177.	1095.	995.
10 to 15	1169.	1056.	1210.	1093.	1247.	1057.	936.	834,
15 to 20	988.	995.	1009.	1003.	1032.	1048.	865.	959.
20 to 30	1470	1684.	1433.	1560.	1490.	1769.	1718.	2062.
30 to 40	1155	1210.	1109.	1163.	1095.	1204.	1548.	1567.
40 to 50	941.	932.6	871.4	911.6	895.4	937.9	1204.	1092.
50 to 60	665.6	653.3	646.3	672.6	649.9	711.6	730.7	690.9
60 to 70	447.6	458.	474.8	535.5	458.1	502.2	353.6	388.8
70 to 80	221.9	228.2	243.6	281.4	216.3	225.5	128.5	156.4
80 to 90	56.25	64.85	74.09	104.8	58.22	65.18	22.47	34.64
90 to 100	4.15	5.75	7.54	10.95	6.71	7.42	1·69	3.93
Above 100	.12	.22	.09	.50	.43	.60	.21	.32
Numer. Radix.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.

Comparative view of the EXTENT of PAUPERISM and PRESSURE of PAUPER TAXATION, at different periods ; shewing the alarming increase of degradation and privation, on the part of the labouring, and increase of pressure on all the industrious and productive

Numer. Radix.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.

Comparative view of the EXTENT of PAUPERISM and PRESSURE of PAUPER TAXATION, at different periods; shewing the alarming increase of degradation and privation, on the part of the labouring, and increase of pressure on all the industrious and productive Classes:

PAUPER FAMILIES.	1802–3	1812–13	1813–14	1814–15	1821–2
Relieved permanently. In Workhouse	83.468	97.223	94,085	88,115	The number of persons receiving relief not included in the returns for this year.
Relieved permanently. Not in Workhouse	336,200	434,441	430,140	406,887	
Relieved Occasionally.	305,600	440,249	429,770	400,971	
Total No. of FAMILIES Relieved	725,568	971,913	953,915	895,773	
Total No. of FAMILIES in England and Wales at the different periods	1,850,000		2,142,148		2,493,403
Proportion out of 100 receiving relief	.40	.45	.44	.42	But judging from the results here exhibited, the paupers form the greatest portion of the whole population.
Annual rate of relief to each Family relieved, dividing the total sum expended, by the total No. relieved	£5 12 6	£6 16 10	£6 12 0	£6 1 0	
Scale of subsistence in lbs. of Bread, according to the Average price of Wheat in each Year.	.167	.109	.123	.165	
Total Sum expended in each Year	£4,077,891	6,656,105	6,294,584	5,418,045	6,358,703
Equivalent in Quarters of Wheat	1,209,756	1,061,438	1,157,625	1,484,615	2,250,868
Total No. of persons in Friendly Societ	704,350	821,319	838,728	925,439	

STATEMENT of the Number of Persons in each County of IRELAND at each of the two periods 1813 and 1821, and also the No. of Houses in each County at each period, according to a return made to Parliament in the Session of 1822.

PROVINCES.	COUNTIES	No. of PERSONS 1813.	No. of PERSONS 1821.	No. of HOUSES 1813.	No. of HOUSES 1821.
ULSTER North. 366,349 Houses. 2,001,966 Persons.	Antrim 2	231,548	261,601	42,258	*47,000
	Armagh 1 + ...	121,449	196,577	21,944	37,714
	Carrickfergus To. 1	6,136	8,255	1,166	1,444
	Cavan + ...	*no retur.*	194,330	*no retur.*	34,744
	Donegal + ...	*Do.*	249,483	*Do.*	46,000
	Down 2 + ...	287,290	329,348	53,310	62,425
	Fermanagh 1	111,250	130,399	19,291	22,912
	Londonderry 2 + ..	186,181	194,099	31,287	33,913
	Monaghan	140,433	178,183	27,066	33,197
	Tyrone 1 + ...	250,746	259,691	46,213	*47,000
CONNAUGHT West 191,267 H. 1,053,918 P.	Galway + +.....	140,995	286,921	21,122	51,484
	Do. Town 1	24,684	27,827	3,353	4,185
	Leitrim	94,095	105,976	17,899	19,123
	Mayo +.....	237,371	297,538	43,702	53,940
	Roscommon + ..	158,110	207,777	30,254	38,289
	Sligo 1		127,879		24,246
LEINSTER East 284,673 Houses 1,785,702 Persons	Carlow 1	69,566	81,287	12,090	13,854
	Drogheda Town 1	16,123	18,118	3,086	3,463
	Dublin	110,437	160,274	16,633	21,987
	Do. City & Uni. 3+	176,610	186,276	15,104	16,005
	Kildare + ...	85,133	101,715	14,564	15,875
	Kilkenny	134,664	157.097	23,414	26,479
	Do. City 1		23,230		4,321
	King's County 1	113,226	132,319	19,705	23,732
	Longford	95,917	107,702	16.348	17,320
	Louth 1 & Drogheda		101,070		17,428
	Meath + ...	142,479	174,716	25,921	30,432
	Queen's County +..	113,857	129,391	19,932	23,067
	Westmeath *Athlone* 1		128,042		23,478
	Wexford 2 + ...		169,304		29,513
	Wicklow	83,109	115,165	13,445	18,419
MUNSTER South 343,201. Houses 2,005,363 Persons	Clare *Ennis* 1 + ...	160,603	209,595	29,301	36,312
	Cork 4 + ...	523,936	702,000	91,447	*130,000
	Do. City 2 + ...	64,394	100,535	7,652	12,175
	Kerry *Tralee* 1.....	178,622	205,037	31,749	34,612
	Limerick	103,865	214,286	17,897	36,089
	Do. City 1 + ...		66,042		8,268
	Tipperary 2	290,531	353,402	50,224	60,200
	Waterford *Dungar.* 1	119,457	127,679	19,342	21,493
	Do. City 1 + ...	25,467	26,787	3,581	4,052

**** *The total Number of Persons in IRELAND in* 1821, *according to the above Statement was* 6,846,950 *and the Number of Houses* 1,185,490. *From the Counties in blank in* 1813 *there was no return, consequently, the aggregate increase cannot be stated. The returns also which have been made, although they do not afford any very just ground for believing, but that the Total Number stated in* 1821, *is a near approximation to correctnes, the details are obviously very erroneous, as a reference to the Counties of* Galway & Limerick *will suffice to shew.* ☞ *Each County of Ireland returns two Members to the Parliament of the* United Kingdom, *and the Nos. affixedto some of the Counties, imply the No. returned from Boroughs, and* + *denotes a Bishopric within the County.*

SUMMARY of the POPULATION of IRELAND SEX, OCCUPATION, EDUCATION

shewing the Number of Families, the Number of Houses Inhabited, the Number Uninhabited, and the Number Building; the Total Number of Persons, and the Proportion of each Sex, the Proportion effectively occupied in the three branches of Occupation Viz.—in Agriculture, Trade &c., and all other occupations not comprised in either of the two preceding Classes, and the Number of each Sex receiving Instruction in the several Schools throughout each of the four several Provinces, according to data collected by order of Parliament, since digested, and printed in 1824.

SUMMARY		PROVINCES of Ulster.	Leinster.	Munster.	Connaught.	TOTAL.
Number of FAMILIES		390,709	352,320	357,366	211,637	1,312,032
Number of HOUSES	Inhabited	359,801	278,398	306,996	197,408	1,142,602
	Un-Inhabited	9,801	9,080	10,972	5,393	35,251
	Building	239	479	398	234	1,350
Proportion of each Sex	Males	988,061	859,798	960,119	553,948	3,341,926
	Females	1,030,433	897,693	975,492	556,281	3,559,901
Occupation	Agriculture	328,793	252,608	320,069	236,605	1,138,069
	Trade Manufactures &c.	584,127	215,835	145,917	224,165	1,170,044
	All other Occupation	143,818	173,215	130,079	61,519	528,702
	TOTAL OCCUPIED	1,056,738	641,658	616,054	522,361	2,836,815
Number of each Sex under EDUCATION at Sunday S.	Males	69,490	75,516	89,225	31,380	265,606
	Females	35,244	38,788	40,070	15,105	129,207
	TOTAL	104,734	114,298	121,295	46,486	394,813
		125,272	20,790	5,663	5,459	157,184

STATEMENT Exhibitng, in thirteen gradations of Ages, the Number of Persons in each of the four PROVINCES of IRELAND, according to the returns made to PARLIAMENT in 1824, and also the Number in each gradation of Age in all Ireland compared with the Number in each gradation, in all GREAT BRITAIN, according to the returns of 1821.

AGES	*PROVINCES of Ulster.*	*Leinster.*	*Munster.*	*Connaught.*	*All Ireland.*	*Great Britain.*
Under 5	295,366	264,491	301,809	178,999	1,040,665	1,837,935
5 to 10	263,127	228,084	272,202	157,344	920,757	1,623,196
10 to 15	248,956	208,581	235,256	135,113	827,906	1,397,409
15 to 20	250,084	200,811	238,752	138,646	828,293	1,248,780
20 to 30	343,009	326,998	335,678	189,793	1,195,478	1,977,475
30 to 40	215,374	206,383	231,591	127,498	780,756	1,468,656
40 to 50	159,165	142,846	142,450	79,885	524,347	1,162,992
50 to 60	123,027	106,855	112,755	65,818	408,455	827,896
60 to 70	65,835	48,788	45,535	25,324	185,482	574,870
70 to 80	24,659	16,598	15,215	8,528	65,000	282,955
80 to 90	5,733	3,627	2,742	1,677	13,779	78,013
90 to 100	669	534	452	308	1,963	6,919
Above 100	94	62	89	104	349	291
Unascertained	3,395	2,834	1,176	1,192	8,397	1,904,254
TOTALS	1,998,494	1,757,492	1,935,612	1,110,229	6,801,827	14,391,631

STATEMENT shewing the proportion in each of the above stated gradations of Ages in every 10,000. of the Population, in each of the four Provinces of Ireland, and also the proportion in each gradation, in every 10,000 of the Population of all IRELAND, com-

Unascertained	3,395	2,834	1,170			
TOTALS	1,998,494	1,757,492	1,935,612	1,110,229	6,801,827	14,391,631

STATEMENT shewing the proportion in each of the above stated gradations of Ages in every 10,000. of the Population, in each of the four Provinces of Ireland, and also the proportion in each gradation, in every 10,000 of the Population of all IRELAND, compared with the proportion in every 10,000 of the Number in GREAT BRITAIN, and also in LANCASHIRE, as the County exhibiting the closest analogy to Ireland.

☞ *The Provinces of Ireland are arranged in order of their aggregate misery.*

AGES	PROVINCES of Ulster.	Leinster	Munster.	Con-naught.	All Ireland.	Great Britain.	Lan-cashire.
Under 5	1480.	1507.	1560.	1614.	1532.	1472.	1647.
5 to 10	1319.	1300.	1407.	1419.	1355.	1300.	1385.
10 to 15	1248.	1189.	1216.	1218.	1218.	1119.	1209.
15 to 20	1253.	1144.	1234.	1250.	1219.	1000.	1046.
20 to 30	1719.	1863.	1735.	1711.	1760.	1583.	1558.
30 to 40	1080.	1176.	1197.	1159.	1150.	1176.	1180.
40 to 50	798.	814.	736.3	720.	771.	931.	878.
50 to 60	616.	609.	583.	593.	600.	663.	545.
60 to 70	330.	278.	235.	228.	273.	460.	348.
70 to 80	123.	94.5	78.7	77.	96.	226.7	160.5
80 to 90	29.	20.6	14.	9.6	23.	62.4	40.
90 to 100	3.	3.4	2.3	2.8	3.	5.5	3.4
Above 100	.5	.3	.5	.9	.5	.3	.1
Numerical Radix.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10 000.	10,000.	10,000.

Proportion in every 10,000, of the Population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in thirteen Gradations of Ages.

STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of MERCHANDIZE Imported into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN from all parts of the World (except IRELAND) according to the Official Rates of Valuation; distinguishing the articles imported from the East & West Indies & the Fishery. The Proportion of each Article Re-exported and the Amount of Customs Duty paid on the proportion retained for Home Consumption in the Year 1823. ☞ The articles circumflexed with the Fishery are partly, and those noted with a * are wholly Colonial.

	Articles.	Imported.	Re-exported.	Duty.
East India Produce.	Tea	2,904,688	74,992	*vide Exc.*
	Indigo	957,208	533,771	46,237
	Piece-Goods	441'251	1,029,891	30,582
	Pepper	100,213	279,554	*vide Exc.*
	Cassia Lignea	20,780	26,055	3,568
	Cinnamon	180,160	104,589	1,618
	Cloves	50,035	28,909	5,277
	Mace	2,983	33,430	2,189
	Nutmegs	2,902	32,198	14,302
	Saltpetre	98,476	69,641	4,091
West I. Pro.	Sugar	5,477,419	728,184	4,022,782
	Coffee	2,754,861	1,871,042	*vide*
	Cocoa	32,019	26,792	*Excise.*
	Rum	428,208	551,467	139,031
	Pimento	63,329	53,827	11.103
	Dye-Woods	220,932	123,498	11,108
	Fish, Cod, &c.	15,134	14,896	
	——Oil, Whale	541,637	8,417	11,130
	Cotton-Wool	6,241,561	707,312	320,365
	Rice	94,085	78,596	34,516
	Silk, Raw	1,067,265	13,801	711,491
	—— Thrown	431,570		
	Ashes, Pot & Pearl	380,005	13,700	26,430
	Barilla	202,630	823	160,778
	Cochineal	315,615	62,256	9,049
	Cortex Peruvianus	10,862	7,519	4,782
	Corn, Grain, & Flour	41,000	257,958	10,310
	Currants	103,411	15,238	208,049
	Flax	1,082,554	21,007	12,093
	Hemp	542,845	9,221	247,372
	Hides	675,528	71,072	49,818
	Iron	131,272	37,823	58,094
	Linens	24,039	2,586	25,022
	Oil, Olive	114,809	39,208	50,098
	Raisins	136,893	4,978	170,777
	Skins & Furs	259,839	32,824	37,580
	Spirits, Brandy & Geneva	369,980	231,760	127,397
	Tobacco	328,322	197,431	*vide Exc.*
	Wines	748,151	148,885	962,425

*** *The Re-exportations of the following Articles are not enumerated, being Imported chiefly for Home Consumption, the centre Column is therefore here appropriated to the value of the Imports in the preceding Year.*

Articles, *Continued.*	Imported. 1823	1822	*Duty.*
Almonds	14,192	17,023	13,396
Annotto	7,382	11,214	1,686
Bark Oak & Quercitron.	223,317	139,225	32,549
*Borax	81,165	25,268	1,720
Brimstone	75,427	42,232	20,701
Bristles	32,052	37,121	24,350
Butter	168,901	163,187	121,613
*Camphor	4,989	165	1,001
Cheese	138,536	111,292	48,464
Cork	33,727	33,082	14,370
*Elephants Teeth	19,569	12,235	8,616
Figs	9,451	9,910	15,450
*Gums, Lac, &c.....	60,793	59,153	28,025
——Senegal, &c.....	47,886	28,754	
Isinglass	21,182	21,459	4,657
Jalap	5,853	4,728	3,883
Juniper-Berries	24,183	10,718	6,108
Lemons & Oranges ..	57,590	52,119	98,572
Linen Yarn	317,242	229,325	2,751
Liquorice Juice	34,099	22,712	21,254
Madders & Mad. Roots.	475,053	541,855	47,058
*Mahogany	115,744	141,893	80,682
*Molasses	126,342	50,826	80,396
*Oil, Castor	10,869	20,935	8,603
——*Palm	66,493	63,853	8,832
Pitch & Tar	122,091	116,921	14,197
Quicksilver	78	92,934	10,167
Rags	32,756	32,523	11,022
*Rhubarb	38,388	36,653	4,317
Seeds of all Sorts	204,681	198,297	85,542
Shumac	30,977	16,166	6,840
Smalts	9,950	13,494	14,835
Tallow	849,550	828,731	113,473
Timber, Pine, &c.....	482,447	416,813	607,722
——Deals Deal Ends, &c	199,758	192,337	840,128
Turpentine	141,521	95,104	58,074
Wax, Bees	33,713	24,665	12,615
*Whalebone.....	153,141	72,128	2,351
Wool, Sheep & Lamb.	678.524	695,725	457,729
Unenumerated Articles. 1822.		1,163,579	
Unenumerated Articles. 1823.	1,650,064	1,043,853	190,859
Totals of Imports Re-exports & Duties. 1823.	34,544,246	8,588,996	10,854,768
22.	29,401,408	9,211,928	9,732,197
21.	29,724,174	10,602,090	9,403,613
1820.	31,484,109	10,525,026	8,856,929
19.	26,655,095	9,879,236	9.481,135
18.	35,819,798	10,835,800	10,053,931

An account of all MERCHANDIZE Imported into IRELAND, in the Year 1823, distinguishing the Proportion Imported from GREAT BRITAIN, from the proportion Imported from all other parts of the World, and also the Amount of *Customs Duty* paid on each Article Imported in each of the three Years, 1821 – 3.

Articles.	*Imported from*		*Customs Duty.*		
	Great Britain	*All other parts*	1821.	1822.	1823.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel			3,567	2,875	2,231
Ashes Pot & Pearl	152,483	122,192	1,245	1,144	4,357
Barrilla			30,656	15,964	9,305
Bark, Oak	28,766	25,655	2,502	2,671	4,983
Beer & Ale			218	148	
Blankets.....	11,196		2,265	2,139	236
Books			1,920	2,262	1,561
Brass Ware			792	034	617
Cab. & Uphol. Ware			710	163	113
Carpeting	13,007	82	1,808	1,828	766
Coaches			310	380	172
Coals	466,436		52,558	61,757	54,378
Cottons, Calicoes ..			2,078	1,539	534
Muslins	119,080	39	2,116	2,241	360
Stockings....	49,407		2,224	2,365	1,075
All Others			17,538	14,808	2,779
Drapery, Old	621,974		40,974	37,526	23 796
New	168,880		12,684	15,058	5,474
Earthenware	49,021	58	5,430	5,872	3,546
Fish, Herrings	92,171	352			
Glass, Bottles.....			1,630	1,837	1,103
All other Sorts....			2,516	4,314	2,522
Haberdashery	93,474		9,255	9,426	4,774
Hats	45,216		2,411	3,092	2,441
Hides & Skins	57,514	11,160	6,759	4,472	1,900
Hops	49,206		12,650	16,736	766
Paper....			1,998	1,973	1,272
Plate & Jewellery ..			585	509	358
Saddlery....			1,239	1,389	450
Salt	31,532	15,929	96,042	78,970	56,570
SILKS. Ribbands			16,829	16,002	13,118
SILKS. Trimmings, &c.			4,567	3,444	1,462
SILKS. Mix'd with Cott.			2,923	2,092	904
SILKS. Do. Worsted			8,579	8,474	8,875
Stockings, Worsted			2,374	1,862	396
Tin Plates, Iron &	201,584	5,185	7,379	7,186	5,136
Hardware	220,616	76	25,221	27,070	12,795
Sugar & Molasses ..	249,546	396,297	417,307	400,985	384,137
—— Refined	339,916		111,253	47,064	728
Cocoa & Coffee			13,385	12,901	12,318
Pepper			15,043	18,505	17,579
Tea	322,729		462,820	511,290	440,139
Tobacco	115,068	6,127	130,984	165,510	177,304
SPIRITS, Rum ..			12,538	9,557	11,534
Brandy	1,030	4,977	4,030	5,940	13,934
Geneva			2,940	2,514	7,920
Arrack, &c.			244	474	336

Wines		15,526	46,233	200,007	188,008	180,765
Seed, Flax, &c.		126,120	109,355	10,101	10,776	8,510
Tallow		28,901	81,113	9,148	7,320	7,353
TIMBER, Fir & Oak		2,488	83,531	32,033	32,403	28,003
Deals & Ends		125	16,222	75,366	59,495	63,127
Staves		1,641	4,746	6,320	7,941	7,467
All other sorts....				10,086	5,527	13,400
Mahogany [ments				4,852	5,027	4,742
Watches & Move-		12,057				
Yarn, Cotton & Twist		132,536				
Raw Materi. of Manufact.	Flax	500	1,480	33	93	23
	Hemp	4,925	20,388	8,789	9,435	14,440
	Silk	15,858	10,186	24,840	21,433	21,695
	Wool, Cotton Sheep's, &c.	64,115	93,299	8,265	6,768	9,330
				291	340	56
Other Articles of Do.				17,439	23,102	22,468
Articles of Lux. Cl. C				18,813	16,567	18,422
Do. of Fancy & Ta. D				7,662	6,924	7,857
Spices vide Class F				2,751	3,134	3,948
Drugs Do. Do. G				5,750	5,480	5,354
Unenumerated Artic.		1,271,484	102,748	9,122	13,653	8,883

*** *The following are the TOTALS of* IMPORTS, CUSTOMS DUTIES, & EXPORTS, *in each of the Ten Years*, 1814—23, *distinguishing the proportion Imported from* GREAT BRITAIN, *from the proportion Imported from all other parts of the World.*

Years.	*Imported from Great Britain* —£—	*all other parts* —£—	*TOTAL* —£—	*Customs Duties* —£—	Exports *Official Value.* —£—
1814	5,553,239	1,134,493	6,687,732		6,114,879
15	4,471,774	1,165,343	5,637,117		6,360,200
16	3,643,126	1,070,619	4,698,745		6,642,254
17	4,754,839	880,336	5,644,175	2,009,577	6,412,892
18	5,065,060	1,033,660	6,098,720	2,104,739	6,236,950
19	5,302,726	1,093,247	6,395,973	2,000,658	5,708,583
1320	4,242,650	954,542	5,197,200	1,670,552	7,089,442
1	5,479,807	1,068,708	6,548,520	2,017,695	7,703,858
2	5,509,200	1,098,287	6,607,444	1,992,963	6,772,000
3	4,813,532	1,207,443	6,020,975	1,711,770	8,091,000

☞ *In addition to the commercial interest, which the above Statement, may be considered as possessing, it will serve also as an ample elucidation of the miseries of the Irish people; whilst the Imports indicate a decrease, the Exports will be seen to indicate a considerable* Increase. *On referring to the following Statement of* EXPORTS, *it will be seen, that, like the Cotton Fabrics of England, as the quantity Exported has increased, the Values have progressively decreased, and the products of* IRELAND, *being to a great extent* EXPORTED *for the benefit of an extensive Class of* NON-RESIDENT PROPRIETORS, *and other Incumbents of fixed Money Incomes, as the Value of the products decrease, a greater quantity is, of course required to sustain the fixed Money demands.*

An account of the PRODUCTS and *Manufactures*, of IRELAND, Exported from thence, to all parts of the World, in the Year 1823.

distinguishing in Col. Number } 1 The Proportion Exported to GREAT BRITAIN / 2 To all other parts. / 3 TOTAL / 4 The Real Value of the same, computed at the *Average Current Prices.* } *At the Official Rates of Valuation, which on a comparison of one year with another denote QUANTITY.*

	Articles.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Meal. Grain	Wheat	555,786	2,705	558,491	552,345
	Oats	526,655	1,997	528,652	909,067
	Barley	18,132	723	18,855	23,073
Meal.	Wheat	344,848	8,625	313,472	324,434
	Oat	29,474	876	30,351	63,018
Salt Provision.	Butter	915,713	107,163	1,022,876	1,922,007
	Bacon	472,296	2,992	475'288	658,437
	Beef	111,180	25,005	136,593	106,947
	Bread	360	7,953	8,345	12,550
	Pork	116,920	49,299	166,218	302,167
	Tongues	830	616	1,446	3,702
	Hogs-Lard	32,679	5,070	38,649	59,316
Live Stock.	Oxen & Cows	224,420	66	224,495	291,179
	Hogs	76,420	4	76,424	133,849
	Sheep	50,945	196	51,110	58,138
Manufactured Articles.	Linens	2,954,665	193,963	3,148,528	2,876,056
	Linen-Yarn	21,274	94	21,368	24,981
	Cotton-Goods	347,007	106,458	454,074	204,648
	Drapery, Old	73,730	3,392	77,123	71,347
	——— New	15,866	155	16,022	13,886
	Glass	3,187	6,894	10,070	10,354
	Candles	253	17,477	17,730	24,962
	Soap	330	7,989	8,320	8,805
	Spirits	111,303	255	111,558	109,105
Raw Material of Manufacture	Flax	50,008	206	50,274	115,729
	Feathers	26,447	320	26,767	75,286
	Sheeps Wool	46,418		46,418	65,074
	Calf Skins	7,878	47	7,926	11,638
	Hides	37,423	1,202	38,625	45,505
	Rape Seed	4,266		4,266	6,069
	Kelp	4,493	67	4'560	11,530
	Tallow	1,427	245	1,672	2,340
	Copper-Ore	9,498		9,498	25,910
All other Articles,	Native	201,353	65,469	376,822	473,420
	Foreign	46,727	14,908	61,636	61,636
	£				
TOTALS.	1823 61,636	7,377,934	674,817	8,152,750	9,757,507
Do of	22 54,302	6,132,203	693,706	6,825,909	7,925,539
	21 77,795	7,117,200	664,452	7,781,653	9,985,852
	20 89,780	6,570,817	609,406	7,179,223	10,398,495
	19 61,883	5,186,255	584,210	5,770,465	9,809,089
	18 84,078	5,760,635	760,384	6,521,029	11,860,938
	17 150,562	5,668,493	874,960	6,563,454	10,676,887
	16 165,869	5,233,260	974,862	6,208,123	8,676,846
	15 170,577	5,327,750	1,204,110	6,531,860	11,562,236
	14 475,370	5,375,418	1,214,836	6,590,249	13,096,065

☞ *The first Column of Totals is Foreign Produce Re-exported.*

STATEMENT of the *Official Value* of the PRODUCE & MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM, Exported from GREAT BRITAIN, to all parts of the World, (*except Ireland*) in the Years 1814, 1815, & 1823, and also the *Declared Real Value* of the same in the latter Year.

Articles.	1814.	1815.	1823.	Real Val.
				£
1 Cottons	16,535,529	21,480,791	24,117,540	13,751,415
2 Woollens	4,031,667	7,122,571	5,537,446	5,631,659
3 Linens	1,524,457	1,590,074	2,054,098	2,095,574
4 Silks	173,343	224,873	140,321	350,880
5 Cotton Yarn	1,119,850	808,853	2,425,419	2,625,947
6 Iron & Steel [factures	897,080	956,423	1 203,872	878,918
7 Brass & Copper Manu-	329,616	559,919	557,914	543,618
8 Tin Unwrought [ware	80,570	87,039	94,659	127,775
9 Tin Plates & Pewter-	211,032	305,267	229,129	231,129
10 Hardwares & Cutlery	280,413	809,014	527,227	1,074,684
11 Plate Jewellery &	158,674	252,931	203,807	210,031
12 Leather [Watches	158,427	158,364	126,980	301,022
13 — Sadlery & Harness	76,495	122,014	88,230	88,230
14 Earthenware	78-105	127,184	92,004	398,438
15 Glass Ware	154,165	213,727	143,822	604,039
16 Lead & Shot	84,853	152,152	117,447	247,884
17 Bacon & Hams	51,509	51,170	28,839	28,889
18 Beef & Pork, *Salted*.	128,752	121,027	97,534	125,143
19 Beer & Ale	82,912	95,369	65,957	238,519
20 Bread & Biscuit	166,980	61,168	57,702	63,325
21 Butter & Cheese	56,295	69,466	64,827	152,789
22 Corn Meal & F our ..	219,215	281,009	29,573	62,800
23 Fish, Herrings, &c. ..	232,276	253,049	262,274	237,085
24 —— Oil, *Whale*	45,087	20,540	29,564	33,310
25 Coals	144,935	196,354	216,684	100,594
26 Salt	352,734	330,798	269,393	182,297
27 Alum .. [holstery	9,365	15,938	7,585	4,789
28 Cabinet-Wares & Up.	107,475	128,489	71,187	71,187
29 Haberdashery & Mil.	32,691	37,083	21,227	272,619
30 Stationery of all sorts	189,732	197,352	150,916	158,919
31 Musical Instruments	55,124	72,175	48,408	48,408
32 Hats, Beaver & Felt	226,997	240,002	205,320	223,532
33 ——Silk, &c.....	144,138	84,792	13,179	19,417
34 Soap & Candles	124,499	188,096	167,523	183,136
35 Hops & Seeds	11,165	14,733	28,958	19,064
36 Whalebone	29,035	9,162	15,227	23,163
37 Tobacco Manufactured	1,554	629	1,058	13,875
38 Cordage	81,826	86,619	74,002	145,196
39 Saltpetre, Refined ..	23,178	9,793	75,432	33,009
40 Molasses.....	77,273	95,128	225	321
41 Refined-Sugar	1,513,865	1,588,253	1,125,787	886,916
42 Unenumerated Articls	2,276,764	2,469,578	1,755,540	2,207,599
Total Bri. Pro. & Manu.	33,280,580	41,712,802	43,144,466	34,601,124
Colonial & Foreign	19,157,818	15,708,434	8,588,696	
Grand Total of Exports.	52,358,368	57,428,436	71,733,163	
**** *The annexed is the quantity and Value of Bri. Pro. & Manufacture Exported in each of the five Years 1818 – 22, for Colonial & For. Pro. Re-exported, Vide Stat. of Imports*	1822	43,558,490		36,176,867
	21	40,194,893		35,826,082
	1820	37,818,036		35,368,670
	19	32,923,575		34,248,405
	18	41,963,527		41,188,249

STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of MERCHANDIZE IMPORTED into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, from all parts of the World (except Ireland) in each Year since 1791; distinguishing the Proportion Imported in each Year, from the East Indies & China, and the West Indies; according to the Official Rates of Valuation of the Board of Customs; adopted in 1694.

Years	*East Indie & China.* £	*British W. Indies.* £	*All Other Parts.* £	*TOTAL.* £
1792	2,701,547	4,182,066	12,774,735	19,659,358
3	3,499,024	4,392,158	11,365,536	19,256,718
4	4,458,475	4,782,616	13,047,803	22,288,894
5	5,760,810	4,099,291	12,876,788	22,736,889
6	3,372,689	3,940,345	15,874,286	23,187,320
7	3,942,384	4,270,888	12,800,685	21,013,957
8	7,626,930	5,411,962	14,818,998	27,857,890
9	4,284,805	6,149,514	16,403,113	26,837,432
1800	4,924,276	7,352,510	18,275,820	30,570,606
1	5,424,442	8,418,153	18,956,605	32,799,200
2	5,794,907	8,471,327	17,143,764	31,409,998
3	6,348,887	6,040,067	15,606,902	27,995,856
4	5,314,620	7,595,530	16,397,631	29,207,782
5	6,072,160	6,636,668	17,636,783	30,345,611
6	3,746,771	8,739,085	16,355,004	28,840,860
7	3,401,509	7,919,988	17,487,342	28,807,839
8	5,848,649	8,716,918	15,067,608	29,633,165
9	3,363,025	7,607,693	22,798,767	33,769,558
1810	4,708,413	8,166,046	28,256,096	41,130,555
11	4,106,251	8,346,911	16,178,160	28,631,322
12	5,602,320	7,189 936	15,804.907	28,597,163
13	*The Accounts all destroyed by Fire in this Year.*			
14	7,000,000	8,200,506	17,420,234	32,620,740
15	7,000,000	8,371,193	16.450,860	31,822,053
16	7,500,000	7,428,617	14,446,303	26,374,920
17	7,687,278	8,026,927	13,902,115	29,916,320
18	7,337,690	8,347,236	20,124,362	35,819,798
19	7,537,563	7,887,669	14,229,668	29,654,900
1820	7,662,648	8,011,335	15,943,908	31,517,891
1	6,253,571	8,067,477	15,413,126	29,724,174
2	5,106,401	7,719,764	16,575,126	29,401,807
3				34,544,246

THE following is a STATEMENT of the Quantity of GRAIN & FLOUR, which formed part of the Imports into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN from all the other parts as stated in the 3d. Column of the preceding Statement, in each Year since 1791. *distinguishing the proportion of Wheat from all other Grain: and the Average price of Wheat on the* 1st. *of January and the* 1st. *of July in each Year.* ☞ *In* 1819 *all Foreign Grain & Flour was prohibited Importation, for Home Consumption, until the Quarterly Average Prices should exceed the Rates as stated below.*

Quarters of Wheat.	*Qrs. of all oth. Grain.*	*Cwts. of Flour.*	*AVERAGE PRICES.* *Jan.* 1.		*July* 1		Years
18,931	623,667	7,757	42	4	39	2	1792
415,736	673,405	211,588	47	2	51	3	3
316,086	650,162	13,013	49	8	51	8	4
274,522	389,417	124,329	55	7	77	2	5
820,381	749,996	238,132	89	10	81	5	6
420,414	369,910	2,785	55	9	49	8	7
378,740	515,279	1,734	51	5	50	4	8
430,274	223,660	64,234	49	2	64	4	9
1,174,523	863,242	343,870	92	7	134	5	1800
1,186,237	901,387	1.123,714	139	0	129	8	1
470,698	280,306	252,736	75	6	67	5	2
224,055	283,429	309,569	57	1	60	4	3
386,194	639,561	17,072	52	3	52	1	4
821,164	344,108	54,566	86	2	89	0	5
136,763	187,493	248,927	75	11	81	10	6
215,776	108,480	504,213	76	9	73	5	7
35,780	70,971	19,919	69	5	81	1	8
245,774	385,463	498,747	90	4	88	1	9
1,304,577	248,652	475,998	102	6	113	4	1810
179,645	85,968	32,581	94	7	86	11	11
115,811	128,021	53,038	106	7	140	9	12
340,846	123,368	5,262	119	10	116	8	13
900,601	331,848	81,745	76	7	67	9	14
134,462	136,000	207,368	65	8	67	10	15
202,305	106,120	25,726	53	7	73	8	16
716,515	753,665	1,114,379	104	10	109	1	17
1,410,075	1,939,843	604,823	85	4	84	4	18
			79	5	78	10	19
			64	1	69	6	1820
			53	11	51	10	1
			45	11	42	6	2
			39	11	60	2	3
			55	2	61	6	1824

*** *The Importation of Grain & flour in* 1819 & 20 *was considerable: vide specification of the Official Value of Imports* 1814 – 1823. *But there has been no authentic Return of the Quantity of Grain & Flour more in detail. The prohibitory rate for Home Consumption has been* 80*s.* ℔ *Qr. for Wheat, and other Grain in pro-*

STATEMENT of the **TOTAL** *Official Value* of **MERCHANDIZE** *EXPORTED* from and *IMPORTED* into all the Ports of the *United Kingdom* of **GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND**, during the *Six Years* 1817—1822, distinguishing the proportion of *Value* to and from the several Countries of the *WORLD*; shewing also the *Excess of Value* **EXPORTED** *over and above the Value* **IMPORTED**, from each respective **COUNTRY**

EXPOSITION of the Commerce of the *United Kingdom* of Great Britain and Ireland, during the six Years 1817—1822, with ASIA, AFRICA, and *North & South* AMERICA.

COUNTRIES	*British Produce & Manufactures.* £	*Colonial & Foreign Produce.* £	*TOTAL Value* EXPORTED. £	*TOTAL Value* IMPORTED. £	EXCESS *of Value* EXPORTED £
British West Indies	30,054,858	1,880,901	31,935,759	49,866,010	17,930,251
East Indies & CHINA	17,349,168	2,463,709	19,812,877	41,465,149	*Contra* 21,652,272
The Whale FISHERY	1,543	19,816	21,359	2,627,269	*Contra* 2,605,910
Total West, & East Indies, China, and Whale Fishery.	47,405,569	4,364,426	51,769,995	93,958,428	42,188,433
United States of America	37,546,621	787,033	38,333,654	21,672,530	16,661,124
Brazils	13,561,234	202,273	13,763,507	6,373,376	7,390,131
Foreign West Indies	8,374,370	318,802	8,693,172	4,703,790	3,989,382
South America	5,828,905	335,016	6,163,921	1,877,308	4,286,613
Brisish North America	7,781,629	2,468,819	10,250,448	5,187,873	5,062,575
New Holland	461,294	97,182	528,476	56,324	472,152
Cape of Good Hope	1,216,105	235,791	1,451,896	657,343	794,553
Coast of Africa	988,351	900,567	1,888,918	1,002,433	886,485
Guernsey, Jersey & Man	1,389,533	481,412	1,870,945	909,964	960,981
Total North & South America, *For. W.* Indies, Africa &c.	77,118,042	5,826,895	82,944,937	42,440,941	40,503,996
Germany	36,579,905	16,150,302	52,730,207	4,517,719	48,212,488
Italy	19,718,625	4,362,615	24,081,240	6,027,901	18,053,339
	11,068,175	3,487,950	14,556,125	14,860,801	*Contra*

EXPOSITION of the Commerce of the *United Kingdom* of Great Britain and Ireland with EUROPE, *during the six Years* 1817 — 1822.

Germany	36,579,905	16,150,302	52,730,207	4,517,719	48,212,488
Italy	19,718,625	4,362,615	24,081,240	6,027,901	18,053,339
Russia	11,068,175	3,487,950	14,556,125	14,860,801	*Contra*
Holland	6,895,869	6,041,780	12,937,649	4,870,018	8,067,631
Portugal *Azores & Ma*	11,606,861	637,742	12,244,603	3,402,289	
Gibraltar ☞ [*deira*	8,142,633	1,752,835	9,895,468	296,903	15,952,662
Spain *& the Canary Isles*	2,606,816	1,028,982	3,635,798	6,124,015	
Flanders	4,570,978	6,279,912	10,850,890	1,402,920	9,447,970
Prussia	2,959,505	3,172,626	6,132,131	4,501,715	1,630,416
France	2,226,437	5,373,013	7,599,450	4,851,324	2,748,126
Turkey	4,227,646	717,872	4,945,518	2,034,945	2,910,573
Malta	2,861,288	516,334	3,377,622	221,777	
Ionian Isles	49,287	7,028	56,315	464,960	2,747,200
Denmark	1,158,453	809,194	1,967,647	932,872	1,034,775
Sweden	218,250	674,811	893,061	895,825	*Contra*
Norway	378,392	216,068	594,460	489,916	104,544
Total EUROPE ☞	115,269,351	51,228,833	166,498,184	55,895,900	110,602,284
Total to all Foreign Parts which incur a *National Loss*	192,387,393	57,055,728	249,443,121	98,336,841	151,106,280

*** *In addition to the returns received from the Brazils &c. directly home, very considerable Shipments of produce to Europe are made on british account, which may make the transactions with that Division somewhat less unfavorable; but the aggregate result is made worse rather than better, in as much as it adds to the excess to* EUROPE *and thereby renders the LOSS more aggravating by its inequality.*

Coast of Africa 988,351 900,567 1,888,918 1,002,433 886,485

Guernsey, Jersey & Man 1,389,533 481,412 1,870,945 909,964 960,981

Total North & South America, *For. W.* Indies, Africa &c. 77,118,042 5,826,895 82,944,937 42,440,941 40,503,996

1,216,105 235,791 1,451,896 657,343 794,553

s 1817 — 1

MERICA.

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STATEMENT shewing the progressive increase in the Quantity of BRITISH PRODUCE & MANUFACTURES EXPORTED, in each Year since 1797, and their progressive Depreciation in Money Value since 1807, at the Expence of the Labourer and Artizan, in a Reduction of their Wages without any corresponding Equivalent.

Years.	*British Produce and Manufactures Exported.*		*Value which the Quantities should have obtained*	*Annual Depreciation in Value.*
	Quantity	*Real Value.*	£	£
1798	19,672,503	33,148,682	*** Although the remuneration for labour was reduced one half during these 10 Years, there was no material alteration in the value of their products, the reduction having been transferred to profits: The Quantity exported annually averages £ 24,357,271. and the Value £ 40,707,491. upon which data the calculations below are founded.	
1799	24,084,213	38,942,498		
1800	24,304,284	39,471,203		
1	25,719,930	41,770,354		
2	27,012,108	48,500,683		
3	22,252,102	40,100,870		
4	23,934,292	40,349,642		
5	28,003,308	41,068,942		
6	27,403,653	43,242,176		
7	25,190,762	40,479,765		
8	26,292,288	40,881,671	44,977,204	4,095,533
9	35,107,429	50,242,671	59,156,950	8,914,688
1810	34,940,550	49,975,634	58,875,740	8,900,106
11	24,109,931	34,917,281	40,625,864	5,708,583
12	31,243,363	43,657,864	52,645,882	8,988,018
13	32,000,000	43,000,000	54,000,000	11,000,000
14	33,200,580	43,447,372	55,943,845	12,496,473
15	41,712,002	49,653,245	70,285,814	20,632,569
16	34,774,520	40,328,940	58,595,975	18,267,035
17	39,235,397	40,337,118	66,112,670	25,775,562
18	41,963,527	45,188,250	70,709,640	25,521,391
19	32,923,575	34,248,495	55,477,084	21,228,600
1820	37,818,036	35,568,670	63,724,380	28,155,710
1	40,194,893	35,826,082	67,729,446	31,903,364
2	43,558,490	36,176,897	72,500,192	36,323,295
3	43,144,466	34,691,124	71,811,077	37,119,953
Aggregate Depreciation in the 16 Years 1808 — 22 on comparison with the average Value of the previous 10 Years 1798 — 1807.				£ 293,482,192
Do. Do. compared with the Value of the Yrs. 1802-3				365,031,337

☞ There was no authentic return of Real Value prior to 1798, the fatal system of despoilment from the fair reward for labour however commenced in 1793.—Vide Report of the Select Committee of Artizans appointed to enquire into the causes which have led to the extreme reduction in the remuneration for labour and the calamitous distress consequent thereupon.

STATEMENT shewing the Total QUANTITY, in lbs. weight of Raw & Thrown SILK, SHEEP & LAMB's WOOL, & COTTON WOOL, and *Cwts.* of SUGAR, IMPORTED into all the PORTS of GREAT BRITAIN from all parts of the World, in each of the Twenty-four YEARS 1800 — 1823.

Years.	*Raw & Thrown* SILK.	*Sheep & Lamb's* WOOL	COTTON WOOL	*SUGAR.*
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	*Cwts.*
1800	1,024,588	8,609,38		
1	960,751	7,369,993		
2	939,030	7,622,970	77,393,600	
3	1,206,350	5,889,834	59,922,000	
4	1,414,478	7,909,552	70,506,355	
5	1,616,416	8,079,964	72,229,537	
6	1,300,984	6,763,622	75,157,630	
7	1,130,095	11,473,660	86,206,870	3,641,309
8	717,843	2,279,956	22,676,740	3,753,485
9	1,014,529	6,782,620	117,775,430	4,001,200
1810	1,703,382	10,931,667	136,570 735	4,808,663
11	604,638	4,732,546	91,662,435	3,917,543
12	2,022,104	6,992,984	63,027,570	3,763,423
13	1,904,002	*8,500,000	49,320,530	*4,000,000
14	2,113,095	15,490,200	59,745,373	4,035,328
15	1,725,534	13,634,522	96,720,370	3,987,782
16	1,096,923	7,517,487	94,140,332	3,760,548
17	1,103,757	14,051,788	125,132,230	3,795,430
18	2,234,680	24,720,139	177 207,375	3,965,940
19	1,536,085	16,095,000	150,735,728	4,077,009
1820	2,391,265	9,770,103	143,637,325	4,062,540
1	2,455,390	16,630,306	128,573,275	4,200,856
2	2,745,803	19,048,879	139,797,735	3,623,122
3	2,460,000	18,000,000	180,233,795	

* In 1813 The Custom-House in London with all the accounts of that YEAR, were destroyed by FIRE.

*** *In addition to the quantity of Raw Material exhibited in the above STATEMENT, there has also been* IMPORTED *on an Average of several years past about* 50,000,000lbs. *weight of* FLAX *annually, and the internal growth of* SHEEP'S WOOL *may be estimated at about* 120,000,000 lbs. *weight* ℔ *Annum, making an aggregate quantity of* RAW MATERIAL *of about* 340,000,000 lbs. *annually worked into Cloths and Stuffs, of every texture and quality, in Great Britain alone, from whence they are distributed over every part of the Habitable Globe. This unparalleled extent of* MECHANICAL OPERATION *within so narrow a space, in all its various and ramified combinations of* SCOWERING, CARDING, SPINNING, TWISTING, DYEING, WEAVING, BLEACHING, STAINING, PACKING, &c. &c. *is effected by the manual labour of less than* 2,500,000 *Persons.*

The STEAM and other artificial Power employed in the operation being equal to the manual labour of about 35,000,000 Persons.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of all kinds of GRAIN, LINSEED, MALT & FLOUR brought to the LONDON Market in each of the Twelve Years, 1812–23.

QUARTERS of 8 Bushels, or about

Years.	450 lbs. *of Wheat.*	390 lbs. *of Barley.*	320 lbs. *of Oats.*	360 lbs. *of Rye.*	460 lbs. *of Beans.*
1812	480,145	200,173	597,028	33,582	81,692
13	656,426	243,147	755.639	12,978	76,644
14	768,021	292,578	725,009	3,415	91,767
15	471,840	282,805	842,572	2,259	106,616
16	511,697	230,592	838,133	3,094	109,951
17	681,495	311,695	716,689	17,201	93,176
18	1,001,370	544,893	1,232,767	13,689	145,941
19	443,433	383,786	887,705	5,021	159,388
1820	636.517	253,459	1,150,833	1,063	74,633
1	529,004	242,070	748,045	2,312	106,688
2	471,852	251,457	801,079	2,128	104,250
3	377.567	168,361	856,809	820	77,965

	450 lbs. *of Peas.*	350 lbs. *of Linseed.*	300 lbs. *of Malt.*	*FLOUR.* *Sacks of* 280 lbs.	*Barrels of* 196 lb
1812	36,492	108,868	134,334	289,902	
13	46,726	75,874	164,840	388,955	
14	44,007	103,136	171,987	399,502	
15	52,016	59,298	177,804	362,828	
16	47,398	33.602	146,125	338,049	
17	61,514	97,781	151,123	319,480	102,841
18	73,794	129,104	183,964	369,733	18,347
19	48,102	64,860	162,406	381,986	13,200
1820	50,223	87,054	193,966	406,849	43.124
1	52,553	66,101	216,220	447,759	9,734
2	55,771	79,112	241,393	440,991	2,530
3	51,920	78,038	212,239	489,973	6,226

*** *By the above Statement the Supply of* WHEAT *appears to have been considerably less in* 1823, *than in any of the Eleven preceding* YEARS, *notwithstanding an increase in the No. of Consumers since* 1811, *as* 1274 *to* 1050. *The supply of* FLOUR *however appears to have increased, though not in proportion to the increased No. of Consumers, with reference to which, and in conjunction with the Supply of Animal Food in the following Page, and of* MALT & TEA, *in a succeeding Page; the whole seem to deserve the most serious consideration, on the part of every friend to Humanity, in so far, as amid the most unqualified and reiterated assertions of unparralled Prosperity, they seem to indicate an increasing Privation on the part of the People at large.*

STATEMENT of the Number of **CATTLE** and **SHEEP** sold in *Smithfield Market*; the *Annual Average* Prices of *WHEAT*, *OATS*, & *Beans*; the *annual average RATE* at which the "*Commissioners* for the *Reduction* of the *NATIONAL DEBT*" purchased *Three* ℔ *Cent Stock*, in each of the Thirty two Years 1791 — 1822.

Years.	No. of *Cattle.*	No. of SHEEP.	annual average prices of *Wheat.*	*Oats.*	*Beans.*	*Money* paid for £100 Sto.	Stock purchased for £100 Mo.
1791	101,164	740,360	47/2	17/7	30/6		
2	107,348	760,859	42/11	17/10	31/7		
3	116,848	728,480	48/11	21/3	37/8	75.	133.35
4	109,448	719,420	51/8	22/0	42/6	66.75	149.82
5	131,092	745,640	74/2	24/9	46/8	66.44	150.50
6	117,152	758,840	77/1	21/9	38/10	60.	166.33
7	108,377	693,510	53/1	16/9	27/6	50.	199.78
8	107,470	753,010	50/3	19/10	30/1	50.70	197.22
9	122,986	834,400	67/6	27/7	41/7	59.38	168.40
1800	125,073	842,210	113/7	39/10	69/3	63.16	158.31
1	134,546	760,560	118/3	36/6	62/8	61.19	163.40
2	126,389	743,570	67/5	20/7	36/4	74.27	142.77
3	117.551	789,430	56/6	21/3	34/8	57.17	174.92
4	113,019	903,940	60/1	23/9	38/7	56.81	176.
5	125,043	91[illegible],410	87/10	28/0	47/4	58.70	170.35
6	120,250	858,570	79/0	25/8	43/9	61.13	163.57
7	134,326	924,030	73/3	28/1	47/3	62.86	159.07
8	144,042	1,015,280	79/0	33/8	60/8	66.58	150.18
9	137,600	989,250	95/7	32/8	60/9	68.40	146.18
1810	132,155	962,750	106/2	29/4	53/7	67.81	147.47
11	125,012	966,400	94/6	27/11	47/10	63.61	157.20
12	133,854	953,630	125/5	44/0	72/8	58.98	169.67
13	137,770	891,240	108/9	39/5	76/5	58.78	170.10
14	135,071	870,880	73/11	26/6	46/7	66.48	150.41
15	124,948	962,840	64/4	23/10	36/1	58.69	170.38
16	120,439	968,560	75/10	23/6	38/4	62.06	161.13
17	129,888	1,044,710	94/9	32/1	52/0	76.80	130.20
18	138,044	963,250	84/1	32/11	63/1	78.85	126.08
19	135,226	949,900	73/0	29/4	55/5	71.98	138.91
1820	132,933	947,990	65/7	24/4	43/6	68.56	145.77
1	142,133	1,107,230	56/6			74.76	133.75
2	142,043	1,340,160	43/3			79.75	125.40

⁂ *According to the above Statement the Annual average supply of animal food in the five Years*	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*
1798 — 1802, *for a Population of* 900,000 *was*	123,293	786,730
Do. 1818 — 1822 *for Do. of* 1,264,000	138,076	1,061,706
Quantity required by increase of Population	174,637	1,114,370
Annual privation of Supply in proportion to Do. ☞	36,561	52,664

Comparative View of the Importation and Consumption of WINE, 1801—3, with 1819—22

STATEMENT of the Quantity (in Number of Gallons) of WINE, Imported into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, from all parts of the WORLD, in each of the four Years 819—1822, Compared with the Quantity Imported in each of the three Years 1801–3 distinguishing the several Countries in which produced, and the proportion of each.

	1801.	1802.	1803.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
Portugal	7,224,678	5,549,803	6,976,106	2,598,459	2,670,783	3,047,386	3,733,274
Spain	1,596,670	1,342,021	1,731,674	1,099,658	1,084,341	1,080,220	1,379,777
Madeira	296,658	377,471	394,129	736,372	659,608	607,742	515,714
The Canaries	9,427	34,374	28,726	397,710	269,971	225,015	204,123
France	631,737	311,596	364,149	388,938	274,899	266,433	300,654
The Rhine ..	26,694	28,858	14,658	30,363	32,881	27,828	29,200
C. G. Hope ..	11,523	4,027	3,370	415,505	485,160	532,615	565,491
Sicily	3,733	14,106	41,389	231,725	263,285	292,262	190,325
TOTAL *Gallons.*	9,801,120	7,662,617	9,554,201	5,898,732	5,740,930	6,079,502	6,918,559
Re-exported	1,012,874	668,084	639,554	968,467	1,165,516	1,310,300	1,039,916
Quantity Charged with duty *Engl.*	7,130,412	6,354,181	7,945,309	5,435,883	4,753,391	4,853,215	4,912,609
Quantity Charged with duty *Scotd.*	835,465	308,975	515,734	463,091	341,844	373,366	451,616
Quantity Charged with duty *Irelan.*	1,493,016	2,398,890	1,836,429	647,574	557,530	678,559	613,488
Amt. *Eugland* £	828,759	612,358	917,211	1,011,054	875,504	857,250	889,670
Customs Duty	1,054,657	1,120,066	1,073,738	816,442	822,199	814,386	811,961
Do. Ireland	208,342	377,006	305,652	220,200	183,540	226,424	204,607
Stock *Bond*	2,800,938	1,239,239	2,206,350	5,946,222	5,416,990	5,302,726	6,175,515
Stock *Dealers*	4,520,117	5,168,525	6,001,026	4,865,479	5,075,018	4,786,237	5,090,541
Official Value				£ 575,622	558,056	594,493	675,960

STATEM
Loans
empty
Malt,
1702—

Year
179
180
181
182
• By
and
the
and

STATEMENT of the amount paid into the **EXCHEQUER**, on account of *Loans raised* and *Bills funded*; the Number of *Commissions of Bankruptcy*; the annual average price of *Barley*; the Number of *Quarters of Malt*, and lbs. *of Tea* charged with *Duty* in each of the *Thirty two Years* 1792—1823.

Years	amount paid into Exchequer on account of Loans & Bills funded. £	Com. of Bkrcy.	average price of Barley	Charged with DUTY. Qrs. of Malt.	lbs. of Tea
1792		934	26/9		18,133,499
3	4,438,827	1956	31/9	24,452,837	17,367,937
4	12,714,122	1041	32/10	25,558,151	19,144,190
5	41,562,933	879	37/8	24,693,567	20,750,944
6	30,738,504	954	35/7	28,142,068	19,107,523
7	27,709,809	1115	27/9	30,923,419	19,730,436
8	17,075,734	911	29/1	26,963,454	19,566,934
9	17,915,677	717	36/0	31,751,645	19,906,510
1800	20,321,744	951	60/0	14,480,715	20,358,703
1	27,611,411	1199	67/9	18,566,846	20,237 755
2	33,870,530	1090	33/1	30 338,382	21,848,243
3	11,950,000	1214	24/10	30,479,202	21,647,922
4	13,209,351	1117	30/4	22,421,791	18,501,794
5	25,130,405	1129	44/8	22,343,385	21,025,380
6	19,699,263	1268	38/6	27,487,920	20,355,038
7	15,257,212	1362	38/4	24,912,163	23,599,066
8	14,102,621	1433	42/1	22,406,300	23,888,033
9	22,607,769	1382	47/3	22,812,791	23,251,065
1810	21,553,357	2314	47/11	24,283,212	23,927,567
11	23,655,075	2500	41/10	26,798,085	
12	34,700,287	2223	66/6	18,658,693	
13	50,806,275	1953	58/4	22,381.925	
14	36,078,048	1612	37/4	26,110,285	
15	50,569,859	2284	30/3	27,072,032	
16	8,939,903	2731	33/5	26,255,435	
17	none	1927	48/3	17,136,020	
18	28,560,400	1245	53/6	26,462,933	Average 22,186,000
19	18,756,087	1499	46/8	22,346,259	
1820	24,292,545	1381	33/3	24,535,155	22,542,000
1	13,828,784	1238		28,697,057	22,656,822
2	11,708,617	1094		25,151,508	23,912,044
3	4,428,589	975			

☞ *No satisfactory Returns for these Years.*

* *By documents of an earlier period than those from which the above and two preceding statements have been compiled it appears, that the annual average Consumption of Malt during the fifty Years*
1703—1753, *was* ..... 26,365,460 *Quarters*
and of the Ten Years 1713—1722 ..... 28,937,258 *Do.*

Do. Ireland 208,342 | 377,006 | 305,652 | 220,200 | 183,540 | 226,424 | 204,607
Stock { Bond 2,800,938 | 1,239,239 | 2,206,350 | 5,946,222 | 5,416,990 | 5,302,726 | 6,175,515
{ Dealers 4,520,117 | 5,168,525 | 6,001,026 | 4,865,479 | 5,075,018 | 4,786,237 | 5,090,541
Official Value £ 575,622 | 558,056 | 594,493 | 675,960

STATEMENT of the No. and Tonnage of Vessels, Built and REGISTERED in all the Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE in each of the Ten Years, 1814 — 1823, and of the No. and Tonnage with the No. of Men Navigating the same, belonging thereto on the 30th. day of September in each of those Years, according to the Accounts Annually presented to Parliament.

		Vessels built and Registered in each Year.		*Total belonging to* BRITISH EMPIRE. *on the 30th. of Sep. in each Year.*		
	Years.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tonnage.*	*Men.*
1814. In	England	524	69 539	17,102	2,088,214	131,112
	Scotland	136	14,563	2,783	241,578	17,933
	Ireland	46	1,973	1,183	61,769	5,712
	Guernsy	1	32	65	6,928	529
	Jersey	1	34	62	6,794	643
	Man	25	739	325	8,897	2,217
	Colonies	131	11,069	2'868	202,795	14,729
	Totals in 1814	864	97,949	24,432	2,616,965	172,785
	15	1,183	128,543	24,863	2,681,276	177,327
	16	1,274	117,403	25,801	2,783,943	178,827
	17	1,082	104,429	25,346	2,664,986	171,035
	18	1,059	104,366	25,507	2,674,468	173,633
	19	1,125	112,173	25,482	2,666,396	174,375
	1820	883	84,582	25,374	2,648,593	174,592
	1	872	74,847	25,036	2,560,202	160,719
	2	723	62,534	24,642	2,519,044	166,333
	3	792	78,467	24,542	2,506,700	165,474
1823. In	England	468	54,068	16,188	1,935,583	120,850
	Scotland	92	7,418	3,007	270.718	19,622
	Ireland	34	1,665	1,378	69,614	6,586
	Guernsy	4	261	68	8,288	571
	Jersey	2	216	114	11,261	1,062
	Man	4	160	287	7,319	2,047
	Colonies	188	14,679	3,500	203.893	14,376

*** *By the above Statement it appears that the* TOTAL No. & TONNAGE *of Vessels on the 30th. of Sept.* 1814. *was*	No. 24,408	Tons. 2,616,965
And that the No. Built in the 10 *Years from Jan* 5, 1814 *to the 5th. Jan.* 1824 *was*	9,857	965,288
Making a Total of	34,275	3,582,253
Instead of which the No. & TONNAGE *on the 30th. of September,* 1823, *was only*	24,542	2,506,760
Making the Amt. lost & broke up in the 10 Yrs.	9,733	1,075,493

STATEMENT of the No. and Tonnage of Vessels, with the No. of Men employed in *Navigating* the same, which *Cleared Outwards*, and *Entered Inwards*, from all the Ports of the *United Kingdom* of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND, to and from all parts of the *World*, *(exclusive of the intercourse between Great Britain & Ireland)* in each of the Ten Years 1814 — 1823, distinguishing the proportion of *Foreign*, from the *British & Irish*, according to the accounts annually presented to *Parliament*.

		Cleared Outwards			*Entered Inwards*		
	Years	No.	Tonnage.	Men.	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
BRITISH & IRISH	1814	8,620	1,271,952	84,100	8,975	1,290,248	83,793
	15	8,795	1,381,041	88,586	8 880	1,372,108	86,390
	16	9,044	1,340,277	86,651	9,744	1,415,723	90,119
	17	10,713	1,558,336	97,362	11,255	1,625,121	97,273
	18	11,442	1,715,566	106,610	13,006	1,886,394	111,880
	19	10,250	1,562,802	97,267	11,974	1,809,128	107,556
	1820	10,102	1,549,508	95,849	11,285	1,668,060	100,325
	1	9,797	1,488,644	93,377	10,805	1,599,423	97,485
	2	10,023	1,539,260	95,998	11,087	1,663,627	98,780
	3	9,666	1,546,976	95,596	11,271	1,740,859	112,244
FOREIGN.	1814	4,622	602,941	34,828	5,280	699,287	37,375
	15	4,701	751,377	40,956	5,411	764,562	44,000
	16	2,579	399,160	23,481	3,116	379,465	25,345
	17	2,905	440,622	25,270	3,396	445,011	27,047
	18	5,400	734,571	40,181	6,230	762,457	43,936
	19	3,795	556,041	30,333	4,215	542,684	32,032
	1820	2,969	433,328	24,545	3,472	447,611	27,633
	1	2,626	383,786	22,162	3,261	396,107	26,042
	2	2,843	457,542	25,394	3,389	469,151	28,421
	3	3,437	563,571	29-323	4,069	532,996	33,828

☞ *The following Statement shews the proportion of* Tonnage *cleared* Outwards, *to each respective Country, from all the Ports of* GREAT BRITAIN, *in the Year* 1822, *the Countries divided into two* Classes

1*st*. Those with which the intercourse is maintained exclusively by *British-*		2*nd*. Those with which the intercourse is maintained both by *British & Foreign.*		
Bri. North America	309,708	Russia.....	110,244	11,903
British West Indies	192,275	Germany	86,543	14,415
East Indies & China	86,912	France	84,144	49,715
Whale Fishery	49,700	Belgium.....	52,574	50,815
South America	51,516	Portugal.....	47,810	7,701
Foreign West Indie	14,100	Spain	23,544	7,791
Italy	41,576	Prussia	40,621	36,575
Gibraltar	20,133	Denmark	65,737	19,355
Africa	18,729	Sweden	9,495	8,912
Malta.....	6,099	Norway	8,773	63,806
Turkey	5,368	*U. S. of* America	65,938	128,241
Ionian Isles.....	435	All other parts	133	9,188
Total Tonnage	796,251	*Total* Tonnage	595,556	408,417

STATEMENT of EXCISE REVENUE In each of the Seven Years 1817 — 1823.

EXCISE REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN In each of the Seven Years 1817 — 1822.

	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Auctions	251,452	275,966	277,202	245,407	221,079	223,871	236,650
Drink: Beer	2,669,163	3,038,779	3,006,732	2,907,076	3,012,344	3,209,705	3,333,335
Drink: Malt*	2,093,077	3,196,241	2,799,113	4,937,660	5,177,977	4,251,929	3,508,734
Drink: Hops	90,756	115,164	349,020	419,130	241,303	263,093	35,835
Drink: Spirits British.	2,762,834	3,312,258	2,867,288	3,110,715	3,180,416	3,478,542	2,833,038
Drink: Spirits Foreign.	2,277,090	2,266,843	2,485,202	2,529,587	2,485,755	2,533,742	2,699,127
Bricks & Tiles	250,180	320,350	374,577	330,258	313,760	342,290	407,239
Candles	353,822	366,729	370,295	375,748	400,930	415,494	443,052
Cocoa & Coffee	135,040	122,826	219,737	404,557	352,122	387,235	426,437
Cyder & Perry	22,915	12,120	62,968	65,190	38,723	27,954	48,718
Glass	746,663	927,282	958,466	801,483	816,714	858,486	962,710
Hides & Skins* (*Leather*)	647,135	689,243	696,517	661,800	656,870	553,503	376,435
Licences	648,303	702,930	680,474	720,474	699,286	711,778	715,209
Paper	469,926	543,162	516,157	524,189	558,323	599,080	616,391
Pepper*			26,342	142,098	144,967	160,037	153,389
Printed Calicoes & Paper	1,164,838	1,567,453	1,523,017	1,601,040	1,748,506	1,674,139	1,811,919
Salt*	1,523,190	1,568,492	1,549,352	1,603,467	1,625,877	1,493,123	389,120
Soap	1,005,724	1,042,630	1,003,095	1,074,415	1,173,464	1,216,380	1,282,234
Starch	54,736	60,554	60,555	65,798	67.139	82,458	78,090
Stone Bottles	827	2,892	2,978	2,727	3,226	3,105	3,298
Sweets	9,750	15.378	13,100	4,550	4,672	5,239	12,104
Tea	2,830,203	3,173,879	3,118,788	3,133,396	3,281,880	3,430,188	3,410,408
Tobacco*	1,483,942	1,486,522	2,872,107	2,559,629	2,466,035	2,617,460	2,586,499
Vinegar	37,937	40,658	47,544	42,254	44.212	45,813	48.242
Wine (vide Customs)	1,153,332	1,288,840	1,043,509	1,039,243	1,028,792	1,007,088	1,121,950
Wire	8,963	9,633	8,577	11,568	11,722	9,362	9,134
Fines & Forfeitures	18,000	16.600	17,910	19,162	22,583	21,075	19,028
Total Gross Receipt.	22,680,799	26,163,268	25,960,422	29,332,640	29,808,791	[illegible]	27,568,026
BALANCES	230,819	124,030	159,564	160,390	122,464	1,694,350	1,608,475
Total Sum to be accounted for	22,911,118	26,287,198	26,119,987	29,492,030	29,931,215	31,006,740	29,176,501

Vinegar	37,937	40,658	47,544	42,254	44,212	45,813	48,242
Wine (vide Customs)	1,153,332	1,288,840	1,043,509	1,039,248	1,028,792	1,007,088	1,121,950
Wire	8,963	9,633	8,577	11,568	11,722	9,362	9,134
Fines & Forfeitures	18,000	16,600	17,910	19,162	22,583	21,075	19,028

Total Gross Receipt.	22,630,799	26,163,268	25,960,422	29,332,640	29,808,791	[illegible]2,391	27,568,026
BALANCES	230,819	124,030	159,564	160,390	122,464	1,694,350	1,608,475
Total Sum to be accounted for	22,911,118	26,287,198	26,119,987	29,492,030	29,931,215	31,006,740	29,176,501
Discharged as follows viz.							
DRAWBACKS on Goods EXPORTED — Beer	57,340	58,389	38,605	44,769	55,866	56,594	52,893
Glass	373,389	410,130	333,446	306,986	307,283	355,712	415,097
Leather	47,354	45,971	49,439	39,819	48,275	35,741	16,623
Paper	22,172	24,320	22,493	19,293	22,149	24,095	25,792
Printed Callicoes	824,668	1,079,603	877,832	935,661	1,077,421	1,186,875	1,146,251
Soap	32,320	32,491	40,852	47,264	50,765	39,368	62,680
Wines	48,781	48,744	43,034	43,230	45,957	50,063	48,773
All other articles	73,562	62,333	69,174	67,219	57,100	57,239	47,210
☞ Allowances	153,427	82,365	88,544	87,247	77,671	347,113	503,453
Repayments for Over-Entries	12,807	10,703	12,921	29,186	90,864	18,991	6,213
Superannuations	49,636	55,278	59,934	61,913	61,827	74,715	72,281
Rewards to *Officers* for Seizur	112,608	46,224	39,825	34,492	35,983	41,401	19,932
☞ *PENSIONS*	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
SCOTLAND. Bounties for pro. Fisher	36,599	54,488	66,064	76,030	68,000	60,000	80,739
Salaries attending Do.	8,000	7,000	10,000	9,000	12,000	12,500	12,000
Courts of Session &c.	95,237	200,887	98,469	91,209	99,158	137,761	98,094
King's Hereditary Reve	33,961	24,700	22,435	38,060	43,109	41,220	39,902
Charges of Management	1,004,138	1,027,863	1,030,197	1,053,925	1,059,392	1,129,193	1,221,872
Payments into Exchequer. ENGLAND	18,396,401	21,330,746	21,492,840	24,742,242	24,781,957	24,622,441	23,966,467
SCOTLAND	1,391,500	1,611,500	1,551,000	1,628,961	1,800,458	1,725,000	
BALANCES	124,030	159,564	160,390	122,464	1,694,358	1,608,475	1,355,069
Total Discharge of INCOME.	22,911,116	26,287,198	26,119,987	29,492,030	29,931,215	31,006,740	29,176,501
Proportion *SCOTLAND*	1,970,901	2,200,000	2,138 580	2,225,726	2,408,972	2,380,160	2,262,008

☞ *Of the £ 14,000 ℔ Annum* ***PENSIONS,*** *£ 9,000 are paid to the* Duke of GRAFTON, *who receives also £ 4,700 ℔ Annum out of the Revenue of the POST OFFICE, of the remainder of the £14,000 £ 3,000 was granted to an* Earl of BATH, *as far back as* 1694, *now received by* Lord Melbourne, *and* Charles Toone, *Esq. by virtue of* purchase, *the remaining £2,000 was granted to* Henry Nassau *Seigneur* D'auverquerque *in* 1796, *now received by* Earl Cowper, *by virtue of* purchase.

Appropriation, and Expence of Collection of Excise Revenue in each of the 7 Years 1817 – 23

STATEMENT of the Gross Receipt of the STAMP DUTIES, of GREAT BRITAIN in each of the seven Years 1817—1823, shewing the proportion of Gross Receipt in SCOTLAND in 1823, and the proportion of Nett Proceeds in each Year, *and a detailed Statement of the expence attending the Collection of the same.*

	1817. £	1818. £	1819. £	1820. £	1821. £	1822. £	1823. £	*Scotland.* £
Deeds Law Proceedings &c	2,222,415	2,311,076	2,203,837	2,112,776	2,095,393	2,062,262	2,059,350	177,906
Legacies	980,920	883,713	875,037	889,887	960,616	1,053,958	981,242	50,359
Probates	695,340	711,580	720,365	763,562	796,657	739,583	820,599	38,556
Bills of Exchange & Prom-								
Receipts [issory Notes	795,940	845,750	738,975	697,506	691,335	668,067	681,881	99,282
Newspapers	207,530	208,362	205,254	204,887	199,225	194,534	196,044	16,356
Advertisements	363,284	367,740	384,141	440,228	414,370	398,873	411,171	20,794
Fire Insurances	133,018	137,020	139,139	140,190	142,061	148,319	141,496	16,020
Stage Coaches	597,592	604,442	617,128	609,143	621,362	631,207	637,349	24,846
Post Horses	264,666	256,104	260,543	273,447	279,602	311,284	345,823	19,825
Race Do.	243,853	224,828	239,840	245,954	242,703	242,334	261,873	*none*
Gold & Silver Plate	1,020	1,073	903	1,035	1,004	1,046	1,507	140
Medicine & Medicine Li-	86,006	102,020	97,390	86,750	81,329	83,700	86,215	4,736
Almanacks [cences	41,195	44,325	37,942	39,227	40,109	39,926	38,518	208
Pamphlets	32,752	33,320	33,434	32,789	33,016	32,453	30,550	55
Cards	843	1,059	844	826	1,026	751	796	38
Dice	21,201	22,641	22,415	21,369	21,347	21,180	22,007	
Lottery Stamps	771	612	714	66	830	1,663	1,509	
	4,475	4,965	4,435	4,190	4,825	3,591	2,962	
Total Gross Receipt	6,692,821	6,760,639	6,582,353	6,564,461	6,626,811	6,634,722	6,720,932	469,134
Balances in hands: Country Distri bu-	157,486	149,376	133,487	130,136	136,635	100,962	95,545	
iate Do. since 1800	22,515	20,422	16,582	19,450	22,100	24,637	24,019	
Imprest	50	100		1,110	2,886	3,714	7,646	
Bills not due	34,513	39,057	52,788	46,754	48,166	189,525	232,560	
Total Sum to be accounted [for	6,907,385	6,969,494	6,785,210	6,761,912	6,836,598	6,953,561	7,080,703	
Parliamentary Allowances: on Deeds, &c.	14,059	14,326	13,284	12,648	12,550	12,692	12,929	50
Probates	7,777	7,754	7,905	8,234	8,601	8,008	9,027	
Bills of Excha &c.	5,697	6,154	4,552	4,217	4,259	4,268	4,416	

Balances in hands	Country Distribute Do. since 1800	157,486	149,376	133,487	130,136	136,635	100,962	95,545	469,134
	Imprest	22,515	20,422	16,582	19,450	22,100	24,637	24,019	
	Bills not due	50	100		1,110	2,886	3,714	7,646	
		34,513	39,057	52,788	46,754	48,166	189,525	232,560	
Total Sum to be accounted		6,907,385	6,969,494	6,785,210	6,761,912	6,836,598	6,953,561	7,080,703	
Discounts & Parliamentary Allowances	on Deeds, &c. [for Probates	14,059	14,326	13,284	12,648	12,550	12,692	12,929	50
	Bills of Excha &c.	7,777	7,734	7,905	8,234	8,601	8,008	9,027	
	Receipts	5,697	6,154	4,552	4,217	4,259	4,268	4,416	
	Newspapers	9,633	9,743	9,530	9,230	8,893	8,791	8,279	
	Fire Insurances	68,439	69,411	72,462	83,534	78,616	76,281	78,943	4,060
	Medicines	27,409	27,747	28,281	27,876	28,516	29,011	29,301	1,242
	Almanacks	4,323	4,864	4,003	4,063	4,319	4,265	4,174	
	Gold & Silver Plate	1,258	1,532	1,781	1,783	1,289	1,535	1,489	
	Cards	2,135	2,542	2,416	2,156	2,023	2,057	2,137	117
	Race Horses	312	336	332	313	312	310	323	
Drawback on Plate Export.		50	53	52	50	49	51	70	4
Parchment Paper & Blanks		9,855	9,547	10,104	11,742	10,266	6,023	7,244	89
Returns on Legacies		26,402	29,457	28,288	28,592	26,605	26,293	28,315	
	Probates	1,090	2,538	2,410	7,807	1,445	4,840	1,879	
	Incidents	8,018	7,473	17,858	19,577	31,418	32,432	34,759	
		240	50		81				
Charges of Management	Salaries [Distributors						48,686	48,671	4,065
	Centage to Country						70,279	63,917	11,714
	Special Services						2,235	4,133	91
	Tradesmen's Bills						13,385	4,187	391
	Rents & Rates of Offi.						570	657	125
	Law Charges						4,562	4,334	4,495
	Stationary & Postages						12,225	12,899	937
	Superannuations						5,002	5,039	
	Incidents	170,938	177,507	201,272	176,034	183,768	11,435	15,682	1,572
Payments into EXCHEQUER	*England*	5,924,624	5,955,772	5,713,679	5,706,599	5,670,391	5,770,392	6,362,620	
	Scotland	412,800	435,500	466,850	444,750	438,250	438,250		
BALANCES		208,905	202,927	186,340	208,011	318,010	359,770	333,868	
Total Disposal of Income	£	6,907,385	6,969,494	6,785,210	6,760,802	6,833,712	6,953,561	7,080,703	
Gross Produce of Ireland		563,916	556,067	514,526	448,089	438,145	458,176	481,592	
Nett. Do. Do.		506,391	495,182	469,581	398,557	386,981	410,143	425,484	

☞ *There was no return of the Charges of Management in detail prior to* 1822, *in which Year an alteration in the form of the National Accounts took place; the proportionof charge for Scotland is for the Year* 1821 *there being no return of the proportion for* 1822. *The Amount for Ireland is in addition to* Great Britain.

LAND and ASSESED TAXES.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of each Item of Assesment, under the Assesed Taxes in the Year ending April the 5th. 1822, according to a return made to Parliament in the Session of that Year, and also the Amount of the Assesment under each respecsive head, in each of the Two Years 1822 and 1823. according to the accounts annually presented to Parliament.

REDEMPTION of LAND TAX, LAND, HOUSE, and WINDOW DUTY in each of the three Years 1821—1823.

	Amount of Gross Receeipt in 1822.	1823.
By the Act of 38 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 60. *the Land Tax of* GREAT BRITAIN *which was previously Annual, was made perpetual at* £ 2,037,627 ℔ *Annum, since which period up to the 5th. of Jan.* 1822 £ 714,362 ℔ *Annum of Land Tax has been redeemed, by cancelling* £ 25,819,089 *of* 3 ℔ *Cent Stock, the annual Dividend of which was* .. £ 774,573	1,186,464	1,210,128
According to the returns made to Parliament in 1821 *the Total No. of HOUSES Inhubited in* GREAT BRITIAN *in that Year was* 2,429,630 *out of which* 492,182 *were charged with Duty under the Assesed Taxes, and* 214,239 *Farm Houses exempt by Statute, the amount of the Assesment in* 1821 £ 1,264,754	1,223,070	1,264,136
The No. of Houses subject to Window Duty *in* 1821 *was* 968,008 *and the Assesment* £ 2,578,580 *and* 681,496 *Cottages* — Exempt.	2,490,906	2,058,046

*** According to a return made to Parliament in 1824, 437,626 out of the 492,182 Houses charged with Duty were in England & Wales, and out of that Number there were 35,708 rated at £ 50 to £ 110 ℔ Annum, 4,910 at £ 110 to £ 160 ℔ Annum, and 3,527 only at £160 ℔ Annum and upwards. —*Vide Monthly Magazine p.* 290, Vol. LVIII.

The following is a Statement of all the other Items of Assesment under the Assesed Taxes in 1821	*Number Assesed*	*Amt of Assesment* —£—	*Duty Paid* —£—		
Servants (*Schedule No.* 1)	85,344	319,087	292,170	565,140	454,683
Do. *Do.* 2.3.4.	201,737	253,626	232,468		
Four Wheeled Carriages	17,406	213,298	195,505		

rated at £50 to £110 ℔ Annum, 4,910 at £110 to £160 ℔ Annum, and 3,527 only at £160 ℔ Annum and upwards. —*Vide Monthly Magazine p.* 290, Vol. LVIII.

The following is a Statement of all the other Items of Assesment under the Assesed Taxes in 1821	*Number Assesed*	*Amt of Assesment* —£—	*Duty Paid* —£—		
Servants (*Schedule No.* 1)	85,344	319,087	292,170	565,140	454,683
Do. *Do.* 2.3.4.	201,737	253,626	232,468		
Four Wheeled Carriages	17,406	213,298	195,505	529,896	446,728
Do. Do. Modified	142	493	450		
Two Wheeled Carriages	25,921	196,236	179,866		
Stage Coaches—*Vide also Stamps*	7,062	74,667	68,438		
Taxed Carts	19,319	44,726	40,995		
Carriage Makers	603	274	254		
Do. Sellers	4,234	3,398	3,114		
Riding or Pleasure Horses ..	178,337	648,226	594,852	660,778	527,227
Do. Do. Modified	13,080	29,280	26,807		
Do. to Hire	1,500	4,312	3,952	161,071	106,493
Race Horses	674	1,9[illegible]	1,775		
Horses & Mules	168,052	147,518	139,045		
Do. used in Husbandry	479,399	387,573	355,242	*Repealed*	
Do. Do. Modified	336,260	61,783	84,127		
Horse Dealers	1,001	13,900	12,740	13,793	12,679
Dogs	212,311	169,247	155,359	172,148	171,636
Packs of Hounds	72	2,592	2,376		
Hair Powder	29,199	34,308	31,446	31,108	27,481
Armorial Bearings	22,627	44,843	41,102	43,111	44,020
Game Certificates	41,427	143,927	131,821	137,175	139,674
Composition Duty				34,165	39,670
Arrears, Income Duty, Property Duty, &c.				12,162	28,995
Total Gross Receipts within each Year.....			£7,961,498	7,260,999	6,541,296

Number, Assesment, and Duty of each Item of Assesment under the Assesed TAXES in 1821 and DUTY in 1822 and 1823.

STATEMENT of the *REVENUE of the POST OFFICE* of the UNITED KINGDOM of *GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in each of the Seven Years* 1817—1823.

STATEMENT of the *REVENUE* of the POST OFFICE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND, in each of the Seven Years 1817—1823.

		1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
							£	£
Unpaid Letters outwards, Paid Letters inwards, Ship Letters, &c. Charged to the Country Postmasters by the General Office in London							440,758	417,570
Unpaid Letters inwards, and Paid Letters outwards at Do.							380,213	410,649
Bye, and Cross Road Letters							513,338	520,196
Letters charged to the Postmasters in the *West Indies and British North America*							37,342	45,109
Passage Money and Freight of Specie by the Packets							18,900	46,624
Miscellaneous Receipts (£43,600 City Bonds sold in 1822)							50,451	4,598
TOTAL RECEIPT		£	£	£	£	£		
within each Year ENGLAND & WALES.	GENERAL	1,462,164	1,494,343	1,495,174	1,450,138	1,431,419	1,441,002	1,443,745
	TWOPENNY	93,215	96,407	99,043	100,255	99,825	100,739	105,138
	FIGNOER	190,169	196,517	179,774	168,666	159,170	164,226	178,212
Letters from *England* to *Ireland*		51,674	54,422	54,811	55,215	55,208	52,792	53,771
Total Gross Receipt in	SCOTLAND	185,419	186,690	199,236	184,533	179,397	184,143	184,601
	IRELAND	192,065	190,769	188,986	185,872	187,120	186,264	188,826
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	£	2,154,595	2,222,148	2,295,960	2,144,679	2,122,139	2,128,926	2,154,293
Balances in hands of	Country Post Masters						119,007	96,711
	Receiver General	156079	148,684	158,630	159,750	135,134	2,978	4,316
	Bills not due						76,674	72,847
Receiver General & Dep. in Ireland		29,351	30,075	35,204	36,798	39,318	41,868	45,962
Total Sum to be accounted for	£	2,340,026	2,401,807	2,397,794	2,341,227	2,296,581	2,369,558	2,375,149
Discharged as stated below								
Returns for Overcharges &c.	ENGLAND	56,794	58,800	53,355	52,456	54,688	50,665	54,569
	SCOTLAND	11,270	11,149	10,937	11,718	11,146	10,693	10,145
	IRELAND	13,504	12,936	11,846	12,442	11,592	12,237	11,598

*** *On a fair examination of the above Statement, it will be seen, that notwithstanding the reiterated assertions during the two last Years, of the Country being in a career of unexampled Prosperity, the Revenue of the Post Office, affords no evidence of any such Prosperity, on the contrary, if the increased rate of Postage since* 1805 *be taken into account, the number of Letters passing through the Post-Office hath not increased since that time, a period of Twenty Years.* — Vide Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Government in each Year since 1792, — prefixed. ☞ *Of The* £ 13,700 PENSIONS charged below £ 5,000 are paid to the Duke of Marlborough, £ 4,700 to the Duke of Grafton, *(Vide Excise)* and the remaining £ 4,000 to the Heirs of the *Duke of Schomberg*.

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Returns for Overcharges &c.	ENGLAND	56,794	58,800	53,355	52,455	54,688	50,665	54,569
	SCOTLAND	11,270	11,149	10,937	11,718	11,146	10,693	10,145
	IRELAND	13,504	12,936	11,846	12,442	11,592	12,237	11,598
Salaries Wages & Allowances	to Officers, Clerks, Sorters, Carriers, &c. *London and Edinburgh*						64,387	62,671
	Country Post Masters, and Agents Great Britain and Colonies						71,026	73,204
	Officers, Clerks, Sorters, and Carriers of the Two-penny Department						30,625	31,510
Charges of Conveyance	Mileage to Mail Coaches, and Wages to Guards						54,374	59,222
	Riding and other Charges of the Country Postmasters in Great Britain						53,115	53,081
	Do. Do. of the Two-penny Department						2,365	2,477
	Do. Do. of the Postmasters in *Canada, Nova Scotia, and Jamaica*						6,641	9,200
	Amount paid for Tolls of Mail Coaches						14,150	14,804
	Transit Postage through Foreign Countries						12,311	11,063
	Paid to Masters of Ships for *Ship Letters*						2,034	2,142
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES	Special Services & Travelling Expences						6,373	7,353
	Tradesmen's Bills, Coals, Candles, &c.						14,041	16,681
	Rent, Taxes, and Tithes of Offices						6 549	4,506
	Amount paid for *Law Charges*						5,803	3,973
	Stationery, Printing, and Postage						8,264	7,747
	Superannuation Allowances						9,289	9,992
	Allowances for Offices, & Fees abolished						5,157	5,125
	Commissioners of the *Holyhead Road*						6,192	5,946
Payments on account of *New Post Office*			90,000	2 000	9,000	14,000	22,700	
INCIDENTS. *Vide note above*		£453,822	375,727	376,149	388,258	383,849	2,707	3,051
Charges of Managemt. *Ireland*		133,210	127,451	122,006	111,833	107,430	100,542	102,141
PENSIONS ☞		13,700	13,700	13,700	13,700	13,700	13,700	13,700
PACKETS	*British*	69,061	81,570	80,272	78,424	118,135	107,730	94,654
	Irish	14,454	14,382	14,731	14,059	12,609	26,895	27,218
		14,764	16,792	17,338	15,389	15,558		
Payments into EXCHEQUER	G. Britain	1,334,000	1,334,000	1,473,000	1,396,000	1,318,000	1,359,000	1,387,000
	Ireland	57,231	46,154	53,538	59,077	65,539	69,231	75,692
BALANCES	Great Britain	154,654	157,117	165,941	136,636	139,576	174,874	168,389
	IRELAND	30,975	36,204	36,798	39,318	41,968	45,982	45,377
Total Discharge of INCOME		2,340,026	2,401,807	2,397,794	2,341,227	2,296,581	2,369,253	2,375,149

*** *There was no return of the Charges of Management more in detail prior to* 1822. — *Vide Note to Statement of STAMPS. The Charge for Incidents in* 1817, *no doubt includes a payment on account of the NEW POST OFFICE, but the Amount is not specified.*

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

OF

REMARKABLE PLACES,

CALCULATED FROM

THE MERIDIAN OF GREENWICH.

	Lat.		Long.	
Aberdeen	57°	5′ n.	9°	57′ o.
Bath	51	22 n.	2	21 w.
Berry Head, Torbay	50	24 n.	3	28 w.
Brighthelmstone	50	49 n.	0	12 w
Bridgewater	51	7 n.	2	59 w.
Bristol	51	28 n.	2	35 w.
Berwick	55	45 n.	1	58 w
Bury St. Edmund's	52	22 n.	0	46 e.
Brecknock	51	54 n.	3	22 w
Cambridge	52	12 n.	0	4 e.
Canterbury	51	18 n.	1	5 e.
Cardiff	51	22 n.	3	12 w
Caermarthen	92	12 n.	4	23 w
Caernarvon	53	8 n.	4	20 w
Chichester	50	50 n.	0	46 w.
Cork	51	54 n.	8	28 w.
Deal	51	13 n.	1	24 e.
Devizes	51	21 n.	2	58 w
Dorchester	50	43 n.	2	25 w.
Dover	51	7 n.	1	19 e.
Durham	51	28 n.	2	22 w.
Dublin	53	22 n.	6	17 w.
Edinburgh	55	56 n.	3	12 w
Exeter	50	44 n.	3	34 w
Falmouth	50	8 n.	5	3 w
Frome	51	13 n.	2	18 w
Greenwich	51	28 n.	0	0
Guildford	50	57 n.	0	45 e.
Halifax	50	52 n.	0	53 w
Hastings	50	52 n.	0	41 e.
Horsham	51	3 n.	0	19 w
Ipswich	52	8 n.		

	Lat.	Long.
Launceston	50° 38′ n.	4° 20′ w.
Leeds	53 47 n.	1 38 w.
Leicester	52 38 n.	1 8 w.
Liverpool	53 22 n.	2 56 w.
London	51 30 n.	0 5 w.
Londonderry	54 59 n.	7 14 w.
Malden	52 1 n.	0 27 w.
Manchester	53 26 n.	2 15 w.
Marlborough	50 14 n.	3 48 w.
Monmouth	51 49 n.	2 46 w.
Newcastle on Tyne	54 57 n.	1 14 w.
Norwich	52 40 n.	1 20 e.
Northampton	52 11 n.	1 11 w.
Nottingham	52 58 n.	1 2 w.
Oxford	51 45 n.	1 15 w.
Plymouth	50 22 n.	4 12 w.
Portsmouth	50 47 n.	1 6 w.
Peterborough	52 30 n.	0 4 w.
Ramsgate	51 19 n.	1 24 e.
Romney	50 59 n.	0 56 e.
Rye	50 57 n.	0 44 e.
Salisbury	51 3 n.	1 47 w.
Sandwich	51 16 n.	1 20 e.
Shoreham	50 50 n.	0 16 w.
Shrewsbury	52 43 n.	2 41 w.
Southampton	50 54 n.	1 24 e.
Stafford	52 48 n.	2 4 w.
Swansea	51 37 n.	3 56 w.
Taunton	50 59 n.	3 17 w.
Tenby	51 44 n.	4 40 w.
Wakefield	53 41 n.	1 35 w.
Warwick	52 16 n.	1 35 w.
Wendover	51 45 n.	0 46 w.
Winchelsea	50 55 n.	0 42 e.
Windsor	51 29 n.	0 36 w.
Woburn	51 59 n.	0 37 w.
Woodstock	51 50 n.	1 21 w.
Yarmouth	52 38 n.	1 45 e.

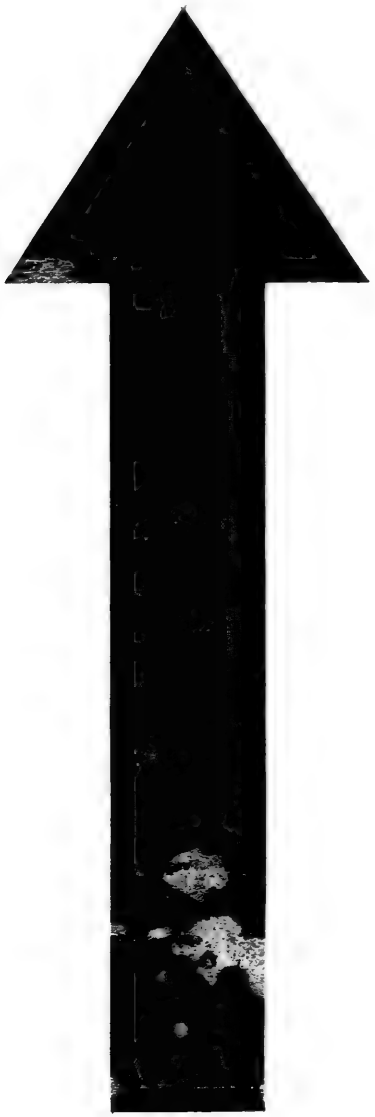
POPULATION.

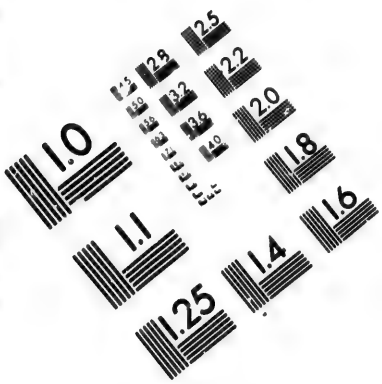
Population of the Cities and Towns in Great Britain, in 1821, *containing above* 1000 *Inhabitants, with the Distances from London and Edinburgh, and the Market Days, together with the Population of the Counties in which the Proportion of Army and Navy is added to the resident Population.*

ENGLAND.

PLACES.	Mkt. D.	Dist.	Inhab.
BEDFORDSHIRE			83,716
Bedford	*T.S.*	50	5,466
Biggleswade	*W.*	45	2,778
Dunstable	*W.*	33	1,831
Eaton Socon		55	2,039
Leighton	*T.*	41	4,421
Luton	*M.*	31	4,529
Woburn	*F.*	41	1,656
BERKSHIRE			131977
Abingdon	*M.*	56	5,470
Farringdon	*T.*	68	2,784
Hungerford	*W.*	64	2,025
Lambourn	*F.*	65	2,299
Maidenhead	*W.*	26	3,159
Newbury	*TH.*	56	5,347
Oakingham	*T.*	31	2,810
Reading	*W.S.*	38	13,143
Speen		57	2,392
Thatcham		53	3,677
Wallingford	*T.F.*	46	2,093
Wantage	*S.*	60	3,256
Windsor	*S.*	22	5,698
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE			134968
Amersham	*T.*	26	2,612
Aylesbury	*S.*	38	4,400
Beaconsfield	*W.*	23	1,736
Buckingham	*S.*	55	3 465
Chesham	*W.*	27	5,032
Eton		22	2,475
Marlow, Great	*S.*	31	3,763
Newport Pagnell	*S.*	50	3,103
Olney	*M.*	55	2,339
Risborough	*S.*	37	1,958
Stoney Stratford	*F.*	52	1,499
Wendover	*T.*	35	1,602
Wooburn	*F.*	26	1,831
Wycombe, High	*F.*	29	5,599
CAMBRIDGESHIRE			121909
Cambridge	*W.S.*	50	14,142
Chatteris		75	3,283
Doddington		79	5,899
Ely	*S.*	67	5,079
Littleport		72	2,364
March	*F.*	85	3,850
Newmarket	*T.*	61	2,514
Thorney	*TH.*	81	1,970
Whittlesey		77	5,276
Wisbeach	*S.*	93	7,877
CHESHIRE			270098
Acton		170	3,767
Altrincham	*T.*	179	2,302
Astbury		160	10,383
Audlem		162	3,085
Budworth, Gt.		177	14,346
Cheadle		146	6,508
Chester	*W.S.*	183	19,949
Congleton	*S.*	162	6,405
Davenham		172	3,470
Frodsham	*TH.*	191	5,451
Knutsford	*S.*	172	3,535
Macclesfield	*M.*	167	17,746
Malpas	*W.*	168	5,426
Middlewich	*T.*	167	4,350
Nantwich	*S.*	164	5,633
Neston, Great		194	3,216
Northwich	*F.*	174	1,490

PLACES.	Mkt. D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Runcorn		188	7,738
Sandbach	*TH.*	162	6,369
Stockport	*F.*	176	44,957
Tarporley	*TH.*	178	2,123
Tarvin		182	3,485
Wilmslow	*S.*	175	3,927
CORNWALL			257447
Austell, St.	*F.*	245	6,175
Bodmin	*S.*	235	3,278
Callington	*W.*	216	1,321
Camborne		266	6,219
Camelford	*F.*	248	1,256
Colomb, St.	*TH.*	251	2,493
Falmouth	*TH.*	269	6,374
Fowey	*S.*	239	1,455
Germains, St.	*F.*	227	2,404
Helstone	*S.*	274	2,671
Ives, St.	*S.*	277	3,526
Launceston	*S.*	214	2,183
Liskeard	*S.*	225	3,519
Mawes, St.		262	1,648
Padstow	*S.*	243	1,700
Penryn	*W.F.S.*	265	2,933
Penzance	*TH.*	280	5,224
Redruth	*F.*	263	6,607
Saltash	*S.*	220	1,548
Tregoney	*S.*	253	1,035
Truro	*W.S.*	257	2,712
CUMBERLAND			156124
Aldstone	*S.*	272	5,699
Brampton	*T.*	211	2,921
CARLISLE	*S.*	301	15,476
Cockermouth	*M.*	305	3,790
Crossthwaite		291	4,087
Egremont	*S.*	293	1,741
Holme Cultram		310	2,772
Keswick	*S.*	291	1,901
Kirk Andrews		313	2,235
Longtown	*TH.*	310	1,812
Maryport	*F.*	311	3,514
Penrith	*T.*	283	5,385
Whitehaven	*T.*	294	12,438
Wigton	*T.*	304	5,456
Workington	*W.*	305	7,188
DERBYSHIRE			213333
Alfreton	*F.*	139	4,689
Ashborne	*S.*	139	4,708
Bakewell	*M.*	153	9,162
Belper		134	7,235
Chapel en le	*TH.*	167	3,234
Chesterfield	*S.*	150	9,190
Derby	*F.*	126	17,423
Dronfield	*TH.*	156	3,680
Duffield		131	13,896
Matlock		144	2,920
Tideswell	*W.*	160	2,666
Wirksworth	*T.*	140	7,315
DEVONSHIRE			439040
Ashburton	*S.*	192	3,403
Axminster	*S.*	147	2,746
Bampton	*S.*	161	1,633
Barnstaple	*F.*	192	5,079
Beer Ferris		215	2,198
Bideford	*T.*	201	4,053
Brixham		201	4,503
Buckfastleigh		194	2,240
Chudleigh	*S.*	182	2,053
Collumpton	*S.*	160	3,410
Colyton	*TH.*	149	1,945
Crediton	*S.*	180	5,515
Dartmouth	*F.*	203	4,485
Dawlish		186	2,700
EXETER	*W.F.S.*	164	23,479
Hartland	*S.*	214	1,968
Honiton	*S.*	148	3,296
Ilfracombe	*S.*	202	2,622
Littleham		167	2,841
Modbury	*TH.*	208	2,194
Morton Hamps.	*S.*	185	1,032
Oakhampton	*S.*	195	2,093
Ottery St. Mary	*T.*	161	3,522
Plymouth	*M.TH.*	216	61,212
Plympton, St. M.		212	2,044
Plymstock		218	2,735
Sidmouth	*S.*	158	2,747
South Molton	*S.*	178	3,314
Tavistock	*S.*	207	5,483
Teignmouth E & W		189	3,980
Tiverton	*T.*	162	8,631
Topsham	*S.*	170	3,156
Torrington, Gt.	*S.*	194	2,538
Totness	*S.*	196	3,128
DORSETSHIRE			144199
Beaminster	*TH.*	141	2,806
Blandford Forum	*S.*	103	2,643
Bridport	*W.S.*	135	3,742
Corfe Castle	*TH.*	116	1,465
Cranborne	*TH.*	93	1,823





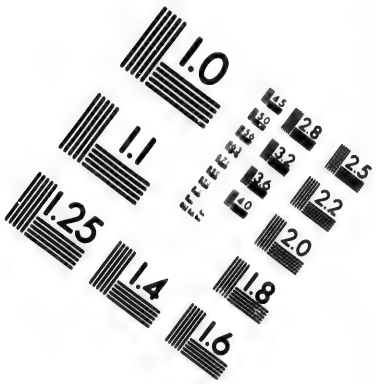
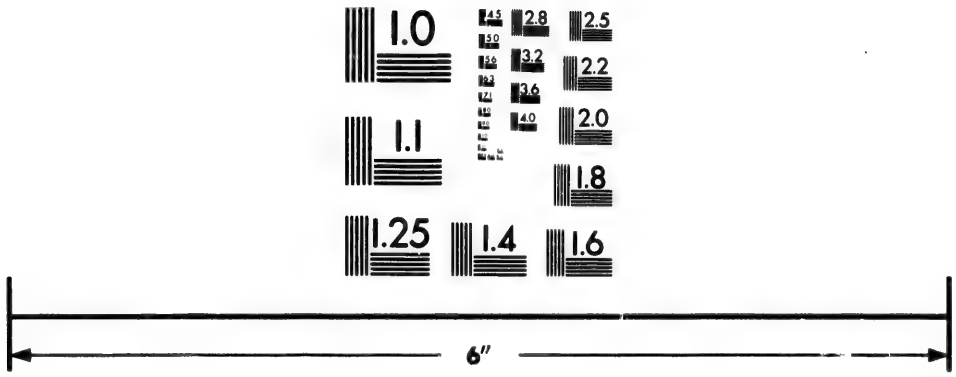
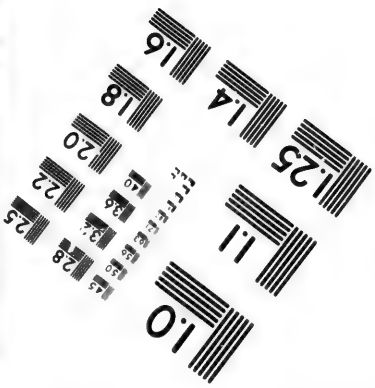
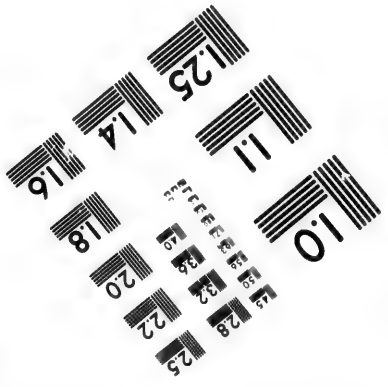


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)







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WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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PLACES.	Mkt. D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Dorchester	W.S.	110	2,743
Gillingham		105	3,059
Lyme Regis	S.	143	2,269
Melcombe R.	T.F.	127	4,252
Poole	M.TH.	105	6,390
Portland Isle liber.		133	2,254
Shaftsbury	S.	101	2,903
Sherborne	S.	117	3,622
Sturminster	TH.	109	1,612
Swanage		122	1,607
Wareham	S.	112	1,931
Weymouth	T.F.	128	2,370
Wimborne Min.	F.	100	3,563
DURHAM			207673
Auckland, West		245	8,223
Barnard Castle	W.	246	3,581
Bp. Auckland	TH.	248	2,180
Bp. Wearmouth		268	11,542
Chester-le-St.		265	13,936
Darlington	M.	241	6,551
DURHAM	S.	258	9,822
Gateshead		272	11,767
Houghton le S.		266	12,550
Monk-Wearm		268	7,644
Sedgefield	F.	251	1,955
Shields, South	W.	278	8,885
Stanhope	F.	262	7,341
Stockton on T.	W.	241	5,184
Sunderland	F.	268	14,725
Walsingham	T.	256	2,197
ESSEX			289424
Barking	S.	7	6,374
Bocking		41	2,786
Braintree	W.	40	2,983
Chelmsford	F.	29	4,994
Coggeshall, Gt.	S.	44	2,896
Colchester	W.S.	51	14,016
Dunmow, Great	S.	38	2,409
Epping	F.	17	2,146
Halstead	F.	46	3,858
Ham, West		6	9,753
Harlow	S.	23	1,928
Harwich	T.F.	71	4,010
Hedingham Sible		48	2,060
Hornchurch		14	1,[illegible]
Leyton, Low		6	3,374
Maldon	S.	37	3,198
Prittlewell & Milton		89	1,922
Romford	W.	12	3,777
Saffron Walden	S.	42	4,154
South Weild	T.H.	18	2,558
Thaxted	F.	44	2,045
Waltham Abbey	T.	12	3,982
Walthamstow		6	4,304
Witham	T.	38	2,578
Woodford		7	2,699
Writtle		26	2,100
GLOUCESTERSHIRE			335843
Berkeley	W.	114	3,835
Bisley	TH.	96	5,421
BRISTOL	W.F.S.	114	76,297
Cheltenham	TH.	94	13,396
Cirencester	M.F.	89	4,987
Clifton		116	8,811
Coleford	F.	124	1,804
Dean Forest Ext.		120	5,500
Dursley	TH.	109	3,186
Fairford	TH.	80	1,547
George, St.		111	5,334
GLOUCESTER	W.S.	104	9,744
Henbury		117	2,283
Horsley		102	3,565
Mangotsfield		111	3,179
Minchinhamp	T.	99	7,843
Newent	F.	112	2,660
Newland		125	3,383
Painswick	T.	106	4,044
Stapleton		112	2,137
Stroud	F.	100	7,097
Tetbury	W.	99	2,734
Tewkesbury	W.S.	103	4,962
Thornbury	S.	122	3,760
Uley		105	2,655
Westbury on T.		116	3,721
Winchcombe	S.	99	2,240
Winterbourne		109	2,627
Wotton und. Ed.	F.	109	5,004
HEREFORDSHIRE			103243
Bromyard	M.	125	2,767
HEREFORD	W.F.S.	135	9,090
Kington	W.	155	2,813
Ledbury	T.	120	3,476
Leominster	F.	137	4,646
Ross	TH.	120	2,957
HERTFORDSHIRE			129714
Baldock	TH.	39	1,550

PLACES.	Mkt.	D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Barnet, Chipping	*M.*		11	1,755
Berkhamstead	· *S.*		26	2,310
Bps. Stortford	*TH.*		30	3,358
Cheshunt	· · ·		13	4.376
Hatfield	· · *TH.*		19	3,215
Hemel Hempst	*TH.*		23	5,193
Hertford	· · *S.*		21	4,265
Hitchin	· · · *T.*		34	4,486
Hoddesdon	· *TH.*		17	1,888
Rickmansworth	*S.*		19	3,940
Sawbridgeworth	*W.*		25	2,071
St. Albans	· · *S.*		20	4,472
Standon	· · *F.*		27	2,135
Tring	· · *F.*		31	3,286
Ware	· · · *T.*		21	3,844
Watford	· · *T.*		15	4,713
HUNTINGDON	· ·			48,771
Godmanchester	·		58	1,953
Huntingdon	· *S.*		59	2,806
Ramsey	· · *W.*		69	2,814
St. Ives	· · *M.*		59	2,777
St. Neots	· *TH.*		56	2,272
KENT	· · · ·			426816
Ashford	· · *S.*		53	2,773
Bexley	· · ·		13	2,311
Bromley	· *TH.*		10	3,147
CANTERBURY	*W.S.*		55	12,745
Chatham	· · *S.*		30	15,268
Cranbrooke	· *S.*		48	3,683
Crayford	· · *T.*		13	1,866
Dartford	· · *S.*		15	3,593
Deal	· · *TH.*		74	6,811
Deptford	· · ·		4	20,818
Dover	· · *W.S.*		71	10,327
Eltham	· · ·		8	1,977
Faversham	· *W.S.*		47	4,208
Folkstone	· · *TH.*		70	4,541
Goudhurst	· *W.*		43	2,579
Gravesend	· *W.S.*		22	3,814
Greenwich	· *W.S.*		5	20,712
Hythe	· · *TH.*		65	2,181
Lenham	· · *T.*		44	1,959
Lewisham	· · ·		5	8,185
Lydd	· · *TH.*		70	1,437
Maidstone	· *TH.*		34	12,508
Margate	· *W.S.*		71	7,843
Milton next Grav.	·		22	2,769
Milton next S.	· *S.*		39	2,012

PLACES.	Mkt.	D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Northfleet	· ·		20	1,964
Peter's St.	· ·		73	2,101
Ramsgate	· *W.S.*		71	6,031
ROCHESTER	· *F.*		29	8,795
Sandwich	· *W.S.*		68	2,912
Seven Oaks	· *S.*		23	3,944
Sittingbourne	· ·		40	1,537
Speldhurst	· ·		34	2,297
Stroud	· · ·		28	2,704
Tenterden	· *F.*		55	3,259
Tunbridge	· *F.*		30	7,406
Woolwich	· *F.*		9	17,008
Wrotham	· · *T.*		24	2,357
LANCASHIRE	· ·			1052859
Ashton-up-Lyn	*W.*		186	25,967
Barton	· · ·		223	7,977
Blackburn	· *W.S.*		212	53,350
Bolton	· · *M.*		197	50,197
Burnley	· · *M.*		211	6,378
Bury	· · *TH.*		195	34,581
Cartmell	· · *M.*		254	4,923
Chorley	· · *T.*		208	7,315
Clitheroe	· · *S.*		217	3,213
Colne	· · · *W.*		218	7,274
Dalton	· · · *S.*		276	2,446
Garstang	· · *TH.*		229	7,403
Halsall	· · ·		214	3,538
Haslingden	· *W.*		204	6,595
Hawkehead	· *M.*		267	2,014
Kirkby-Ireleth	·		277	2,947
Kirkham	· · *T.*		225	11,925
Lancaster	· *W.S.*		240	19,272
Leigh	· · · *S.*		197	18,372
Liverpool	· *W.S.*		206	118972
Manchester	· *T.S.*		183	186942
Melling,	· · ·		250	2,340
Middleton	· · *F.*		192	12,793
Newton in M	· *S.*		193	1,643
Oldham cum P.	·		191	52,510
Ormskirk	· · · *T.*		219	12,422
Pendleton	· · ·		188	5,948
Penwortham	·		236	4,554
Poulton	· · *M.*		234	4,031
Prescot	· · *T.*		198	22,811
Preston	· *W.F.S.*		217	27,300
Rochdale	· · *M.*		198	61,611
Salford	· · ·		180	25,772
Standish	· · ·		203	7,616

PLACES.	Mkt. D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Toxteth		203	12,829
Ulverstone	M.	272	7,102
Walton on Hill		209	14,765
Warrington	W.	184	16,698
Whalley		212	84,198
Wigan	M.F.	200	36,818
Winwick		191	16,229
Worsley		190	7,191
LEICESTERSHIRE			174571
Ashby de la Zouch	S.	115	4,227
Barrow on Soar		107	5,560
Hinckley	M.	99	6,706
Leicester	W.F.S.	96	30,125
Loughboro'	TH.	109	7,494
Lutterworth	TH.	89	2,102
Mkt. Bosworth	W.	106	2,077
Market Harboro'	T.	83	1,873
Melton Mowbray	T.	105	2,990
Mount Sorrel	M.	105	1,422
Wigston Magna		93	2,089
LINCOLNSHIRE			283058
Barton, St.	M.	167	2,496
Boston	W.S.	116	10,373
Bourne	S.	97	2,242
Crowland	S.	86	2,113
Crowle	S.	167	1,961
Donnington	S.	110	1,638
Epworth	S.	160	1,763
Gainsborough	T.	149	6,761
Grantham	S.	110	6,077
Grimsby, Great	W.	165	3,064
Holbeach	TH.	109	3,621
Horncastle	S.	136	3,058
LINCOLN	F.	131	10,367
Louth	W.S.	148	6,055
Owston		157	1,969
Pinchbeck		103	2,099
Sleaford, New	M.	115	2,220
Spalding	T.	94	5,207
Stamford	M.F.	89	5,050
Swineshead	TH.	113	1,696
Wrawby-with-K.		158	2,130
MIDDLESEX			1144531
Acton		9	1,929
Bethnal Green		2½	45,676
Brentford, New	T.	10	2 036
Chelsea		3	26,860
Chiswick		6	4,236
Ealing		9	6,508

PLACES.	Mkt. D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Edmonton		8	7,900
Enfield	S.	11	8,227
Finchley		8	2,349
Fulham		6	15,301
Hackney		3	22,494
Hammersmith		6	8,809
Hampstead		5	7,263
Hampton		15	3,549
Harrow		13	3,017
Hendon		9	3,100
Heston		11	2,810
Hillingdon		17	5,036
Hornsey		6	4,122
Isleworth		11	5,269
Islington		2	22,417
Kensington		4¼	14,428
Limehouse		3½	9,805
LONDON	M.W.F.		125434
Luke's, St.		1	40,876
Mary, St. Le-Bone		2¼	96,040
Paddington		4	6,476
Pancras, St.		3	71,838
Shadwell		2¼	9,557
Shoreditch		1½	52,966
Staines	F.	19	1,957
Stepney		3	49,163
Stoke Newington		4	2,670
Stratford-le-Bow		4	2,349
Tottenham		6	5,812
Twickenham		13	4,206
Uxbridge	T.H.	18	2,750
Wapping		2	3,078
WESTMINSTER		1	182085
Whitechapel		1	29,407
MONMOUTHSHIRE			71,833
Abergavenny	T.	141	3,592
Aberystwith	M.S.	208	4,059
Chepstow	S.	135	3,008
Monmouth	S.	129	4,164
Trevethan	S.	149	3,931
NORFOLK			344368
Attleburgh	TH.	94	1,659
Aylsham	S.	118	1 853
Dereham	F.	100	3,273
Diss	F.	86	2,764
Downham Market	S.	84	2,044
Lynn Regis	T.S.	96	12,253
NORWICH	W.F.S.	108	50,288
Swaffham	S.	93	2,836

PLACES.	Mkt. D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Thetford		S.	80	2,922
Walsham North		TH.	125	2,303
Wells, next Sea		S.	120	2,950
Wymondham		F.	100	4,708
Yarmouth		S.	124	18,040
NORTHAMPTONSH.				162483
Brackley	W.		63	1,851
Daventry	W.		72	3,326
Kettering	F.		74	3,668
Northampton	S.		66	10,793
Oundle	S.		78	2,279
PETERBOROUGH	S.		81	4,598
Rothwell	M.		78	1,845
Towcester	T.		60	2,554
Wellingborough	W.		67	4,454
NORTHUMBERLAND				198965
Alnwick	S.		308	5,927
Berwickon	W.S.		337	8,723
Corbridge			277	2,037
Elsdon	T.		304	1,848
Gosforth			277	3,295
Haltwhistle	T.		285	3,583
Hexham	T.S.		279	5,436
Morpeth	W.		289	4,292
Newcastle on Tyne	T.S.		274	35,181
Shields, North	W.		279	8,205
Tynemouth			277	24,820
Wooler	TH.		320	1,830
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE				186873
Bingham	TH.		124	1,574
Blyth	W.		151	3,456
Mansfield	TH.		138	7,861
Newark	W.		124	8,084
Nottingham	W.F.S.		124	40,415
Retford, East	S.		145	2,465
Southwell	S.		132	3,051
Worksop	W.		146	4,567
OXFORDSHIRE				136971
Adderbury, East			72	2,277
Bampton	W.		71	2,304
Banbury	TH.		71	5,247
Bicester	F.		54	2,544
Burford	S.		72	1,686
Charlbury	F.		73	2,877
Chipping Norton	W.		73	2,640
Deddington	T.		69	1,847
Henley on Thames	TH.		38	3,509
OXFORD	W.S.		54	16,364
Thame	T.		44	2,479
Witney	TH.		65	4,784
Woodstock	T.		62	1,627
RUTLANDSHIRE				18,487
Oakham	S.		95	1,364
Uppingham	W.		89	1,630
SHROPSHIRE				206153
Bishop's Castle	F.		159	1,880
Bridgnorth	S.		139	4,345
Broseley	W.		140	4,814
Cleobury	W.		137	1,602
Drayton	W.		154	4,426
Ellesmere	T.		169	6,056
Hales-Owen	M.		117	10,946
Ludlow	M.		142	4,820
Madeley	F.		139	5,379
Newport	S.		142	2,343
Oswestry	W.S.		171	7,523
Pontesbury			161	2,458
Shiffnal	F.		135	4,411
Shrewsbury	W.F.S.		153	19,602
Wellington	TH.		142	8,390
Wem	TH.		163	3,608
Wenlock	M.		148	2,209
Westbury	F.		162	2,153
Whitchurch	F.		163	5,489
Worthen			165	2,116
SOMERSETSHIRE				355314
BATH	W.S.		106	36,811
Bridgewa.	T.TH.S.		139	6,155
Bruton	S.		109	2,076
Castle Cary	T.		113	1,627
Chard	M.		140	3,106
Crewkerne	S.		132	3,434
Easton Gordano			123	2,109
Frome Selwood	W.		103	12,411
Glastonbury	T.		124	2,213
Ilminster	S.		133	2,156
Keynsham	TH.		114	1,761
Milborne-Port			114	1,440
Milverton	F.		149	1,930
Minehead	W.		163	1,239
Petherton, North	S.		141	3,091
Shepton Mallet	F.		116	5,021
Somerton	T.		123	1,643
Taunton	W.S.		141	8,534
Wellington	TH.		142	4,170
WELLS	W.S.		120	5,988

PLACES	Mkt. D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Wincanton	W.	108	2,143
Wiveliscombe	S.	153	2,791
Yeovil	F.	122	4,655
SOUTHAMPTON or HAMPSHIRE			283298
Alton	S.	47	2,499
Alverstoke		73	10,972
Andover	S.	63	4,219
Basingstoke	W.	45	3,165
Bishop Waltham	S.	65	2,126
Christchurch	M.	100	4,644
Eling		79	4,314
Fareham	W.	73	3,677
Fordingbridge	S.	88	2,602
Gosport	TH.	73	6,184
Havant	S.	66	2,099
Kingsclere	T.	54	2,695
Lymington	S.	88	3,164
Newchurch		94	3,945
Newport	W.S.	90	4,059
Odiham	S.	40	2,986
Petersfield	S.	54	1,752
Portsmouth	TH.S.	72	45,648
Ringwood	W.	91	3,804
Romsey	S.	73	5,128
Southampt.	T.TH.S.	74	13,353
Whitchurch	F.	56	1,434
WINCHESTER	W.S.	62	7,739
STAFFORDSHIRE			341040
Bilston		120	12,003
Brewood	T	132	2,762
Bromwich, West		114	9,505
Burslem	M.S.	151	10,176
Burton on T.	TH.	125	6,700
Cheadle	S.	145	3,862
Darlaston		142	5,585
Eccleshall	F.	148	4,227
Longton		153	7,100
Leek	W.	154	4,855
LICHFIELD	T.F.	119	6,075
Newcastle up. L.	M.	150	7,031
Penkridge	T.	131	2,641
Rugeley	T.	126	2,677
Stafford	S.	141	5,736
Stoke upon T.		140	29,223
Stone	T.	141	7,251
Tamworth	S.	115	7,185
Tettenhall		125	2,478
Trentham		146	2,203
Uttoxeter	W.	135	4,658
Walsall	T.	114	11,914
Wednesbury	W.	117	6,471
Wolstanton		150	8,572
Wolverhampton		123	36,838
SUFFOLK			270542
Aldeburgh	S.	94	1,212
Beccles	S.	109	3,493
Brandon	F.	78	1,770
Bungay	TH.	106	3,290
Bury St. Edm.	W.S.	71	9,999
Eye	S.	89	1,882
Framlingham	S.	87	2,327
Gorleston		122	2,967
Hadleigh	M.S.	64	2,929
Halesworth	TH.	100	2,166
Ipswich	W.F.S.	69	17,186
Lavenham	T.	61	1,898
Lowestoft	W.	114	3,675
Melford, Long	T.	58	2,288
Mildenhall	F.	70	2,974
Newmarket	T.	61	2,514
Orford	M.	90	1,119
Southwold	TH.	105	1,676
Stowmarket	TH.	69	2,252
Sudbury	S.	54	3,950
Woodbridge	W.	77	4,060
SURREY			398658
Battersea		4	4,992
Bermondsey		1	25,235
Bletchingly		21	1,187
Camberwell		3	17,876
Chertsey	W.	19	4,279
Clapham		4	7,151
Croydon	S.	9	9,254
Dorking	TH.	23	3,812
Egham		18	3,616
Epsom	F.	14	2,890
Farnham	TH.	38	5,413
Godalming	W.	33	4,098
Guildford	S.	29	3,161
Kingston on T.	S.	10	6,091
Lambeth		1	57,638
Mitcham		8	4,453
Mortlake		7	2,484
Newington		1½	33,647
Putney		4	3,794

PLACES.	Mkt.	D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Reigate		T.	21	2,961
Richmond			8	5,994
Rotherhithe			1½	12,523
Streatham			5	3,616
Wandsworth			6	6,702
Wimbledon			8	2,195
SUSSEX				233019
Arundel		TH. S.	55	2,511
Battle		TH.	56	2,852
Brighton		TH.	51	24,429
Broadwater			56	3,725
CHICHESTER		W.S.	62	7,362
Cuckfield		F.	37	2,385
Eastbourne		S.	51	2,607
Grinstead, E.		TH.	28	3,153
Hastings		W.S.	64	5,085
Horsham		S.	36	4,575
Lewes		S.	31	7,083
Mayfield			44	2,698
Midhurst		TH.	50	1,335
Petworth		W.	49	2,781
Rye		W.S.	64	3,590
Salehurst			50	2,121
Seaford		S.	60	1,047
Shoreham New		S.	56	1,047
Steyning		W.F.	50	1,324
Ticehurst			45	1,966
Wadhurst			42	2,136
WARWICKSHIRE				274392
Alcester		T.	103	2,229
Aston			109	19,189
Atherstone		T.	107	3,434
Bedworth			96	3,519
Birmingham		TH.	110	85,416
Chilvers Coton			99	2,169
Coleshill		W.	104	1,760
COVENTRY		F.	91	21,242
Edgbaston			110	2,117
Foleshill			93	4,937
Kenilworth		W.	95	2,577
Leamington		W.	89	2,183
Nuneaton		S.	100	6,610
Rugby		S.	83	2,300
Solihull			108	2,817
Stratford, Old		TH.	93	4,229
Sutton Coldfield		M.	111	3,466
Warwick		S.	90	8,235
Wolten Waven		M.	99	2,248

PLACES.	Mkt.	D.	Dist.	Inhab.
WESTMORELAND				51,359
Appleby		S.	270	1,341
Heversham			255	3,996
Kirkby Kendal		S.	262	8,984
Kirkby Lons		TH.	252	3,769
Kirkby Step.		M.	266	2,716
WILTSHIRE				222157
Bedwin, Great		T.	72	1,928
Bradford, Great		M.	103	10,231
Calne		T.	87	4,612
Chippenham		TH.	93	3,506
Cricklade		S.	84	1,506
Devizes		TH.	89	4,208
Downton		F.	89	3,114
Heytesbury			92	1,329
Highworth		W.	77	3,005
Malmesbury		S.	97	1,976
Marlborough		S.	74	3,038
Melksham		M.	96	5,776
Mere		T.	101	2,422
Ramsbury			69	2,335
SALISBURY		T.S.	81	8,763
Trowbridge		S.	99	9,545
Warminster		S.	96	5,612
Westbury		F.	99	7,846
Wilton		W.	84	2,058
Wootton Basset		TH.	90	1,701
WORCESTERSHIRE				184424
Bewdley		S.	129	3,725
Broomsgrove		T.	116	7,519
Droitwich		F.	126	2,176
Dudley		S.	119	18,211
Evesham		M.	100	3,487
Kidderminster		TH.	126	15,296
Pershore		T.	106	3,892
Stourbridge		F.	122	5,090
Tenbury		TH.	133	1,668
Upton on Sev.		T.	111	2,316
WORCESTER	W.F.S.		111	17,023
YORKSHIRE				1173187
Almondbury			187	23,079
Aysgarth			240	5,621
Barnsley		W.	172	8,284
Batley			190	9,154
Bedale		T.	223	2,631
Beverley		W.S.	183	7,503
Bingley		F.	202	7,375
Bradford Town		TH.	196	13,764

PLACES.	Mkt. D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Bridlington	S.	206	5,034
Catterick		228	2,788
Darton		175	2,176
Doncaster	S.	162	9,117
Driffield, Great	TH.	196	2,471
Easingwould	F.	213	2,352
Giggleswick		235	2,817
Gilling		217	2,002
Gisburn		224	2,536
Guilsborough	M.	245	2,180
Halifax	S.	197	92,850
Harewood		199	2,348
Helmsley	S.	222	3,458
Howden	S.	180	4,443
Huddersfield	T.	189	24,220
Hull	T.S.	174	28,591
Keighley	W.	206	9,223
Kildwick		212	9,595
Kirkby Moors	W.	228	2,003
Knaresboro'	W.	202	9,101
Leeds	T.S.	189	83,796
Malton, N.	T.S.	217	4,005
Mkt. Weighton	W.	192	2,093
Masham	T.	223	2,767
North Allerton	W.	225	4,431
Otley	F.	205	9,358
Penistone	TH.	175	5,042
Pickering	M.	226	3,555
Pocklington	S.	212	2,163
Pontefract	S.	177	8,824
Richmond	S.	233	3,546
Ripon	TH.	212	13,096
Rochdale	M.	198	61,011
Romald Kirk		251	2,461
Rotherham	M.	159	9,633
Sandall, Great		184	2,692
Scarboro'	TH.S.	217	8,533
Sculcoates		174	10,449
Sedberg	W.	265	4,483
Selby	M.	181	4,097
Sheffield	T.	162	62,105
Sherburn	F.	183	2,916
Skipton	S.	216	5,479
Snaith	TH.	173	5,909
Spofforth		194	3,044
Stokesley	S.	238	2,290
Tadcaster	W.	192	2,811
Thirsk	M.	217	3,502
Thorne	W.	166	3,468
Topcliffe		212	2,540
Wakefield	W.TH.F.	182	22,307
Wath on Dearn		164	5,812
Weighton Mkt	W.	192	2,093
Wensley		236	2,182
Whitby	S.	236	12,331
York	T.TH.S.	199	20,787
East Riding			190449
North Riding			183381
West Riding			799357

WALES.

ANGLESEY, ISLE			45,063
Amlwch		260	5,292
Beaumaris	W.S.	251	2,205
Holyhead	S.	258	4,071
BRECON			43,613
Brecon	W.F.S.	171	4,193
CARDIGANSHIRE			57,784
Aberystwith	M.S.	208	3,556
Cardigan	S.	239	2,397
CARMARTHENSHIRE			90,239
Abergwilly		216	2,183
Carmarthen	W.S.	218	8,906
Laugharne	S.	245	1,953
Llandilo Fawr	S.	202	4,468
Llandovery	S.	191	1,293
Llanelly	TH.S.	217	5,649
Llangadock	TH.	195	2,484
CARNARVONSHIRE			57,958
Bangor	W.	236	3,579
Llandegai		235	2,341
DENBIGHSHIRE			76,511
Abergele	S.	220	2,317
Denbigh	W.S.	205	3,195
Henllan		205	2,455
Llan-gollen	S.	184	3,535
Llanrhaiadr-yn-M		202	2,229
Llanrwst	T.	218	2,639
Wrexham	M.TH.	179	11,081
FLINTSHIRE			53,784
Flint		200	1,612
Hawarden	S.	195	5,059
Holywell	F.	203	8,309
Hope		188	2,498
Mold	S.	191	7,320
Northop	S.	197	2,894

PLACES.	Mkt.	D.	Dist.	Inhab.
St. Asaph			*S.* 208	2,755
GLAMORGANSHIRE				101737
Cardiff			*W.S.* 160	3,521
Cowbridge			*T.* 173	1,107
Llantrissaint			*F.* 171	2,585
Margam			*S.* 187	2,047
Merthyr Tydvil			*WS* 171	17,404
Neath			*W.S.* 198	2,823
Swansea			*W.S.* 206	11,236
MERIONETHSHIRE				34,382
Bala			*S.* 194	1,163
Dolgelly			*T.S.* 208	3,588
Towyn			217	2,369
MONTGOMERYSHIRE				59,899
Kerry			172	2,038
Llanfair			*S.* 230	2,514
Llanfyllin			*TH.* 179	1,706
Llanidloes			*S.* 190	3,145
Machynlleth			*W.* 205	2,303
Montgomery			*TH.* 168	1,062
Newton			*T.* 175	3,486
Pool			*M.* 171	4,255
PEMBROKESHIRE				74,099
Fishguard			*TH.* 257	1,837
Haverford, W.			*T.S.* 251	4,055
Narberth			*TH.* 255	2,295
Pembroke			*W.S.* 264	4,925
St. David's			273	2,240
Tenby			*W.S.* 261	1,554
RADNORSHIRE				22,459
Presteigne			*S.* 151	1,941
Radnor			159	2,816
SCOTLAND, *With Distance from Edinburgh.*				
ABERDEENSHIRE				155387
Aberdeen			*TH.* 122	44,796
Cruden			147	2,258
Deer, New			150	3,211
Deer, Old			149	4,841
Ellon			138	2,150
Forgue			148	2,000
Fraserburgh			164	2,831
Huntley			140	3,349
Kintore			134	1,057
Longside			159	2,357
Inverurie			137	1,129
Newhills			127	2,141
Peterhead			154	6,313
Tarves			139	2,093
Turreff			155	2,406
ARGYLLSHIRE				97,316
Appin			133	2,465
Ardnamurchan			155	5,422
Campbeltown			177	9,016
Dunoon & Kilmun			73	2,177
Inverary			115	1,137
Killean & Killche			180	3,306
Torosay			180	2,288
AYRSHIRE				127299
Ardrossan			77	3,105
Ayr			76	7,455
Ballantrae			110	1,280
Beith			62	4,472
Cumnock, Old			61	2,343
Dailly			90	2,161
Dalrey			67	3,313
Dundonald			69	2,482
Galston			62	3,442
Girvan			97	4,490
Irvine			69	7,007
Kilmarnock			65	12,769
Kilwinning			65	3,696
Kirkmichael			84	2,235
Largs			80	2,479
Loudoun			58	3,741
Mauchline			63	2,057
Maybole			85	5,204
Muirkirk			51	2,687
Newton upon Ayr			77	4,027
Quivox, St.			74	5,392
Sorn			63	3,865
Stevenston			72	3,558
Stewarton			61	3,656
Torbolton			67	2,175
BANFFSHIRE				43,561
Banff			165	3,855
Cullen			170	1,452
Fordyce			169	3,245
Gamrie			154	3,716
Inveraven			146	2,481
Keith			150	3,926
Marnoch			158	2,210
Mortlach			140	2,044
Ruthven			179	5,364

PLACES.	Mkt. D.	Dist.	Inhab.
BERWICKSHIRE			33,385
Coldingham		46	2,675
Coldstream		46	2,801
Dunse		41	3,773
Eccles		12	1,000
Lauder		25	1,845
BUTESHIRE			13,797
Killbride		95	2,714
Kilmory		99	3,827
Rothesay		89	4,107
CAITHNESSHIRE			30,238
Canisbay		290	2,128
Halkirk		273	2,646
Latheron		263	6,575
Reay		271	3,815
Thurso	*F.*	279	4,045
Wick	*F.*	279	6,713
CLACKMANNANSH.			13,263
Alloa	*W.S.*	31	5,577
Clackmannan		29	4,056
Dollar		28	1,295
Logie	*F.*	35	2,015
DUMBARTONSHIRE			27,317
Bonhill		58	3,003
Cardross		61	3,105
Cumbernauld		32	2,864
Dumbarton		58	3,481
Kilpatrick, Old		51	3,692
Kirkintilloch		40	4,580
DUMFRIESSHIRE			70,878
Annan		79	4,486
Dumfries		72	11,052
Glencairn		64	1,881
Johnstone		58	1,170
Langholm		70	2,404
Lochmaben		65	2,651
Moffat		50	2,218
Sanquhar		56	3,026
EDINBURGHSHIRE			191514
Dalkeith		6	5,169
EDINBURGH			138235
Inveresk		5	7,836
Laswade		7	4,186
Leith		2	26,000
Libberton		2	4,276
Newton		4	2,150
Pennycuick		9	1,958
ELGIN			31,162
Abernethy		130	1,968
Bellie		160	2,235
Duffus		172	1,050
Elgin	*F.*	167	5,308
Forres		157	3,540
FIFESHIRE			114556
Abbotshall		13	3,267
Anstruther Easter		36	1,090
Auchtermutchy		28	2,754
Burntisland		9	2,136
Ceres		27	2,840
Crail		39	1,854
Cupar		30	5,892
Dunfermline		16	13,081
Dysart		14	6,529
Falkland		24	2,459
Inverkeithing		13	2,512
Kettle		27	2,046
Kilrenny		36	1,494
Kinghorn		9	2,443
Kirkaldy		12	4,452
Largo		25	2,310
Leslie		20	2,200
Markinch		19	4,661
Newburgh		40	2,100
Pittenweem		34	1,200
Sconie		23	2,042
St. Andrew's		39	4,899
Wemyss		16	4,157
FORFARSHIRE			113430
Arbroath		58	8,972
Brechin		66	5,906
Dundee		41	30,575
Forfar		70	5,897
Glammis		52	2,009
Kirriemuir		66	5,056
Liff and Benvie		46	2,585
Monifieth		47	2,107
Montrose	*F.*	70	10,338
Vigeans, St.		59	5,583
HADDINGTONSHIRE			35,127
Berwick, North		22	1,694
Dunbar	*TH.*	28	5,272
Haddington	*F.*	16	5,255
Preston Pans	*W.S.*	8	2,055
Tranent		10	3,366
INVERNESSHIRE			90,157
Boleskine		170	2,096
Cromdale		136	2,897
Glenelg		189	2,807

PLACES.	Mkt. D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Inverness		156	12,264
Kilmallie		130	5,527
Kilmamvaig		136	2,812
Kilmorack		163	2,862
Kiltarlity		163	2,429
Kingussie		112	2,004
Portree		225	3,174
Urquhart		145	2,786
KINCARDINESHIRE			29,118
Banchory Daven		118	2,232
Bervie		83	1,092
Fetteresso		106	4,483
Fordoun		80	2,375
KINROSSHIRE			7,762
Kinross		25	2,563
Orwell		27	2,529
KIRKCUDBRIGHT			38,903
Kelton		89	2,416
Kirkcudbright		99	3,377
Minnigaff		98	1,923
Troqueer		79	4,301
Urr		84	2,862
LANARKSHIRE			244887
Avendale		44	5,030
Blantyre		41	2,630
Bothwell		40	4,844
Cambuslang		45	2,301
Cambusnetham		36	3,086
Carluke		36	2,925
Carwoath		25	2,888
Crawford		39	1,914
Dalserff		40	2,054
Douglas		41	2,195
GLASGOW	*W.*	43	147043
Govan		46	19,170
Hamilton		38	7,613
Kilbride		49	3,485
Lanark		82	7,085
Lesmahagow		38	5,592
Monkland, New		33	7,362
Monkland, Old		36	6,983
Rutherglen		46	4,640
Shotts		29	3,297
Stonehouse		40	2,038
LINLITHGOWSHIRE			22,685
Bathgate		18	3,283
Borrowstoness		18	3,018
Kirkliston		9	2,213
Linlithgow	*P.*	17	4,692
Whitburn		21	1,900
NAIRNSHIRE			9,006
Nairn		167	3,228
ORKNEY & SHETL.			53,124
Kirkwall		327	2,212
PEEBLESHIRE			10,046
Peebles	*T.*	20	2,705
PERTHSHIRE			139050
Alyth		64	2,569
Auchterarder		55	2,870
Auchtergaven		49	2,478
Blair-Atholl, &c.		75	2,493
Blair Gowrie		58	2,253
Callander		52	2,031
Caputh		50	2,348
Comrie		60	2,614
Crieff		56	4,216
Culross		21	1,434
Cupar Angus	*TH.*	54	2,622
Dull		80	4,508
Dunblane		42	3,135
Dunkeld Little		54	2,977
Errol		44	2,887
Fortingall		82	3,189
Kenmore		80	3,347
Killin		72	2,103
Kilmadock		45	3,150
Kincardine		41	2,388
Kinnoul		42	2,074
Kippen		44	2,029
Logierait		51	3,095
Methven		48	2,904
Moulin		67	1,915
Muthill		52	2,862
Perth		41	19,068
Scone		43	2,155
Tullialan		42	3,558
RENFREWSHIRE			112175
Abbey		50	20,575
Cathcart		45	2,056
Eastwood		46	5,676
Greenock		65	22,088
Houstoun		54	2,317
Innerkip		70	2,344
Kilbrachan		55	4,213
Lochwinnoch		58	4,130
Mearns		55	2,295
Neilston		54	6,549
Paisley		60	28,090

PLACES.	Mkt. D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Port Glasgow		62	5,262
Renfrew		49	2,646
ROSS & CROMARTYS.			68,828
Contin		180	1,930
Cromarty		175	2,649
Dingwall		175	2,031
Rosemarkie		167	1,571
Stornoway		172	4,119
Tain		201	2,861
Urquhart		177	2,822
Urray		171	2,731
ROXBURGSHIRE			40,892
Castleton		67	2,038
Hawick	*TH.*	47	4,387
Jedburgh	*M.*	45	5,251
Kelso	*F.*	42	4,860
Melrose	*S.*	35	3,467
Wilton		46	1,661
SELKIRKSHIRE			6,637
Selkirk	*T.*	36	2,728
STIRLINGSHIRE			65,376
Balfron		50	2,041
Campsie		45	4,927
Denny		30	3,364

PLACES	Mkt. D.	Dist.	Inhab.
Falkirk	*TH.*	24	11,536
Kilsyth		36	4,260
Kippen		44	2,,29
Larbert		27	3,491
Ninian's, St.		34	8,274
Polmont		22	2,171
Stirling	*F.*	36	7,314
SUTHERLANDSH.			23,840
Assint		240	2,803
Dornoch		210	3,100
Loth		238	2,008
Rogart		235	1,986
WIGTOWNSHIRE			33,240
Glenluce		114	1,957
Inch		124	2,386
Kirkmaiden		141	2,210
Leswalt		128	2,332
Penningham		100	3,090
Port Patrick		132	1,818
Stoneykirk		127	3,133
Stranraer		126	2,463
Whithorn		116	2,36[illegible]
Wigtown		105	2,042

ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY ISLAND		20,302	
St. Peter		11,173	
HERM ISLAND		28	
JERSEY ISLAND		28,600	
St. Helier		10,118	
St. Ouen		2,081	
Trinity		2,048	
JETHOU ISLAND		9	
ISLE OF MAN		40,081	
Andreas		2,229	
Castletown		2,036	
Douglas, Town		6,054	
Kirk Christ		2,568	
Kirk Malew		2,640	
Kirk Patrick		2,03[illegible]	
Lezayre		2,209	
SCILLY ISLANDS		2,614	
SERK ISLAND		488	

METROPOLIS.

City within the walls	56,174
City without the walls, not including the Borough	69,260
City of Westminster and Liberties	182,085
Out-parishes of Middlesex and Surrey, within the Bills of Mortality	702,533
Parishes not within the Bills of Mortality	215,642
	1,225,694

Ascertained Population of Towns in Ireland.

	Inhabit.		Inhabit.
Carlow	6,146	Carrickbeg	2,875
Naas	2,018	Carrickfergus	6,136
Attry	3,192	Drogheda	16,123
Longford	3,062	Galway	24,684
Granard	2,425	Cork	64,394
Part of the town of Longford	2,024	Dublin	176,610
Rells Town	3,341	Limerick	66,043
Part of the town of Athlone	2,560	Belfast	35,084
Bazle	2,272	Youghall	8,804
Waterford	25,467	Cashell	5,969
Tullow	2,258	Callen	5,956
Dungarvon	4,930	Tullamore	5,561
		Birr	5,429

STATISTICAL TABLES;

Or, Results of the Inquiries regarding the Geographical, Agricultural, and Political State of Scotland.—1817.

BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

Extent.

	Land.	Lakes.	Totals.
Main-Land of Scotland	25,520	494	26,014
Hebrides	2,800	104	2,904
Orkney Islands	425	15	440
Zetland Isles	855	25	880
Square miles..	29,600	638	30,238

Climate.—East Coast.

	Days.
Average number of days of rain and snow	135
Fair weather	230
	365

Climate.—West Coast.	Days.
Average number of days of rain and snow	205
Fair weather	160
	365

Winds.—East Coast.	
From the north	25
North-east	29
East	62
South-east	14
South	9
South-west	105
West	102
North-west	19
	365

West Coast.	
Points from east to west by north	197
From west to south	139
From south to east	29
	365

State of Property.

	Number of Proprietors.
Large properties, or estates above 2000*l.* of valued rent, or 2500*l.* sterling of real rent	396
Middling properties, or estates from 2000*l.* to 500*l.* of valued rent, or from 2500*l.* to 625*l.* of real rent	1077
Small properties, or estates under 500*l.* of valued rent, or 625*l.* of real rent	6181
Estates belonging to corporate bodies	144
Total number of proprietors in Scotland	7798

Proportion of Soil cultivated and uncultivated.

	Eng. Acres.
Number of acres fully or partially cultivated	5,043,050
Acres uncultivated, including woods and plantations	13,900,550
Total extent of Scotland in English acres	18,943,600

Extent of Woods and Plantations.

	Eng. Acres
Extent of plantations	412,226
——— natural woods	501,469
Total	913,695

Nature of the productive Soils in Scotland.

Sandy Soil	263,771
Gravel	681,862
Improved mossy soils	411,096
Cold or inferior clays	510,265
Rich clays	987,070
Loams	1,869,193
Alluvial, haugh or carse land	320,193
	5,043,450

Acres under the different Crops, or in Fallow.

	Acres.
Grass, (in hay and pasture)	2,489,725
Wheat	140,095
Barley	280,193
Oats	1,260,362
Rye	500
Beans and peas	118,000
Potatoes	80,000
Turnips	407,125
Flax	16,500
Fallow	218,950
Gardens and orchards	32,000
	5,043,450

Live Stock, and their Produce.

Horses	243,489
Cattle	1,047,142
Sheep	2,850,867
Hogs	500,000
	4,641,498

Mineral State—Coal.

Extent of the great Coal-field...*acres*	600,000	
Annual consumption	172	
Quantity annually consumed ....*tons*	2,500,000	
Value of the coal annually consumed, at an average of 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton	£833,333	0 0
Expense of labour, 5*s.* 10*d.* per ton.....	729,166	10 0
Rent to the proprietor, 10*d.* per ton	104,060	10 0

Iron.

Number of blast furnaces.....	21
Quantity annually produced	32,760
Value at 7*l.* per ton	£229,320
Number of persons annually employed	7,650

Lead.

Number of bars of lead annually produced.....	65,000
Annual value at 2*l.* per bar.....	£130,000

Value of Mineral Productions.

Coal	£833,333
Lime	375,000
Iron	229,320
Lead.....	130,000
Various articles.....	30,000
	£1,597,653

Manufactures of Scotland.

Value of raw material.		Expense of labour and profit.	Total Value of manufactured articles.
Woollen.....	£300,000	450,000	150,000
Linen	834,149	1,775,000	940,851
Cotton.....	1,832,124	6,964,486	5,132,362
Inferior branches	1,300,000	5,000,000	3,700,000
	£4,266,273	14,189,486	9,923,213

Ecclesiastical State of Scotland.

Number of synods	16
Number of presbyteries	78
Number of parishes	893
Number of established clergymen ..	938

Religious Persuasions.

Established Presbyterian Church ..		1,408,388
Seceders from the Established Church, of various descriptions, but all holding Presbyterian principles ..		256,000
Total Presbyterians....		1,664,388
Separatists of various persuasions, as Baptists, Bereans, Glassites	50,000	
Roman Catholics	50,000	
Scotch Episcopalians	28,000	
Methodists	9,000	
Church of England	4,000	
Quakers	300	
		141,300
		1,805,688

Scotland possesses only 1,804,864 souls, or about one-third part of the supposed population of Ireland, and yet in the year 1813, the people paid 4,204,097*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* of net revenue, exclusively of the expense of management and drawbacks. This comparatively immense sum amounts to within about half a million of the net revenue of Ireland, and it exhibits, most clearly, this important fact, namely, that the people of Scotland are able to bear a rate of taxation, exceeding that of Ireland, in the proportion of three to one; or, in plain language, a Scotchman pays three pounds to the state, for every one paid by an Irishman—and, by the same rule, Ireland, instead of paying only 4,822,264*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.* of net revenue, which was the amount in the year 1813, ought, on this account alone, to afford 14,466,798*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.* annually, without burdening the people more heavily than

they are in Scotland. But Ireland enjoys local advantages superior to those of Caledonia, in as far as her soil and climate are more favourable to the productions of the earth.

But, in comparing the circumstances of the two countries, there is another consideration of the utmost importance that bears upon the question. The total extent of Scotland includes nearly nineteen millions of English acres, of which only 5,043,000 are fully or partially cultivated. The total extent of Ireland may be estimated at more than twenty millions of English acres, of which 15,000,000 are fully or partially cultivated. Here we find that the people of the latter country have the superiority over those of the former, in the proportion of nearly three to one, in all that relates to the products of the soil, which are, in fact, the primary source of national wealth.

In regard to the quality of soil and climate, Ireland possesses an advantage over Scotland that may be estimated in the proportion of three to two—in reference to her capabilities for manufactures, she may be supposed equal; but in relation to facilities for commerce she again has the superiority; and, without calculating minutely, it may be fairly stated, that the resources of Ireland exceed those of Scotland, as three to one, in calculating from population—as three to one in extent of productive soil—and as three to two in the quality of that soil. It, therefore, follows, that if the capabilities of Ireland were equally well brought into action as those of the sister country, the revenue of the former should amount to about six times the revenue of the latter, or to something about twenty-five millions sterling, without the people of Ireland being more heavily loaded with taxes than those of Scotland; and, at the same time, they ought to enjoy a similar degree of comfort and happiness, which is not the case. Without, however, carrying the statement to the full amount it might seem to bear, we shall renounce a great part of the sum, and say, that Ireland could have afforded from twelve to fifteen millions of net revenue, if her moral and physical resources had been properly employed.

CIRCUITS JURISDICTIONS.

STATEMENT Exhibiting the Counties of ENGLAND & WALES, arranged in order of their *JURISDICTION*, with the No. of *Divisional Meetings* or PETTY SESSIONS, and of acting MAGISTRATES in each County.

CIRCUITS.	COUNTIES	No. of Petty Sessions	No. of acting Magistrates.
	MIDDLESEX	13	200
HOME.	Hertford	12	95
	Essex (*Chelmsford*)	14	148
	Kent (*Maidstone*)	14	168
	Sussex* (*Horsham*)	16	134
	Surrey† (*Kingston*)	11	165
OXFORD.	Berks‡ (*Reading*)	9	93
	Oxford	13	59
	Worcester	13	90
	Stafford	8	62
	Salop (*Shrewsbury*)	11	109
	Hereford	12	336
	Monmouth	10	39
	Gloucester	18	179
MIDLAND.	Northampton	9	79
	Rutland (*Oakham*)	1	7
	Lincoln & CITY	16	110
	Nottingham & TOWN	10	85
	Derby	6	54
	Leicester & BOROUGH CITY of Coventry	6	52 10
	Warwick	14	51
WESTERN.	Hants (*Winchester*)	11	110
	Wilts (*Salisbury*)	16	91
	Dorset (*Dorchester*)	9	63
	Devon (*Exeter*) & City		167
	Cornwall§ *Launceston* CITY of Bristol		99
	Somerset† (*Taunton*)	16	130
NORFOLK.	Buckingham‖	10	136
	Bedford	6	41
	Huntingdon	3	22
	Cambridge ..... Isle of Ely (*Ely*)	11	83
	Norfolk¶ (*Thetford*)	33	154
	Suffolk (*Bury St. E.*)	16	110
NORTHERN.	York & CITY	52	251
	Durham	16	74
	Northumberland (*Newcastle*) & To.	7	43
	Cumberland (*Carlisle*)	5	55
	Westmorel. (*Appleby*)	4	32
	Lancaster	16	100
Chester.	CHESTER	8	79
	Flint (*Mold*)	7	24
	Montgomery (*W. Pool*)		37
	Denbigh (*Ruthin*)	8	36
SOUTH WALES	Cardigan	9	46
	Pembroke	7	67
	Cærmarthen ..... TOWN of Haverford.	8	39
North Brecon Wales	Glamorgan (*Cardiff*)	9	77
	Brecon	6	43
	Radnor (*Preisteign*)	6	21
	Anglesea (*Beaumaris*)		22
	Carnarvon	5	31
	Merioneth (*Bala*)	6	23

*** *Where the County, in the above Statement, simply is expressed, the Assizes are held at the TOWN of the same name as the County. In the other Counties, the Assizes are held at the places inserted. in (Italics) except in those marked with the following Notations, at which the LENT Assizes in April only are held, and the SUMMER Assizes in August at the places mentioned below, Viz.*

* SUSSEX *at Lewes*
† SURREY *alternately at Guildford & Croydon.*
‡ BERKS *at Abingdon*
§ CORNWALL *at Bodmin*
† SOMERSET *alternately at Bridgewater & Wells.*
‖ BUCKINGHAM *at the Town of Buckingham*
¶ NORFOLK *at the City of Norwich.*

STATEMENT *of the* DIOCESAN JURISDICTIONS *of* ENGLAND & WALES, *shewing in Column*

No. 1 *The No. of* PARISH CHURCHES *in each Diocese*
2 *Do. Benefices in the* PATRONAGE *of the Diocesan*
3 *Do. Do. Do. of the Dean & Chapter*
4 *The Amount at which each Diocese is Rated for First Fruits in the Book of Tenths.*

	DIOCESE	JURISDICTION	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4 £
PROVINCE of CANTERBURY 8219	CANTERBURY	*part of Kent*	257	157	45	2682
	Bath & Wells	*Somersetshire* ..	388	28	47	533
	Bristol	*Bristol, Dorset, and part of Gloucesters.*	236	13	26	383
	Chichester	*Sussex*	250	31	37	677
	Ely	*Cambridgeshire* ..	141	83	22	2134
	Exeter	*Cornwall & Devonsh.*	604	48	55	500
	Gloucester	*Gloucestersh.* [*Salop*	267	23	19	316
	Hereford ..	*Hereford & part of*	213	27	35	765
	Litchfield & Coventry	*Stafford, Derby, and parts of Warw.&Sal.*	557	25	31	705
	Lincoln	*Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Buckingh. & Hertfordshires.*	1247	61	98	1247
	LONDON ..	*Essex, Middlesex, & part of Hampshire*	623	84	52	1000
	Norwich ..	*Norfolk & Suffolk*	1121	49	42	834
	Oxford	*Oxfordshire*	195	11	110	381
	Peterborough	*Northampton & Rut.*	293	11	6	414
	Rochester	*part of Kent.* [*land.*	98	19	30	358
	Salisbury ..	*Wilts & Berkshires*	248	57	61	1421
	Winchester	*Surrey Hants & Jer.*	362	66	34	3193
	Worcester ..	*Worcester, and part of Warwickshire*	241	22	40	1032
	WALES. Bangor	*Anglesea, Cærmarthen & Merionethsh.*	107	78	5	134
	WALES. Landaff	*Glamorgan, Monmoth, Brecon & Radnor*	177	11	27	154
	WALES. St. Asaph	*Flint Denbigh & Montgomeryshire*	121	106	6	187
	WALES. St. Daivd	*Pembroke, Cardigan & Carmarthenshire.*	308	114	27	463
PROVINCE of YORK. 1065.	YORK..	*greater part of York & Nottinghamshires.*	581	70	87	1610
	Durham	*Durham, and Northumberland.*	135	46	24	1821
	Carlisle	*parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland.*	93	36	26	531
	Chester	*Cheshire, Lancashire parts of York, Cumberland Westmorld.*	256	34	13	420

* Although there appears to be only 9284 Parish CHURCHES there are 11,563 Benefices, 1299 of which, are in the Patronage of the Diocesans, 1005 in the Dean & Chapters, 103 in the five Collegiate Churches of *Manchester, Rippon, Southwell, Westminster, & Windsor*, 583 in the Universities & Colleges of OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE, *Eton and Winchester*, 1015 in the KING, *Prince of Wales, & Duke of Lancaster*, leaving 7597 in the Patronage of LAY IMPROPRIATORS.

STATEMENT shewing the GROSS ANNUAL INCOMES, of the 2,941,383 FAMILIES, composing the POPULATION of GREAT BRITAIN, according to the return made to Parliament, in 1821; the Families divided into 28 Classes, shewing the Annual Income of each Class, and its order of Expenditure or Application, under each of the four following heads: viz. — for Agricultural or Natural Production; Artificial or Manufactured Production; Taxes, Pauper Rates, Tithes, &c. and Surplus.

No. of Classes	Families.	Rate of INCOME ℔ Annum.	Disposal of INCOME. Agricultural or Natural Product.	Artificial or Manufactured Product.	Taxes, Pauper Rates, & Tithes.	Surplus	TOTAL.
	—No.—	—£—	—£—	—£—	—£—	—£—	—£—
1	1,000,000	25	21,000	3,500	500	Below Subsistence consequently no Surp.	25,000
2	600,000	33	17,500	2,000	500		20,000
3	400,000	50	16,500	3,000	500		20,000
4	300,000	66	16,500	3,000	500		20,000
5	200,000	100	16,500	3,000	500		20,000
6	100,000	200	12,500	5,000	1,500	1,000	20,000
7	66,666	300	10,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	20,000
8	50,000	400	9,000	7 000	3,000	1,000	20,000
9	40,000	500	7,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	20,000
10	33,333	600	6,500	8,500	4,000	1,000	20,000
11	28,570	700	6,000	8,000	5,000	1,000	20,000
12	25,000	800	5'000	8,000	5,000	1,000	20,000
13	22,222	900	5,000	8,000	5,000	2,000	20,000
14	20,000	1,000	5,000	8,000	5,000	2,000	20,000
15	13,333	1,500	5,000	9,000	4,000	2,000	20,000
16	10,000	2,000	5,000	9,000	4,000	2,000	20,000
17	8,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	4,000	1,000	20,000
18	6 666	3,000	5,000	10,000	4,000	1,000	20,000
19	5,710	3,500	5,000	11,000	3,000	1,000	20,000
20	5,000	4,000	4,000	12,000	3,000	1,000	20,000
21	3,000	5,000	2,500	9,000	2,500	1,000	15,000
22	2,000	7,500	1,500	10,250	2,500	750	15,000
23	1,000	15,000	1,000	11,250	2,000	750	15,000
24	500	24,000	1,000	9,500	1,000	500	12,000
25	200	30,000	500	4,500	500	500	6,000
26	100	50,000	300	3,900	300	500	5,000
27	50	75,000	150	3,000	100	500	3,750
28	33	100,000	100	2,600	100	500	3,300
	2,941,383	£163	240,000	147,000	68,000	25,000	480,000

Gross Produce of Soil: 40,000,000 Acres at 6 £ ℔ Acre £ 240,000,000

*** In the 5 right hand Columns, the three last places of figures have been dispensed with, for the sake of abridgment, therefore read Millions.

STATEMENT of the *Charges of Collection* on, and other *Payments out of* the PUBLIC INCOME of GREAT BRITAIN, in its Progress to the EXCHEQUER, in the Year 1823; shewing the proportion of Charge on, and Payments out of each respective department, or source of INCOME, and also the several Items of Charge, and of Payments.

	Heads of INCOME.	*Customs*	*Excise.*	*Stamps*	*A. Tax*	*P. Offi.*	*C.Lds.*	all oth.	TOTAL.
	Items of Charge.	£	£	£	£		£	£	£
Charges of Collection	Salaries & Allowan.	476,544	777,379	48,671	90,017	167,384	33,119	8,322	1,599,238
	℔ Centage			63,917	170,361		5,017	1,566	240,862
	Day Pay	330,709	19,451		5,922				256,173
	Special Services	18,894	31,492	4,133	11,691	7,353		770	74,340
	Tradesmen's Bills	132,045	34,286	4,187	797	16,681	4,545	162	152,991
	Rent, & Taxes	8,507	12,443	657	107	4,505		204	26,423
	LAW CHARGES	27,229	31,169	4,334	8,768	3,973		3,026	78,500
	Stationary &c.	33,481	40,688	12,899	19,289	7,747		353	114,458
	Superannuations	96,346	67,899	5,039	7,299	9,992	469	160	187,204
	Compensations	33,014	4,381	199	12,014	5,125	1,403	239	56,375
	Incidents	52,760	86,333	15,483	5,249	3,051		213	163,090
	Conveyance of Mails, Packets,		Transit Postage, & Ship Let.			267,645			267,645
	TOTAL.	1,109,530	102,612	159,520	331,516	473,456	44,553	15,825	2,227,012
Other Payments	Quarantine and	251,132	192,141	Warehouseing Establishment					443,273
	Bounties for Pro-	331,157	92,739	moting Fisheries, Linen Manufactures &c.					423,896
	Payments in Sup-	85,613	137,996	port of the Civil Government of SCOTLAND					223,609
	Expences incurred in securing His Majesty's Woods, Forests & Lands						219,028	2,000	221,028
	Sums paid or advanced to Commissioners of Roads				5,367	5,946			11,313
	Expence of Irish Packet Establishment					27,219			27,219
	Augmentation of Stipends to Scot's Clergy				9,639				9,639
	Militia and Deserters' Warrants				22,228				22,228
	PENSIONS		14,000			13,700			27,700
	Total of other PAYMENTS	667,901	436,876		37,816	46,864	219,028	2,591	1,411,076
	IRELAND Ch. of Collec	458,249	235,014	39,014	40,232	95,661			868,170
	IRELAND oth Payments	160,921	65,414						226,334
	TOTAL United Kingdom.	2,396,601	1,839,916	198,534	409,564	615 981	223,981	18,426	5,742,203

Statement of the CHARGES of COLLECTION *and other Payments out of the* PUBLIC INCOME *of Great Britain, in its progress to the* EXCHEQUER *in the Year* 1823.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Nett. Produce of the *REVENUE* of GREAT BRITAIN in the Years 1823 and 1824, shewing also the Gross Receipt of each article assessed under the EXCISE in 1823, and the increase *noted by* +, or decrease *noted by* —, of each article

EXCISE	Gr. Rec. 1823.	*Nett. Proceeds* 1823.	1824.	+ Increase —Decrease
	£	£	£	£

TOTAL Nett. REVENUE

1823.	1824.
£	£

Comparative Statement of the Nett Produce of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN in the Years 1823 and 1824, also the Gross Receipt of each article assessed under the EXCISE in 1823, and the

	PAYMENTS	667,901	436,876		37,816	46,864	219,028	2,591	1,411,076
IRE-	Ch. of Collec	458,249	235,014	39,014	40,232	95,661			868,170
LAND	othPayments	160,921	65,414						226,334
	TOTAL								
	United Kingdom.	2,306,601	1,839,916	196,534	409,564	615 981	222,981	18,426	5,742,203

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COMPARATIVE Statement of the Nett. Produce of the *REVENUE* of GREAT BRITAIN in the Years 1823 and 1824, shewing also the Gross Receipt of each article assessed under the EXCISE in 1823, and the increase *noted by* +, or decrease *noted by* —, of each article

EXCISE	Gr. Rec. 1823.	*Nett. Proceeds* 1823.	1824.	+ Increase —Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Auctions	236,650	221,950	680,642	+ 58,692
Drink. Beer	3,333,333	2,919,575	3,019,895	+ 12,320
Drink. Malt	3,508,734	2,990,728	3,435,769	+ 445,041
Drink. Hops	35,835	47,240	72,593	+ 25,353
Drink. Spirits British	2,833,038	2,723,615	2,276,473	+ 251,858
Drink. Spirits Foreig.	2,699,127	2,362,709	2,672,761	+ 310,052
Bricks and Tiles	407,239	390,632	467,724	+ 77,092
Candles	443,051	379,676	392,929	+ 13,253
Cocoa & Coffee	426,437	419,073	406,842	— 12,236
Cyder & Perry	48,719	45,751	40,320	— 5,426
Glass	962,710	474,424	537,625	+ 62,951
Hides & Skins	376,435	326,277	357,252	+ 30,975
Licences	785 209	744,953	656,280	— 88,683
Paper	616,391	547,027	605,179	+ 58,152
Pepper.....	153,389	147,921	159,287	+ 11,366
Printed Calicoes	1,811,919	560,511	598,513	+ 38,002
Salt	389,420	446,489	192,416	— 247,083
Soap	1,282,234	1,175,566	1'097,770	— 7,796
Starch.....	78,091	65,728	61.447	— 4,281
Stone Bottles	3,298	3,088	3,101	+ 13
Sweets	12,104	11,922	10,124	— 1,798
Tea	3,410,408	3,373,587	3,382,435	+ 8,848
Tobacco and Snuff	2,586,500	2,463,640	2,584,829	+ 121,189
Vinegar	48,243	47,765	47,798	— 2,967
Wine *vide Custms.*	1,120,950	1,041,394	1,043,286	+ 1,812
Wire	9,134	7,906	7,917	+ 11
TOTALS.	27,568,027	23,956,458	25,113,287	+1,15682,5

TOTAL Nett. REVENUE	1823. £	1824. £
Customs	10,406,430	10,239,739
Excise	23,956,458	25,113,237
Stamps	6,362,620	6,753,096
L.& Assesd Tax	6,188,877	4,922,070
Post Office	1,387,000	1,444,000
Hawkers &c,	53,880	57,716
Incidents	106,313	106,833
Imprests	250,247	176,022
☞ Austria	766,667	1,733,333
TOTALS £	49,478,401	50,546,092

*** *These Statements with the exception of the Column of Gross Receipt of the Excise, are termed the Exchequer Account, and are the same order of accounts which appear in the Newspapers quarterly; whilst all the preceding Statements relating to Finance have been compiled from what are termed the Treasury Accounts.*

The Exchequer Account it will be seen does not include the £5,742,293 stated above, nor £4,241,907 which appears in the Treasury Accounts for the Year 1823, as repaid for Drawbacks, Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks, Allowances, &c. &c.

STATEMENT shewing the PERPENDICULAR *Heights of* HILLS or MOUNTAINS, in ENGLAND & WALES which exceed 1200 FEET above the level of the Sea at low Water, and shewing the County in which situate.

Name of Hill or Mountain	*County in which situate*	*Height in Feet.*
Arran Fowddy	*Merioneth*	2955
Arrenig	*Do.*	2809
Axedge	*Derby*	1751
Beacons of Brecknock	*Brecon*	2862
Black Comb	*Cumberland*	1919
Black Hambleton Down	*York*	1246
Bleasdale Forest	*Lancaster*	1709
Boulsworth Hill	*Do.*	1689
Bolton Head or Greenhoe	*York*	1485
Bow Fell	*Cumberland*	2911
Bradfield Point	*York*	1246
Brenin Vaur	*Pembroke*	1285
Brown Clay Hill	*Salop*	1805
Brown Willy	*Cornwall*	1368
Butterton Hill	*Devon*	1203
Bwich Mawr	*Cærnarvon*	1673
Cæder Ferwyn	*Merioneth*	2563
Cæder Idris	*Do.*	2914
Cærmarthen Van or Trecastle Beacon	*Brecon*	2596
Cappelante	*Do.*	2394
Carn Fell	*York*	2245
Carned David	*Cærnarvon*	3427
Carned Llewellyn	*Do.*	3469
Carraton Hill	*Cornwall*	1208
Cawsand Beacon	*Devon*	1793
Cheviot	*Northumberland*	2058
Collier Law	*Durham*	1678
Coniston Fell	*Lancaster*	2577
Cradle Mountain	*Brecon*	2545
Cross Fell	*Cumberland*	2902
Cyrn y Brain Mountain	*Denbigh*	1852
Dunkerry Beacon, (Exmore)	*Somerset*	1665
Dwggan, (near Builth)	*Brecon*	2071
Gerwyn-Goch	*Cærnarvon*	1728
Grassmere Fell	*Cumberland*	2756
Greenhoe or Bolton Head	*York*	1485
Hathersedge	*Derby*	1377
Hedge Hope	*Northumberland*	2347
Helvellyn	*Cumberland*	3055
High Pike	*Do.*	2101
Holme Moss	*Derby*	1859
Ingleborough Hill	*York*	2361
Kilhope Law	*Durham & Westmoreland*	2196
Landenam Mountain	*Montgomery*	1898
Langeinor Do.	*Glamorgan*	1859
Long Mount Forest	*Salop*	1674
Long Mountain	*Montgomery*	1330
Loosetoe	*York*	1404
Lords-Seat	*Derby*	1751
Malvern Hill	*Worcester*	1444
Moel Fammaw	*Denbigh*	1845
Moel Morwith	*Do.*	1768
Myndd Mane	*Monmouth*	1567

HEIGHTS of MOUNTAINS Continued.

Name of Hill or Mountain	County in which Situate	Height in Feet.
Nine Standards	Westmoreland	2136
North Barele	Isle of Man	1804
Peggwns Vaur, or Landenam Mountain	Montgomery.	1898
Pendle Hill	Lancaster	1803
Pengarn	Merioneth	1510
Pennaen Mawr	Carnarvon	1529
Peningant Hill	York	2270
Pillar	Cumberland	2893
Plynlimmon Mountain	Cardigan	2463
Precelly Top	Pembroke	1754
Radnor Forest	Radnor	2163
Rippin Tor (Dartmoor)	Devon	1549
Revel Mountain	Carnarvon	1866
Rivington Hill	Lancaster	1545
Rodney's Pillar	Montgomery	1288
Rumbles Moor	York	1308
Saddle Back	Cumberland	2787
Sea Fell (Low Point)	Do.	3092
Sea Fell (High Point)	Do.	3166
Shannon Fell	York	2329
Simonside Hill	Northumberland	1407
Skiddaw	Cumberland	3022
Snea Fell	Isle of Man	2004
Snowdon	Carnarvon	3571
Stow Hill	Hereford	1417
Sugar Loaf (near Abergavenny)	Monmouth	1852
Trecastle Beacon (or Cærmarthen Van)	Brecon	2590
Tregarron Down	Cardigan	1747
Water Crag	York	2186
Whernside (in Ingleton Fells)	Do.	2384
Whernside (in Kettlewell Dale)	Do.	2263
Wittle Hill	Lancaster	1614
Wrekin	Salop	1320

The following are the altitudes of Stations, and Hills, in the Counties of KENT, ESSEX, MIDDLESEX, & SURREY, computed from observations made in the course of the late Trignometrical Survey under the direction of the BOARD of ORDNANCE.

KENT

Allington Knoll	329
Dover Castle	469
Folkestone Toll-Gate	575
Goudhurst	497
Greenwich Observatory	214
High Nock (nr Dymchurch)	230
Hollingbourn Hill	616
Paddlesworth	642
Shooter's Hill	446
Swingfield Steeple (Top)	330
Tenterden Do.	322

ESSEX

Highbeach	760
Langdon Hill	620

MIDDLESEX

Hanger Hill Tower	251
King's Harbour	122

SURREY

St. Anne's Hill	240
Bagshot Heath	463
Banstead	576
Botley Hill	880
Hind Head	923
Hundred Acres	443
Leith Hill	993
Norwood	389

ETYMOLOGIES

Of common Names of Places in the British Islands.

AB, is frequently a contraction of Abbot, implying that the place belonged to a monastery.

Al, *Attle*, *Adle*, are corruptions of *Æthel*, noble, famous.

Al, *Ald*, from the Saxon *Eald*, old or ancient.

Al, *Hal*, from *Healle*, a hall, or place.

Ask, *Ash*, or *As*, from *Æsc*, an ash-tree.

Bam, or *Beam*, imply a woody situation, as *Barrow*, a grove.

Brad, broad, spacious.

Brig, a bridge.

Brun, *Bran*, *Brown*, *Bourn*, *Burn*, a stream, river, or brook.

Burrow, *Burrough*, *Burk*, *Burg*, *Burgh*, a city, town, ower, or castle.

Bye, *Bee*, a dwelling.

Car, *Char*, from the British *Caer*, a city.

Castor, *Chester*, from *Ceaster*, a city, town, or castle, from the Roman *Castrum*.

Chip, *Cheap*, *Chipping*, from the Saxon *Ceapan*, to buy, imply a market.

Comb or *Comp*, from the British *Cum*, a valley, low situation.

Cot, *Cote*, *Coat*, from *Cot*, a cottage.

Crag, in the British, means a steep rock.

Den is a valley.

Dez, from *Deor*, a wild beast, or if the place stand on a river, from *Dwr* (in the British language,) water.

Er, in the middle of a name, may be contracted from *Wara*, dwellers.

Erne, *Eron*, a place.

Ey, *ea*, *ee*, from *Ig*, an island, or *Ea*, water, a river.

Fleet, *Fleot*, *Flot*, from the Saxon *Fleot*, a bay, estuary, or river

Grave, from *Græf* (in Saxon,) a grove, grave, or cave.

Ham, a house or abode.

Holme, *Howme*, from *Holm*, a river-island, or plain surrounded by water; also a hill or mountain.

Holt, a wood.

Hyrst, *Hurst*, *Herst*, a grove.

Ing, or *Inge*, a meadow.

Lade, a stream or channel, the source of a river.

Lay, *Lee*, *Ley*, a field, or pasture.

Lowe, a hill, heap, or barrow.

Marsh, *Merse*, a fen.

Mez, *Meze*, a pool, or lake.

Over, sometimes derived from *Ofre*, a bank; sometimes, where there are two places, 't means *upper*

Pres, *Prest*, a priest.

Rig, *Ridge*, the slope of a hill.

Sted, *Stead*, a place.

Stoke, or *Stock*, the trunk of a tree, wood.

Stow, or *Stowe*, a place.

Thorp, *Throp*, *Trop*, or *Trep*, a village, or hamlet.

Tom, *Tum*, a town.

Weald, or *Walt*, wood or wold.

Werth, *Weorth*, *Worth*, a farm, court, village, or street.

Wic, *Wich*, a village, bay, creek, or castle.

Win, from the Saxon *Win*, war, implies the site of a battle.

Wold, sometimes wood, and sometimes a place clear of wood.

QUESTIONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE PUPIL.

ON CHAPTERS I. and II.

1. From what nations are the people of the British Islands descended?
2. Enumerate the circumstances of a country which are essential to commerce.
3. Why is the British Empire the envy of the world?
4. Describe the House of Lords.
5. Describe the forms on introducing and passing a new law.
6. Describe the several courts of law.
7. What are the duties of a justice of the peace?
8. What are the kinds of law in use in England?
9. Of how many members do the houses of parliament consist?
10. What is the population of the British islands?—*See also the Appendix.*
11. What are the sheet-anchors of public liberty in England?
12. What are the functions and duties of grand and petit juries?
13. What are the titles of the three chief judges?
14. Who has the power of levying taxes in England?
15. How long will the English continue free?
16. What said Charles II. of the climate of England?
17. What are the powers and restrictions of the kings of England?
18. What are the duties of justices, coroners, and constables?
19. What are the peculiar sources of the wealth of Britain?
20. How do the judges administer the laws through the kingdom?
21. Who forms the cabinet-council, and what are their duties?

22. Describe the privileges of peers and commoners.
23. Describe the kingly office, the oath, revenue, powers, motto, and arms.
24. What does the soil of Britain produce?
25. What is a sheriff, and what are his duties?
26. By what instrument and means are cities and boroughs governed?
27. Recapitulate the acres of which the British Empire consists.
28. How do the laws of England protect the liberty of the subject?
29. What punishments do the laws of England inflict?
30. On whose judgment does a juryman give his verdict?
31. What is blended with the naval power of Britain, as a means of extending her influence?
32. Specify the number of peers and persons of rank.
33. How many acres are there in Great Britain, and how are they divided?
34. Describe the duties of the great officers of the crown
35. What are the peculiar powers of the House of Commons?
36. What islands in the South Seas have been discovered by the English?
37. Describe the House of Commons.
38. What is the latitude of the three capitals of the British dominions?
39. What powers compose the British government?
40. What constitutes a parliament?
41. From what languages is the English derived?
42. What enables Great Britain to extend its authority over the world?
43. How many acres are there in Ireland, and what portion is in cultivation?
44. How long has the British Empire been extending its territories and influence into the four quarters of the world?

ON CHAPTERS III. and IV.

45. How much does the land in England and Wales produce in grain, &c.?
46. How many merchants' vessels are employed?

47. What number of British subjects inherit the colonies?
48. What varies the price of stock?
49. What have we borrowed since the peace?
50. What is the population of London, Dublin, and Leeds?
51. Specify the amounts and kinds of paper currency.
52. What are the rates and crews of men-of-war?
53. What are the regulations respecting the militia?
54. How many such towns as Cambridge does it take to make such a town as Birmingham?
55. What is the value of the necessary stock of government?
56. Describe the hospitals for invalid soldiers and sailors.
57. If all the property of the United Kingdom were equally divided, what would be each person's share?
58. What is the value of the exports and imports?
59. What is the use of Greenwich Hospital?
60. What is the consequence of the monopoly of farms?
61. What does the rental of the houses amount to in the United Kingdom?
62. How is the administration of the army directed?
63. What is the effect of the colonial system on British commerce?
64. What is the grand total of the population of the British empire?
65. What is the furniture in the united kingdom worth?
66. What is the stock of the British subjects in the colonies, &c. worth?
67. How many towns contain from 14,000 to 16,000 inhabitants?
68. What proportion of the population of England is engaged in trade and in agriculture?
69. What are the cattle and farming stock of the kingdom worth?
70. What is meant by national stock?
71. What are the ranks of officers of the navy?
72. How many ships belong to the government?
73. What is the sinking-fund, and what has it done?
74. What is the produce of the merchant's vessels?

75. How are supplies raised for the government expenses?

76. How much gold, silver, and jewels, are there in the United Kingdom?

77. What are the exports of the kingdom?

78. Specify the number of houses in the two islands.

79. Of how many ships consist the royal navy?

80. What is deposited in a million of shops and warehouses, and what is it worth?

81. State the different kinds of stock.

82. What is the number of the poor, and how much does it cost to maintain them?

82. Who directs the army, and who the navy?

84. What is the value of the houses in both islands?

85. Describe the commerce of the Empire.

86. What is the number of our soldiers and sailors?

87. What does government raise annually by direct taxation?

88. What is meant by stock being at par?

89. What is the value of all the clothing and miscellaneous articles?

ON CHAPTER V.

90. What portion of the population are seceders from the church?

91. What has led to dissention in Ireland?

92. For what purposes are the kingdoms divided into parishes?

93. How many bishops and archdeacons are there?

94. How many Universities are there in the British Islands?

95. Name the principal dissenters.

96. Which is the most ancient University in Europe?

97. What were Locke, Mead, Hume, and Arne?

98. Mention the principal British poets.

99. What are the physical advantages of the British islands on account of being surrounded by the sea?

100. Mention the colleges and halls at Oxford.

101. Of what standing must be a Doctor of Divinity?

102. Who have been the greatest English philosophers and painters?

103. In what does the British empire excel?
104. Who ought never to be chosen as arbitrators?
105. What proportion of the population of Ireland are attached to popery?
106. How is the Anglican church governed?
107. What are synonymous to churchwarden and overseer?
108. How is the Anglican-church governed in Ireland?
109. What is the origin of the various religious sects?
110. To what cause do we owe the universality of education?
111. What universities are there in Scotland and Ireland?
112. Recite the names of the English historians, divines, and orators.

ON CHAPTER VI.

113. What mark the decay of empires, and what is the state of private virtue in England?
114. What is the general character of the Irish?
115. In what respects is the face of the country improved?
116. What are the names of the principal rivers in England?
117. What is the annual average height of the thermometer in Great Britain?
118. What canals are there in Ireland?
119. What are the kinds of antiquities found in the British islands?
120. What has civilization effected for Britain?
121. What are the characteristics of the Scotch?
122. What are the British islands rich in?
123. Mention the principal lakes in England and Wales.
124. What remarkable takes place respecting the soil?
125. Where are salt, black-lead, tin, coal, and copper, chiefly produced; and what of the mineral waters?
126. What are the English famous for?
127. What are the British and the Catholic antiquities?

128. What are the general internal improvements of the United Kingdom?
129. How do we distinguish the remains of antiquity?
130. Which are the principal hills in England?
131. Which are the hottest, and which the coldest months of the year; and where does the mercury become solid?
132. What has lowered the national character?
133. What have you to remark of the winds?

ON CHAPTER VII. to End of MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

134. Which is the most distant from London; York, Chester, Manchester, Hull, or Leeds?
135. What are the peculiar trades of Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds?
136. Are Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, larger than Yorkshire?
137. Mention the seven kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy?
138. In which Roman division were Durham, Warwickshire, and Sussex?
139. Which is the most northern of the English counties?
140. For what purposes has every county a sheriff, a lord-lieutenant, and justices?
141. How many members does Northumberland send to parliament?
142. For what is Westmoreland famous?
143. For what is Yorkshire famous?
144. Of what do the manufactures of Lancashire consist?
145. What occasions the great rains in Lancashire?
146. What are the peculiar characteristics of Liverpool?
147. For what is Cheshire famous?
148. What are the characteristics of the three Ridings of Yorkshire?
149. What do towns consist of?
150. Who divided the kingdom into counties?

151. What is Newcastle famous for?
152. How many inhabitants are there to a square mile in the counties of the Northern Circuit?
153. For what is Warwickshire celebrated?
154. How many inhabitants are there to a square mile in the counties of the Midland Circuit?
155. What are the names of the circuits?
156. For what is Leicestershire famous?
157. What are the trades of Leicester and Nottingham?
158. For what is Derbyshire remarkable?
159. Describe the county of Cheshire?
160. Describe the government of a county.
161. How are the manufactures of Lancashire conveyed away?
162. Which is the largest county of the Midland Circuit?
163. What part of all England constitutes the smallest county?
164. With what is Birmingham filled?
165. What are the manufactures of Derby, Coventry, and Northampton?

CHAPTER VII. to End of NORFOLK CIRCUIT

166. What rich vales are there in Buckinghamshire and Worcestershire?
167. What is the manufacturing district of Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire?
168. Which is the largest county in the Oxford Circuit?
169. How many members does Staffordshire return to parliament, there being two for the county?
170. How much per annum had the benevolent man of Ross?
171. What county is famous for cyder? What for malt? and flour?
172. What county is distinguished for its Royal Residence, and its University?
173. What are the manufactures of Norwich and Worcester?
174. In what counties are the Usk, Isis, Yare, and Colne?

175. In what counties are Dunstable, Thetford, Eye, Stroud, and Wenlock?

176. Which is the most distant from London: Litchfield, Worcester, Hereford, or Yarmouth?

177. Which county of the Norfolk Circuit contains the greatest number of parishes?

178. What cities are there in the Norfolk Circuit?

179. How many members does Buckinghamshire return to parliament?

180. In what counties are Woburn, Wantage, Woodstock, Kidderminster, and Stoney Stratford?

181. Which is the most populous county in the Oxford Circuit?

182. What is the chief characteristic of Cambridge?

183. Through what counties of those circuits does the Thames run?

184. Which counties are fenny?

185. What rivers are in Suffolk?

186. Where are Newmarket, Blenheim, King's College Chapel, and Stroud Bottoms?

187. Where are the Malvern Hills, the Chiltern Hills, and the Chalk Hills?

188. What towns carry on a trade in corn and flour?

189. Where is the Bodleian Library, Trinity College Library, University College, and King's College?

190. Which county of the Oxford and Norfolk Circuits has the greatest number of inhabitants to a square mile?

CHAPTER VII. to End of ENGLAND.

191. In what counties are Horsham, Devizes, and Taunton?

192. In what counties are the Parrat, the Rother, the Medway, and the Blackwater?

193. Which are Cinque-ports?

194. From what objects was Britain called Albion?

195. How many members does Sussex return, counting, as usual, two for the county, and two for each cinque-port?

196. Which is nearest to London; Dover, Portsmouth, or Brighton?

197. What is the population of London on the stones, or as a compact town?

198. Why is not London included in the Home Circuit?

199. What part of London is its sea-port?

200. What does Waterloo-bridge afford?

201. How many houses, churches, chapels, and meeting-houses, are there in London?

202. What towns are united at Portsmouth?

203. What sea-port was the summer resort of King George III.?

204. Where are the vale of Taunton, Exmoor, Stonehenge, the Sound, and Salisbury Plain?

205. How many sacks of flour are consumed every week in London?

206. How many one-horse chaises and carts are kept in and near London?

207. How many persons come and go, to and from London, every 24 hours, at the rate of four to every vehicle?

208. What will it cost a family of 12 persons for bread only, in London, in 1812?

209. How are the houses of London distributed through the town?

210. In what part of London is the city situated?

211. What famous sea-bathing place is situated in Sussex?

212. Where are Epsom, Chatham, Pevensey Level, the New Forest, and the Mendip Hills?

213. For what was Silbury Hill, near Marlborough, raised?

214. For what is Bath famous?

215. Where is cyder the common beverage?

216. For what was St. Michael's Mount famous?

217. What cathedral has the most lofty spire in England?

218. What was the design of Stonehenge?

219. Who built Winchester-castle?

220. What did Westminster-bridge cost building?

221. What grand bridge has lately been constructed?

222. What gives feature and beauty to Middlesex?

223. For what was the cathedral of Canterbury famous?
224. What is peculiar to Dover?
225. Where are the rivers Lea, Dart, Kennett, and Mole?
226. What does the Isle of Wight resemble?
227. How many acres are there in Salisbury Plain and Marlborough Downs?
228. What is the character of the country round Bath?
229. What are the manufactures of Devonshire?
230. How many visitors has Bath in the season?
231. What are the sources of the wealth of Cornwall?
232. What are the names of the chief streets in London?
233. What is the character of the Cornish boroughs?
234. How is Plymouth Sound divided?
235 In what counties are the Isles of Wight and Scilly?
236. What is the general character of Surry, Kent, Essex, and Somersetshire?

CHAPTER VIII.

ON WALES.

237. What are the names of the mountains and rivers in Wales?
238. Which is the largest of the Welsh counties?
239. Who subdued Wales, and who was the first English Prince of Wales?
240. Which is the most populous of the Welsh counties?
241. In what do the natural characteristics of Wales differ from England?
242. What are the remarkably rich vales in Wales?
243. Which are the fashionable watering-places in Wales?
244. In what county lies the highest of the Welsh mountains?
245. What flourishing manufacturing district is there in North Wales?

246. How many counties and circuits are there in Wales?
247. What flourishing manufacturing district is there in South Wales?
248. How many towns, parishes, and people to a square mile, are there in Wales?
249. Where is the largest copper-mine in the world?
250. Where is the rendezvous of the Irish packets?
251. How many bishopricks and inhabitants are there in Wales?
252. What is Cader Idris, and what is Swansea famous for?
253. What is the present language of many counties in Wales?
254. Where are Grongar Hill and Tenby?
255. What are the length, breadth, and area, in acres, of Wales?
256. Where is the finest harbour in the world?

CHAPTER IX.

SCOTLAND.

257. What are the general divisions of Scotland?
258. By what provisions are all children educated in Scotland?
259. What are the great and small rivers of Scotland?
260. What is the fault in Scotish juries?
261. What is Edinburgh, and how far from London?
262. What is the height of the five highest mountains in Scotland?
263. What were the terms of the union of Scotland and England?
264. What are the characteristics of Glasgow?
265. What is the stimulus of Scotish literature?
266. For what is Perth and Dundee noted?
267. What is the area of Scotland, and its productive quantity?
268. For what are the Highlanders remarkable?
269. What are the articles of export from Scotland?
270. What public benefit arises from the poverty of Scotland?

271. What are the ports of Edinburgh and Glasgow?
272. Which are the three most populous, and the three next populous of the Scotish counties?
273. How happened England and Scotland to be united under one sovereign?
274. What is there peculiar in the old city and new town of Edinburgh?
275. Why was Thomson not strictly and properly a Scotchman?
276. What is the population of Scotland?
277. Which are the largest of the Scotish counties?
278. What invention was ascribed to a Scotchman?
279. Of what do the natural curiosities of Scotland consist?
280. What are the extent and boundaries of the Highlands?

CHAPTERS X. and XI.

IRELAND AND ISLANDS.

281. What was the cause of the bogs in Ireland?
282. How is the government of Ireland administered?
283. What is the effect of the moist climate of Ireland?
284. What is the population of the four largest towns in Ireland?
285. Who have been distinguished for genius in Ireland?
286. What are civil divisions of Ireland?
287. Describe the dimensions and population of the Norman Islands.
288. When was Ireland known to the Greeks, and what are the records of the Irish historians?
289. What are the dimensions, population, and chief towns of the Isle of Man?
290. How are the Irish people represented in the united legislature?
291. What are the numbers, names, and population of the Hebrides?
292. Why does it rain more in Ireland than elsewhere?

293. What are the names and positions of the islands lately taken from the Danes?

294. What is a great disadvantage to Ireland?

295. What are the ecclesiastical divisions of Ireland?

296. What is the difference of latitude and longitude between London and Edinburgh, Dublin, Jersey, and the Shetland Islands?

297. At what periods was Ireland subjugated by the English?

298. What is the number, population, and chief towns, of the Orkneys and Shetlands?

299. What are the state and language of the common Irish?

300. What are the size, area, and population of Ireland?

301. What is the Giant's Causeway, its size, &c.?

302. What are the names of the rivers and lakes of Ireland?

303. What are the chief towns of Ireland?

304. What is the religion of Ireland, and what are its effects?

305. What are the staple manufactures of Ireland?

CHAPTERS XII. and XIII.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

306. What was the first land discovered by Columbus?

307. What are the dimensions and population of Jamaica?

308. How are the winters in Canada?

309. What do the Caribbee Islands take their name from?

310. What are the objects of colonization?

311. What is the trade of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland?

312. How are the plantations cultivated?

313. What do the West Indies export besides the four staple articles?

314. What is the object of settlement in Newfoundland?

315. Describe Canada, Quebec, Nova-Scotia, Halifax, and Newfoundland, and say which are provinces, which islands, and which towns.

316. How many were the annual victims of the infernal slave-trade?

317. What are the length, breadth, and population of the British Caribbees?

318. What is the population of the Canadas, what is Cape Breton, and what does Newfoundland furnish?

319. Describe the population and climate of Jamaica.

320. Which was the first land discovered by the English in America?

321. Why do Nova-Scotia and the Canadas continue under the British government?

322. What distance are the Caribbees from England?

323. What are the names and extent of the British colonies of the coast of South America?

324. What is the extent of British territory in America?

325. Describe the West Indies.

326. What do the West India islands furnish to Europeans, particularly to the British?

327. What is the condition of the native Americans?

328. What divides the British dominions from the United States?

329. Name the English Islands.

330. Describe the Bermudas and Bahamas.

331. What does the soil of Jamaica produce?

332. Into what is Canada divided, and what does Nova-Scotia produce?

333. What course do ships sail, in going to, and coming from, the West Indies?

334. What is remarkable of the St. Lawrence?

335. When and how did Canada come into possession of the English?

336. Describe the varieties of heat in Jamaica?

337. What is the empire of Hayti?

338. What do the great Lakes separate?

339. What was the first land discovered by Columbus?

340. What are the exports from the Canadas, and what is a singular feature of the country?

341. What kind of regions are Labrador?
342. What are the settlements in Hudson's Bay?
343. What name do the Hindoos give to the Deity, and his three chief attributes?
344. What is the true policy of Britain relative to Continental India?
345. Which are the chief Spice Islands?
346. For what is Valette distinguished?
347. To what is the English nation indebted for its greatness, power, and importance?
348. Where is the Bread-fruit-tree used as a substitute for rice?
349. How large is the Island of Bombay, and what is its population?
350. What are the names, size, and population of the British dominions in the Ganges?
351. What is the public value of the Cape of Good Hope?
352. What military establishment do the British keep in India?
353. What is the character of a part of the Hindoos?
354. What quantity of nutmegs and cloves have been imported from the Spice Islands?
355. Sum up all the characteristics of the British Empire?
356. For what is Madeira famous?
357. For what is Gibraltar famous?
358. For what is New South Wales distinguished?
359. What is the present African trade?
360. What are the objects of Bencoolen and Penang?
361. For what is Ceylon famous?
362. What are the dependencies of Madras?
363. How are the Hindoos divided?
364. What are the names of the chief casts of the Hindoos?
365. What are the five great powers of India?
366. Where and what are Sierra Leone, the Mauritius, and the Sircars?
367. What are the manufactures of India?
368. What is the population of Calcutta, Cape Town, Batavia, and Bombay?

369. What are the moral duties of Britain to deserve the protection of Providence?

370. In which climates lie the Colonies of England?

371. What is it in the power of Britons to do by their example, &c.?

372. Where does the tallipot grow?

373. In what consists the commerce of Bengal, Ceylon, Bencoolen, and Banda?

MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

374. By the scale and compasses, what are the length of Great Britain and Ireland, the greatest breadth of Ireland, and the greatest and least breadth of Great Britain?

375. What are the highest and lowest latitudes of Great Britain?

376. What are the length and greatest and least breadth of the Irish Channel?

377. How many miles is it round Great Britain, taken coastwise?

378. How many miles is it round Ireland, measured by the compasses, coastwise?

379. How many miles are saved by a canal from London to Liverpool, instead of going by sea?

380. By the turnpike-road it is 126 miles from London to Derby. How much is lost by its windings?

381. By the turnpike-road it is 276 miles to Newcastle. How much is lost by the winding of the road?

382. Allowing in the preceding proportions, how many miles is it, road-ways, from York to Yarmouth, Exeter, Swansea, Glasgow, and Aberdeen?

MAP OF ENGLAND.

383. In what direction do Hampshire, Norfolk, Yorkshire, and Cornwall, lie from Gloucestershire?

384. How far is it from Exeter to the county-towns in the Norfolk Circuit?

385. How many miles do the Judges travel on the Western Circuit?

386. How many on the Oxford Circuit?
387. How many on the Norfolk Circuit?
388. How many on the Home Circuit?
389. How many on the Midland Circuit?
390 How many on the Northern Circuit?

Obs.—In the preceding questions the Judges are supposed to set out from London; and the geographic distance, that is to say, as the bird flies, may be compared with the real distance of the roads, by the proportions which the road distance from London to any of the towns, bears to the geographical distance.

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391. Specify the latitude and longitude of Truro, Newcastle, Norwich, Chester, York, and Oxford.

MAP OF SCOTLAND.

392. Determine the distance from Edinburgh to Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, and Kirkwall.
393. Determine the distance and bearing from Dundee to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Berwick, Inverness, and Perth.
394. Ascertain the latitude and longitude of the most Northern and Southern, and Eastern and Western parts of Scotland.
395. Determine the length and breadth of the four largest of the Western Islands.
396. How much is saved in the voyage of a ship by a canal from Edinburgh to Glasgow?

MAP OF IRELAND.

397. What are the lengths and breadths of the four principal lakes?
398. Point out the Shannon, the port of Dublin, the port of Cork, the port of Belfast, the port of Galway, and Waterford.
399. What are the distance and bearing from Dublin to Limerick, Cork, Londonderry, and Sligo?
400. What are the latitude and longitude of the extreme points of Ireland?

MAP OF BRITISH AMERICA.

401. What are the bearing and distance from Quebec to the Falls of Niagara, Halifax, and Fort Churchill?

402. What are the length and breadth of British America?

403. What is the length of a voyage from Quebec to Halifax?

404. What are the length and breadth of each of the five Lakes?

MAP OF THE WEST INDIES.

405. How many miles is it from Jamaica to Barbadoes?

406. What is the length and breadth of the Caribbean Sea?

407. What is the length of the bow of the Caribee Islands?

408. What are the distance and bearing of Guadaloupe, Grenada, Antigua, and St. Domingo?

409. What are the length and breadth of Cuba, Hispaniola, and Jamaica?

MAP OF HINDOOSTAN.

410. What is the distance from the mouth of the Ganges to Patna, Benares, Calcutta, and Rossa?

411. What is the distance by land and by water from Calcutta to Bombay?

412. What are the bearing and distance from Seringapatam to Cape Comorin, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cambay, and Goa?

413. What are the length and breadth, and middle latitude and longitude of Ceylon?

414. What are the extreme latitude and longitude of Hindoostan?

415. What are the lengths of the rivers Ganges and Indus?

N. B. For the use of Tutors, Answers to all these Questions are printed in the Volume of the Tutor's Key.

THE END.